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Ontario

Legislature of Ontario

Legislative Assembly
Debates
Committees

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 6, 1974

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1974

The committee resumed at 8:15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2601:

Mr. Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, at the adjournment hour of 6 o'clock we were dealing with vote 2601, item 5. I think Mr. Martel had made a presentation to the minister in respect.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, there is a lot of merit in the remarks of Mr. Martel on the importance of nutrition. I think it has been well demonstrated that malnutrition leads to poor health, and as he indicated, it's a preventive measure to have good nutrition.

I was invited two weeks ago to a seminar on nutrition which was sponsored by the Metro Agencies Action Committee and was held on May 28. I was unable to go, but Mr. Gordon McLellan, the executive director of our social services attended, and it was a very positive seminar. There were three ministries of our government represented; our own ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and the Ministry of Health.

As a result of this seminar it was decided that there should be a working committee comprised of government agencies to work in conjunction with this Metro Agencies Action Committee. We certainly support this. We agree that more should be done and that there should be more emphasis on this very important area of nutrition.

I do believe also that another ministry that should be involved is the Ministry of Education—in schools and in other areas.

Also, I think your suggestion that there should be, I think you called them dietary—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Dietary dispensaries.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: Dietary dispensaries in hospitals where in fact you could guarantee—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, they should be established. There may be someone on our staff—I was looking to see if Mr. McLellan was here and I don't see him.

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Mrs. Smithies is here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. Mrs. Smithies is here. She is a member of our staff and very conversant with nutrition. Do you wish further comments, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we have Mrs. Smithies here.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Well, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Yes?

Mrs. Campbell: I must say I expressed myself pretty firmly when we closed this session. I had indicated in my opening address that I wished to discuss this matter and asked that we have the people involved in nutrition here. I have been put off and put off until a later vote. And now to get into it without an opportunity for a full discussion seems to me to be quite inappropriate.

I am perfectly prepared to go into the matter now, if that is where we're debating it. I just think that we ought to get some ground rules established and abide by them. I don't think it's appropriate that the critic for the Liberal caucus should be told they can't speak until later, and then the critic for the NDP comes in to speak and we go into a discussion.

I would like to know, because I fully intend to discuss the whole question of nutrition under the social services division, where I was told to do it in the first place.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I may say a brief word. When it was suggested yesterday to Mrs. Campbell that I would prefer it on the second vote, the reason was because at that time I didn't have members of my staff here. But I do now.

Mr. Chairman: This is one of the problems that I see arising out of the whole matter of the committee's discussion on the matter of the estimates. From time to time we are not going to have the people of your staff with us, Mr. Minister, if we are going to be so diverse as to move from one area to another; from Children's Aid to these various areas of your jurisdiction. And that was what I related myself to this afternoon when I said that we should be trying, at least in some directions to follow the votes that were set out. I might have been wrong.

Mr. Martel: I couldn't agree with you more.

Mrs. Campbell: Then may I speak on the subject?

Mr. Martel: When I am finished.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I'm sorry. You haven't finished?

Mr. Martel: I don't have that much to say—I wanted to just hear the remainder of the minister's answer. There are only a couple of additional comments I wish to make, but I want to hear the minister out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I have indicated that we are entirely in support of a good programme on nutrition, and we will work closely with the Metro Agencies Action Committee and any other group—

Mr. Martel: I think what I'm talking about is somewhat different. I had intended to speak under income security about nutrition for school kids and other kids already born. I'm speaking on malnutrition during pregnancy as a new programme. I don't see how it fits into income, that's why I wanted to discuss it as a new project.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say this, Mr. Chairman, there definitely will be a programme. Now, whether that programme will be under our ministry or under the Ministry of Health remains to be decided, but there will be a programme.

I see Mrs. Campbell shaking her head, but it could well be that it could be more appropriately under Health than under our ministry. But I don't think it matters under which ministry as long as there is a good programme.

Mr. Martel: I couldn't care less who handles it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: I want somebody to handle it. I raised it last year—it's only eight months ago, but I suspect that in the eight months there wasn't all that much consideration given to this matter. That's why I raised it again as a new project. Because you have people under Mr. Gordon, whose role is new projects for consideration and development.

I don't want to speak in the general area that we did last year, which was under FBA, because one discusses so many things under FBA that they sometimes get shuffled around like a deck of cards. I don't want this to be shuffled around.

I'll tell you why. Just to quote a statistic, Mr. Minister—this is a study done by Professor Richard L. Maslin of Columbia University. In his foreword on women and their pregnancies, he states:

Prenatally determined injury or abnormality of the nervous system surpasses all other conditions as a cause of long-term disability in the United States. An analysis of individuals in whom long-term disability originated prior to the age of 18, and who were receiving social security, revealed that in 75 per cent the defect had its origin before birth and in 94 per cent the disability was neurological.

And because I suspect nothing was done last year, that is why I am pushing it in this particular area. So that the people who are establishing new projects, when we get our book lined up next year, will see added a new undertaking by this province, based on this.

I was very sincere when I suggested Mr. Gordon, or someone, should go off to Montreal to get the full details on how this works. We should move in a preventive fashion, starting right at birth so that kids are born equal. We don't have that in this province.

Now, the other problems of nutrition I want to talk about when we get to income. I have some comparisons I want to make but that's why I chose to separate the two very deliberately long before the estimates started. I ask the minister to assure us that someone will look very carefully, not at nutrition in the way the Metro work group was looking at it—I am not saying exclude that one; I think that has to be done—that someone will study this problem of pregnancies and the resulting damage done to 75 per cent of the kids in this particular study in the United States, whose defects began before birth. I want assurance that will be looked into.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I can assure the member we certainly will give serious consideration to a programme on nutrition involving other ministries. It could well be that it would be under our ministry. If not, it would probably be under Health but it would involve mainly the four ministries—Education, Health, Agriculture and Food and our own.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Mr. Chairman, I think we have every confidence in our minister and I am sure he will certainly look into it.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): You may have. We have some reservations on this side of the House.

Mr. Morningstar: We haven't. He is doing a wonderful job.

Mr. Chairman: I have heard all those statements. Does item 5 carry?

Mrs. Campbell: No, Mr. Chairman. I intend to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't agree precisely with the position taken by Mr. Martel although I certainly agree with a great deal of it.

One of the basic problems with the whole area of nutrition—I am glad the officials are here so that they may answer as to what their role is within the ministry. In the matter of the dietary dispensary in Montreal and the satellite groups surrounding it, one of the interesting things is that they provide a supplement for the mother from day one, that is from the date of the pregnancy through. They provided for the family because they are very much aware of the fact that if they simply provided for the mother, the mother will likely use it for the rest of the family and so they carry through.

One of the things is, and I want to speak to it very clearly at this point, if this is set up in Ontario as I certainly hope it will be, I find that while it sounds like a good programme in Montreal, for example, it has great difficulty from time to time with its funding. I would hope that if we get into this—and I welcome the fact that it is being considered—I believe we should be assured there is ample funding to see it through on that particular basis. I might change my point of view when I have heard from your officials but at this point in time it seems to me that it ought to be used as a very

real project to demonstrate the tremendous gap in the nutrition field in the welfare services in the province, and the funding for it.

I refer to the article which appeared in one of the Victoria papers on May 2 and in which it was stated that 25 per cent of women bear 75 per cent of abnormal babies. That's a rather misleading headline because I would have thought it likely that only women would bear them. Nevertheless, the article goes on to say that Dr. Harding, who was the spokesman on this occasion, stated that nutrition is probably most important.

But then we look at this report, which I think is a fine report, on "One Child, One Chance," and I would like to see that the child is very much a part of this project. Because it's pointed out clearly there just what happens to these children if they aren't properly nourished from birth on. The report refers to the 1971 survey in Montreal of 3,500 school children. The results were shocking. More than half the children were physically sick. One hundred and three required immediate hospitalization. Diseases poor children suffer from, including anaemia, rickets, impetigo and upper respiratory infection were widespread.

I don't think that you can just take the pregnant woman alone into consideration. I think that there has to be a real thrust for the child throughout, as well, because we lose children after birth as well as before it.

Certainly I have demonstrated, I think, in my opening remarks the case of the mother with one child, under the age of 10 years—and the fact that they have available to them \$1.80 per person per day for food, clothing, transportation, and utilities. One cannot talk about nutrition in reference to those terms.

Before I proceed, I would like to hear from your nutritionist to see just exactly what their role is, what autonomy they have, what kind of opportunity they have to improve this situation, and I don't know which one would be the one—

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, we also have a doctor here on the committee—Dr. Parrott—and I think we should hear from Dr. Parrott on the subject.

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): I will leave that to the nutritionist.

Mr. Foulds: He is better on the dental floss.

Mr. Parrott: Be careful, now, or you will provoke me, and I will speak. Some of what I have heard here isn't necessarily right on.

Mr. Martel: I'd like to provoke you, Harry.

Mr. Parrott: Not tonight, I've got too many other things on.

Mr. Martel: The minister is so nice I can't even get worked up.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is Mrs. Smithies. She is the nutritionist in our social services division.

Mr. Morningstar: What is the name?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Smithies.

Mrs. Campbell: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if Mrs. Smithies could tell us first of all what her role is in this ministry?

Mrs. M. Smithies (Home Economics Supervisor, Social Services Division): I came here originally, Mrs. Campbell, to work out food allowances in the ministry, which I have done. Up to, I would say about two years ago, I did food allowances by working out provincial food costs for the ministry. But about two years ago we decided that we would take the baseline that I had established and actually jack that up by the consumer price index. I continued to check this, and I don't think that I was professionally unhappy with the situation, although I think I would have been if it had gone on very much longer in that food prices are going up rather drastically at present.

However, under Mr. Heagle, now that we have this new organization in the ministry, I am very reassured professionally in that I will be working with him closely and that I don't think he will change my original guidelines—I mean, I hope I am going to have a lot of input into this. I hope I will continue having a lot to do with welfare allowances, and the way they are worked out in this ministry.

You asked me about my complete role. Together with the welfare allowances I work out, I also work out the special diets for the province. I also have to do with welfare institutions, the homes for the aged, children's institutions, and day nurseries. I also have to do with counselling low-income women when the regional offices ask for this help.

Mrs. Campbell: You counsel them on how to spend their food dollars?

Mrs. Smithies: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: Are they counselled on how to use them to the best advantage?

Mrs. Smithies: Yes, if this is the type of help they want, this is what we are prepared to provide. We have been doing this in group counselling. We also do it for individual people.

Mrs. Campbell: How many are there involved in doing this kind of counselling in the province?

Mrs. Smithies: There are three of us actually with the province. Since we have become part of this secretariat with Health, we combine very nicely with Health people. So as Health is increasing the number of its nutritionists, we work quite closely with them. In this way we can extend our own services.

For instance, if somebody wants us up in Thunder Bay, I usually will call the Health nutritionist up there and talk to her and ask her if she could do something for me in that way. Similarly I will do the same thing for the Health girl. There is a lot of give and take between us.

They are getting more Health nutritionists with regional governments as well. Their role as regards what they will do for institutions hasn't been completely clarified yet. But as nutritionists, we are not really waiting for clarification, we are working quite closely with each other.

Mrs. Campbell: Are you familiar with the dietary dispensary idea in Montreal?

Mrs. Smithies: Oh, I am.

Mrs. Campbell: Aggie Higgins?

Mrs. Smithies: I know Agnes very well.

Mrs. Campbell: And have you any comment about the work that they are doing?

Mrs. Smithies: I really think what Agnes Higgins is doing is tremendously commendable. I do think a point that hasn't been brought out tonight, and I don't think is brought out when her results are discussed, is that it doesn't really quite tie in to pregnancy as completely as everybody makes out. I think Agnes is — and I think Agnes will admit this—she is really seeing the difference between a poorly-nourished woman and a well-nourished woman. It is just that. Because the needs for pregnancy, Mrs. Campbell, are not very great at all. They are very, very low. It is just the difference between a well-balanced diet and a poorly-nourished woman.

I think Agnes is probably getting hold of a poorly-nourished woman and seeing the

difference between a poorly-nourished woman having a child, and a well-nourished woman having one.

Mrs. Campbell: So that she goes beyond the matter of the pregnant woman, which is exactly what I felt was true.

Mrs. Smithies: She is really talking about an undernourished person. I think personally if you took a well-nourished woman, her needs as regard to pregnant diet under the Canadian dietary standard are almost infinitesimal. You would hardly have to jack yourself up at all. When you talk about high protein, you are talking about nine grams a day. You would just about be able to increase your food needs for a pregnant diet, as most middle class women do, by just increasing your milk intake per day. We are not talking about food as a whole.

Mr. Parrott: Get him to listen.

Mrs. Campbell: Perhaps I am getting at this because—

Mr. Parrott: Elie, you should be listening.

Mr. Martel: I am listening. With this ear.

Mr. Parrott: That is your problem.

Mr. Morningstar: It is interesting, Mr. Chairman, but we can't hear that very well.

Mr. Martel: Well, get a hearing aid. Harry Parrott will prescribe that. You could wear it in your tooth, Ellis.

Mrs. Campbell: I am concerned because it struck me that if you took just a pregnant woman in the family during that period of time—that is, the undernourished pregnant woman—you wouldn't be likely to get at the root of a lot of the problems. I am interested that she is trying to go beyond this, and that was my information.

I am also interested in the funding of it, in that she seems from time to time to be up against it to get the money she needs in time. Have you any idea of her budget, because I haven't been able to get that?

Mrs. Smithies: No, she has always over the years, and I have known her many years, had a great deal of trouble. She has been an absolute pioneer and a crusader, but she has been left absolutely on her own to fight for her funds and establish her programme.

Mrs. Campbell: I think one of the things that I have to say for this ministry is that, as I checked out the general welfare assist-

ance in Quebec, I found it is not as high as it is here—therefore, her problems may be even more severe—and I commend the ministry for that. Nevertheless, I think that we can all agree there are very badly undernourished people in this province. I have seen them and—

Mr. Chairman: I wonder, can we agree with that?

Mrs. Campbell: You can't agree with that?

Mr. Chairman: I say, I wonder if we can agree with that.

Mrs. Campbell: I think that you can agree with it. I have given you some figures for Metropolitan Toronto. Figures are always subject to interpretation, but I have tried to be fair.

If you take the fact that you have one mother with a child under 10 years old, it works out—if you take the figures from the rent rates together with the figures from "One Child, One Chance"—to basically \$1.80 per person per day for everything other than rent. I would think that would indicate a rather poor overall diet. Would Mrs. Smithies agree with that?

Mrs. Smithies: I must say, Mrs. Campbell, I haven't got at my fingertips just what the food costs per day would be right now for a family of that size. I know what the Montreal diet dispensary is recommending as its figures and I know what Social Planning Council here is recommending. I know what it costs me for food. But not really as a total thing for—

Mrs. Campbell: I am only going on with figures that we have with the allowances for this particularly family and this is what it works out to. Then I got information from the Visiting Homemakers Association on their nutritional meals and what it would cost a family of that component. That would be \$91.63 for food; and that then leaves \$19.86 for clothes, utilities, personal needs and household supplies.

In "Prices And The Poor," it states that the lower a family's income, the greater the proportion of the income it spends on food. Families with incomes of less than \$3,000 spend 27.9 per cent of their income on food. Families with incomes over \$15,000 spend only 13.4 per cent of their budgets on food. I think that is a pretty well known fact.

So that one could say that probably \$1.80 per person per day for two people would go

almost exclusively into food. Or in the alternative, if it doesn't, how would one survive with a nutritious diet with that kind of money available to spend?

Mrs. Smithies: I don't know, except that I've always made some attempt to do something of this type myself. I know I spend between \$1.40 and \$1.50 at present on food for myself and my family.

Mrs. Campbell: A day?

Mrs. Smithies: For food, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: For each?

Mrs. Smithies: Per person. And I have always kept clothing costs and I have always managed to keep the children on the family allowance for clothing. So that I sort of rationalize in this way to know just how somebody was going to try and live in this way.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think this is interesting, and I am very appreciative of Mrs. Smithies giving us this information; but is there not perhaps a danger that a person such as you, being professional, could work something out on this basis whereas others don't have those capabilities?

Let's start there. If what you say is true, if we could multiply you by, I would think quite a number of people across the province, to have this form of dietary dispensary to get them started and to be there with them to give them all the assistance, then I could see it. But right now—do you buy in bulk?

Mrs. Smithies: Yes, as far as I can.

Mr. Martel: Do you have a refrigerator at home?

Mrs. Smithies: I do.

Mrs. Campbell: And a freezer?

Mrs. Smithies: I do have both.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, yes.

Mrs. Smithies: But may I also add, that I am educated into doing this and I feel very strongly about this: Just as we talked about people's attitude to welfare recipients, this whole business needs education. It could need money as well. I'm not a politician in this, but I am saying that there is a great need for education in this.

Mr. Martel: How many people in your experience—if I could just follow up on that, Margaret—how many people who are recipients of welfare or family benefits are able

to buy in bulk and do have the accommodation for storing food in advance? For example, how many people could go down to the market and buy a hindquarter of beef?

Mrs. Smithies: I certainly don't buy in those quantities, Mr. Martel. Indeed, of the welfare recipients I have been to, I can hardly remember any without a refrigerator. Indeed, I don't know whether I can remember one. I'm sure you must be able to find some, and there are some, but certainly I really have not come across them.

Mr. Martel: The problem with the long-term FBA recipient or the welfare recipient who is long-term, is that eventually the refrigerator wears out and that person is in a bind—and you see them buying daily.

Mrs. Smithies: No, Mr. Martel, when I have been working with a family—and my two girls have worked with families as well—there has never been a problem like this. Whenever there has been a problem like that, whenever we've found anybody without a refrigerator or whenever a refrigerator has broken down, I've always taken it to our general welfare assistance branch and they've always found me a refrigerator within days. I have never had a problem.

Mr. Martel: You have been much more successful than I.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, and I.

Mrs. Smithies: I know this is so. I have—

Mr. Martel: In fact, I am working daily now with a priest in the Sudbury area, Fr. Brian McKee, who operates Catholic Charities. He fights like hell with that group in Ottawa that sell used army surplus material so that he can provide refrigerators at no cost to welfare recipients in the Sudbury area.

We have had a major battle and I think we've finally won; they're now sending him the weekly bulletins from everywhere that there's an auction, and he goes with his little truck, picks them up himself and takes them back to the Sudbury area. A great battle.

My federal colleague and I both have been battling with the federal people so that Fr. McKee can get those to the Catholic Charities in Sudbury to give them out. Because when a recipient in the Sudbury area needs a refrigerator, invariably I have to go through Catholic Charities or other organizations where I know the head people.

Mr. Chairman: Are you saying that that Tory from Osceola has been successful with the federal government?

Mr. Martel: A Tory? We don't have a Tory in the Sudbury area. There isn't one left.

Mr. Chairman: Except Fr. McKee.

Mr. Martel: Fr. McKee is a New Democrat.

Mr. Chairman: I'd be surprised.

Mr. Martel: In fact, he considered seeking the nomination for us this time.

Mr. Chairman: I doubt that.

Mr. Martel: You're very surprised now, Maurice.

Mr. Chairman: I would be very doubtful of that.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think we are now getting into an area which is of great importance and great significance.

Just over the dinner hour I met with a group of women from the Anti-Poverty Coalition who were speaking about the whole situation regarding nutrition. They said they wondered if it wouldn't be better not to spend so much money in trying to advertise what they should be doing, and in fact spending the money getting the message to them, but to help them and ensure that they had sufficient funds. They also said they need sufficient help to know how to handle this food situation.

I had to agree with them, because I think that it's very difficult when people go ahead and produce all these ideas about how you can use food to get the most of it, if you happen not to have any money at the time you read the advertisement. This is one of the reasons I rather frowned on the idea of the Health ministry coming into it, because again I think we could be creating gaps. Secondly, I think there has to be somebody who can assist in the overall matter of money management, which I don't think should become a Health matter, because then we would have two ministries again dealing with one person.

If you had the opportunity to develop your policies as you would like to, what would your suggestions be?

Mrs. Smithies: When you say develop my policies as I would like to do, what exactly do you mean, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Well, from your point of view; you obviously have been out working with people, trying to help them. What do you consider, for instance, to be the need for this kind of counselling in the Metropolitan Toronto area? Let's get to manageable proportions.

Mrs. Smithies: I am not sure. You know I find it hard to answer that—oh dear, I am worried about sounding like a social worker—but the thing is I really am almost convinced about this now—

Mrs. Campbell: Heaven forbid.

Mr. Martel: Too much of the big brass around.

Mrs. Smithies: The thing is that unless they are ready for it, you know there is really no need to do it, unless they want it. I think there is nothing more unsuccessful than inflicting counselling on people who don't want it—

Mrs. Campbell: I agree.

Mrs. Smithies: The regional offices have been helping to form these groups of mothers. They form a little group and they say the sorts of things they want to look into, what they are interested in, which they think their rights are, and so forth. Among some of these they have sort of said they would like help in money management and nutrition. There is a difference between going to speak and help a group like that, and going to speak to women who have been tapped on the shoulder by somebody who has said: "Look here, I don't think you are managing very well. I think you need help." If they are ready for it, it's just tremendous.

Mr. Martel: Isn't there a problem, though, brought out in the study on the women in Metro last year, that there is a sense of distrust; also a sense that the ministry people or the general welfare people are simply there to look after the monetary needs? There is some alienation when it comes to anything beyond that. And doesn't that indicate a weakness in the delivery system?

It would seem to me that with people who are in need of help—and I read the report very carefully—there is some sense of mistrust in the field workers who approach them.

Maybe the problem is not that they don't feel a need for assistance, but that they don't trust the case workers and the people who are coming to them. That came out in

your study of last year. I could quote it. I have it here if you would like. I just happen to have it handy, if I can find it.

Mrs. Campbell: I think, Mr. Chairman, there is a growing group of women who are indigenous leaders.

Mrs. Smithies: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: I was impressed with one, whom I have met tonight, from Niagara Falls. They are anxious themselves to have some assistance; and it seems to me that at least you start there.

But I can't think that there are not too many people—I know there will be some—who won't take advantage of anything you offer. That, I grant them. But I think most women as I have known them across the city, if there is something offered for their children, most of them would become involved in meeting their children's needs if the means were available, even though they might not see that need for themselves. But again, what do you do? You go and speak to these groups of women and you say you also do some individual care.

Mrs. Smithies: I do.

Mrs. Campbell: Now what do you do when you do give individual attention to somebody?

Mrs. Smithies: Actually, that didn't work out as well as we would have liked, in that sometimes in individual counselling they would like a lot of support—and there aren't enough of us, really, to follow this up. This is where I felt the group counselling went better, because they helped each other at the same time and they supported each other when the group counselling was over. On the other hand, there is sometimes the odd individual in a group who does want extra help, and then we will either talk to them or go and see them in their own particular home situation.

Usually we find, in an instance like this, that the problem has gone beyond what we're trying to help them with within the group. It's beyond food and clothing and the ordinary things. It is usually a bigger problem that they can't cope with, like rent or something like that; as I've mentioned the refrigerator or some problem like this. In such cases we try to get those problems resolved through the regional office; we get them settled that way when they're beyond us.

Mrs. Campbell: You have made this experiment. You have honestly worked within the

system to see how it works. You undoubtedly do, for instance, meal planning?

Mrs. Smithies: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Do you really think that on the kind of money these people have they can do that kind of planning—having in mind that they have to have money for all these other needs? Doesn't it mean that they really do shop on almost a day-to-day basis; which is, would you agree, far more expensive as a way to shop?

Mrs. Smithies: Yes, I would say so.

Mrs. Campbell: I suppose, too, that when you start out, you start from at least a flat position. When they start out, very often there are debts behind them. There are all sorts of things bothering them, so they rob Peter to pay Paul.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that there is a bit of an over-simplification in some of what has been said here about the ability to manage, and I think a great deal of it depends on a person's professional experience and ability.

How do you start with somebody who is starting from behind and try to move them forward and then show them how to go from there? Usually, in my experience, they pay out what they have to under pressure, and something else suffers—whether it is the rent or something else.

In one case a woman moved and was faced with a \$42 water bill that the municipality wouldn't assist her with. When she starts with that she's not going to be able to spend money on anything else. This is the kind of situation that I think is important. How would you set up any kind of a system to try to cope with that?

Mrs. Smithies: I must say I'm not considering how I would set up a system of that kind, but I don't know whether you could set up a system that would consider every eventuality, every type of an emergency that would come up in that way.

Mrs. Campbell: I agree with that, Mr. Chairman. What I think I'm trying to say is that I want to know how valid it is for a professional person to say that they have managed to live within the system, and compare it in making decisions about food allowances for people who have not had the same experience, or who have not been in the same position. I wonder how valid it is.

I'm tremendously impressed that Mrs. Smithies has undertaken this kind of self-

examination and self-check of what she is proposing for other people. I wonder if I can't invite her to look at what may be the gap. If you decide on what is right for food, do you relate that, or does somebody else in the ministry relate that, to what should be allowed for something else?

Mrs. Smithies: I'm sorry, Mrs. Campbell, I think I've given a very wrong impression about how I have settled on any food allowances for this ministry. The food allowances are, as they have been, really based on information from the Social Planning Council and their committee of nutritionists. I did not feel I was somebody who could take this upon myself. But within what they decided would be acceptable and within what the Canadian dietary standard dictates are the needs for most Canadians, I tried to settle on some sort of a guideline for the ministry.

Certainly within that guideline set for the province, I am not saying that I could live on it. I was just saying that I would live normally and just see, month by month, whether my figures coincided with the figures for what somebody would get on welfare. My family was not prepared for that sort of an experiment. What we did was we lived normally, and I just kept check on my figures to see that they would have fitted in with what I would have got on welfare.

Mr. Martel: What you're saying then is that you have a breakdown of the ordinary needs.

Mrs. Smithies: Not really, Mr. Martel, because—

Mr. Martel: Well!

Mrs. Smithies: —I have to have a food allowance.

Mr. Martel: You can't have it both ways.

Mrs. Campbell: Wait a minute.

Mrs. Smithies: No, Mr. Martel, I have to have some sort of guideline on a food allowance myself.

Mr. Martel: But you don't have that. You don't have that in the ministry. Or at least the ministry has never admitted to it that they based it—Tom Eberlee told us last year that it was just the ordinary needs allowance. It was just a figure they plucked out of thin air. Now you're telling me that there's a certain amount that is allocated for food.

Mrs. Smithies: No, this figure had to be worked out by the nutritionist in the ministry

because of the special diets, so I needed a guideline on which to base my figures. I used the Montreal Diet Dispensary. I used Social Planning Council, and I also did some food costing throughout the province in order to have some guideline by which to work.

Mr. Martel: That still doesn't tell us how much is being allocated in the ordinary needs budget for food.

Mrs. Smithies: There was no figure allocated.

Mr. Martel: How can you arrive at a figure, then, if you don't know how much out of the ordinary needs budget is for food? How can you say, in fact, that what people on general welfare are using for food is really that amount of money that you yourself have set for a guideline?

Mrs. Smithies: No, I did not set it as a guideline. I needed, as a nutritionist in this ministry, to know just what I could work with in regard to special diets.

Mr. Martel: How much does the ministry allow, then, for a family of four for nutrition?

Mrs. Smithies: We don't allow a figure like that.

Mr. Martel: Maybe I'm obtuse, but if you don't have a figure for it and the ministry doesn't have a figure for it, how can you then say what I spend is equal in relation to what the ministry's clients have for food?

Mrs. Smithies: As I explained, they are not given this amount of money for food. I have worked it out so that I could therefore work out special diets which are also given by the ministry. This is my guideline.

Mr. Martel: Special diet. Fill me in slowly, because all I know about special diets is it may be \$15 a month.

Mrs. Campbell: Fifteen dollars? The most I could get for somebody who was terminal was \$7.

Mr. Martel: I'm having some difficulty now as we probe into this to understand what you're really saying.

Mrs. Campbell: If Sudbury can get \$15, I certainly want to know why.

Mr. Martel: I really am. You're not talking, then, about the total budgetary need of the family?

Mrs. Smithies: No, I'm not.

Mr. Martel: Just for special diets.

Mrs. Smithies: I'm speaking of special diets, and in relation to special diets I need a food allowance.

Mr. Martel: Oh, then what we're talking about here is not what Mrs. Campbell was attempting to get at. It's a dietary allowance for a family on FBA or GWA; and whether it's adequate and in fact, if it's inadequate to ensure that a family of four, five or six have an adequate food budget.

That's why we've been taking the position about not being able to fill the refrigerator and why there is the necessity to shop daily. We're talking about the total food needs of the family. You're just talking about special diets. There's a vast difference.

Mrs. Smithies: Mr. Martel, Mrs. Campbell asked me whether I thought it was adequate for a family of two to live on—and I have forgotten the figure—and I said to her that all I knew was what my family could live on and how I had estimated figures, which I had taken from provincial figures which I had worked out, to arrive at a food allowance.

Mr. Martel: For a family of two. I have never been able to get that figure though.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, well this—

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me for a minute—

Mr. Martel: Despite hours of trying in this House, we have never been able to get that figure.

Mr. Chairman: The minister wishes to make a statement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, this has been very interesting indeed, with Mrs. Smithies declaring she has these guidelines and all, but I can understand it is very difficult for you. Now you take people like Mrs. Campbell and me, we would probably eat more than you would.

Mrs. Campbell: The comparisons are, in fact, odious.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor - Walkerville): You are running for re-election are you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: All I wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, is I would hope that when it comes to the level of assistance, of social assistance and also the level of assistance for special diets, I would hope that this would

be more adequately discussed in the next vote.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Martel, Mrs. Campbell, may I explain also? Mrs. Smithies is the head of a nutrition group. She is responsible now for the diets in the MR facilities in all the Homes for the Aged, and as she indicated, for consulting with groups on things like that. Her role has not been to establish a food budget. She has a total responsibility as a nutritionist.

Mr. Martel: I think that's where the confusion rests, Miss Crittenden; and I think that's what I am trying to drive at. There is confusion. I think Mrs. Campbell was under one impression, and I think Mrs. Smithies was too, when in fact we are talking about two different ball games.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes; I would like to know, if a nutritionist doesn't arrive at this figure, who does in this ministry? I would like to get an answer to that question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I indicated, Mr. Chairman, when it comes to the level of assistance, for social assistance and also for special diets, which you have indicated, I believe, is not adequate, I think this would more properly come under the next vote, under the whole question of—

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry, but I warned you when you allowed Mr. Martel in I was going to come in.

Mr. Martel: I was on a different topic.

Mrs. Campbell: I want help. I think the thing is simply this: Who sets, if you do not set, the figure for food allowances? And what is the figure? What is the range for special allowances—is it \$8, is it \$15, is it \$17, or what is allowed? Within what range can you work out a special diet allowance?

Mrs. Smithies: For a special diet allowance I would work out the amount of money required for that particular diet. I would literally take the foods and work out what that particular diet needed, and then I would deduct a figure, a food allowance for normal food, from that figure.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, then you have to have a food allowance for a normal figure; of course you do.

Mrs. Smithies: I have that figure. As I said to you very early on, Mrs. Campbell, I did work this out using Montreal, using Social Planning Council, using my own

figures; I used to actually do it by pricing through the regional offices, but I am not doing that now.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, then may I ask, when you are working out your special diet and you deduct for the normal diet, what is the figure you deduct? If I can't get it in the positive way maybe I can get it in the negative way. I don't care whether you add or subtract as long as you tell me what that figure is for normal diet allowance.

Mrs. Smithies: I don't know offhand what it is for an adult at the present time, but it would be somewhere in between the Montreal Dietary Dispensary and the Social Planning Council and my own—

Mrs. Campbell: And what would that be?

Mrs. Smithies: It would be something like \$1.40 a day.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: Just a minute, please; I'd like to get the answer.

Mr. Morningstar: Pardon me. I think that would vary. It depends on the doctor. It is my experience that on these special diets it depends what the doctor orders.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, of course it doesn't. That's just the point. The doctor orders a diet, but often the special allowance doesn't permit the diet. A dollar what, you were saying?

Mrs. Smithies: The Montreal Diet Dispensary allows about \$1.20 a day. The Social Planning Council, at present, allows about \$1.60 a day.

Mrs. Campbell: So that we would fall somewhere between \$1.20 a day and \$1.60 a day, and that is for an adult?

Mrs. Smithies: That is for a general group, because that's the way I would do diets.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. Now that would be if all that money were spent for food?

Mrs. Smithies: Yes, but for normal food.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, that's right. Now then, if that \$1.80 a day—which certainly seems very extravagant, having in mind those two figures—but if that has to cover clothing, transportation, utilities and anything else you can think of, would you think that was adequate?

Mrs. Smithies: As I say, I can only speak, as you know, Mrs. Campbell, through women I have counselled and my own experience as to, really, whether it's adequate. In my own experience, I have lived on the family allowance for clothing. I've not expected anything from the Ontario government—it was the federal clothing allowance we lived on.

Mr. Martel: You have to become a streaker and Ethel.

Mrs. Smithies: You don't actually. I've got all my figures here, and you can read them after—for each one of my children, for all their lives. And there was money left over within the family allowance. It was fine; it's part of living.

Mrs. Campbell: Well supposing we take it—

Mr. Martel: Which, the \$20 family allowance or the \$6?

Mrs. Campbell: Supposing we take it that your allowance, which falls between \$1.20 and \$1.60, is for the sake of argument \$1.40. But that, I understood you to say, was what you felt—now I'm not holding you to that figure. Obviously, you didn't give it to me. But if we take it to be the figure, as I understood it you thought that was the figure which should be available for food per person.

Mrs. Smithies: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: Right. Now, are you telling me that you clothed your family, fed them, paid the phone bills and paid your transportation costs out of that \$1.40 a day?

Mrs. Smithies: No. The \$1.40 a day was food. I used the federal allowance for the children's clothing, before it got jacked up so very high. I stopped doing it then, which was last year. We used to get \$6 and \$8, and then I stopped. I felt the exercise was finished.

Mr. Martel: Do you have boys or girls, might I ask?

Mrs. Smithies: Two boys, two girls.

Mr. Martel: Your boys couldn't be like my boys, because they go through a pair of running shoes a month, and my oldest boy goes through a pair of pants every month.

Mrs. Smithies: I've gone through all that, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Well, on \$6 a month I just couldn't do it.

Mrs. Smithies: I did.

Mrs. Campbell: But not in these days?

Mrs. Smithies: As I say, I stopped doing it when the allowance went up to \$20 each.

Miss Crittenden: That's only a few months ago.

Mrs. Smithies: Yes, well I've got the figures right here.

Mrs. Campbell: But would you accept the fact—again, my information is from "Prices Of The Poor"—that in the 12 months of 1973, food prices leapt 17 per cent?

Mrs. Smithies: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: What provision was there, really, for this increase in cost for nutrition for people in this province?

Mrs. Smithies: The allowances were increased, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I know they were increased.

Mrs. Smithies: They were increased in January of this year. We had an increase in January, 1973. We had an increase in September, 1973; and we had another increase in January, 1974. I thought they were just related to it.

As I say, I just adjusted my own food costs at that time. I have no part in what these increases are. I am just like the recipient, I fit in.

Mrs. Campbell: Just to complete my picture of this—your total responsibility is food and nutrition?

Mrs. Smithies: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there somebody in your ministry who decides about clothing, about transportation, about some of these other items?

Mrs. Smithies: No, I hope that I am now going to be involved in this with Mr. Heagle, because I am a home economist and I really would like some input, if that is the way it is going to be done—with a budgetary allowance for food and clothing and household expenditures, and that type of thing. I really do think I have a contribution.

Mrs. Campbell: Is Mr. Heagle a home economist, too?

Mrs. Smithies: No. Mr. Heagle is an economist. I hope he will use my services as a home economist.

Mrs. Campbell: I still haven't found out—if a dietary dispensary were set up at this point in time, would you think it could be helpful to you in your work?

Mrs. Smithies: I was thinking about that when you were talking about it. As a nutritionist, really, I can only back it completely. What I would like to see is babies that, as Mr. Martel said, have a good start in life and so on and so forth. Will women accept food given to them in this way? Again, I am not totally certain this is the way to do it. I think Agnes is doing a tremendous job, but I just wonder whether we should give money and/or counselling to these people, whether education is the needed thing.

You see, I do have to back the national survey on nutrition. It came out with the fact that we didn't need money, we needed education. I mean, they found that the nutritional problems had nothing at all to do with the income of the people. The same nutritional problems existed between the poor as well as the rich. So that one of their big recommendations is education.

Mrs. Campbell: I wouldn't dispute that for a minute, but do you think you can do an educational programme out of a central office some place? Do you think you can do an educational programme via television, or via the newspaper, or do you think you could do it having a place in the community with someone available to the people in the community?

Mrs. Smithies: Again, I am standing right behind National Health and Welfare and their recommendations. We nutritionists waited for their survey for years and then it came; I mean we all are going to stand right behind it and fight. They back every one of those. They say we have got to give the public nutrition education through labelling on foods. We have got to give it to them through counselling. We have got to give it to them through mass media. We have got to start with the children in schools and give it there. They list all these approaches. They just don't knock anything. They say leave no stone unturned; you can't start too early.

They do mention pregnant women. They say that pregnant women are a highly motivated group. That is why, I suppose, I am just taking what they said. They say that a pregnant woman may have been totally dis-

interested in children all her life. She may just be a teenage girl and all she has ever wanted was to stay thin and lovely. But by the time there is another life, she would be concerned. At that time, at last, she would be prepared to drink milk and do what she was told, so to speak, nutritionally. That is the time, they say, to catch them.

Mrs. Campbell: If I may, just to sort of wind this up and give somebody else a chance, in the recommendations of the National Welfare Council, they say they believe that:

Benefit levels of social security programmes should be escalated according to an index which takes into account the real growth in the national income and not just the inflation factor reflected in changes in the cost of living.

Do you agree with that?

Mrs. Smithies: I'm not really absolutely certain. I get a bit uncomfortable about these economists' reports and those sorts of things, really. As I say, all I have ever done over the past two years is use this consumer price index and it certainly reflected the situation quite adequately. It's been useful to me, but I really couldn't say anything to that.

Maybe Mr. Heagle would. He is the economist and maybe he would like to say whether it's the right way to jack things up. I don't know.

Mrs. Campbell: The other thing that they say is, and I ask for your comment:

The National Welfare Council regards the evidence that stores serving low-income markets charge more for the same goods than those serving upper and middle income markets as highly disturbing.

Has that ever come to your attention in your price surveys?

Mrs. Smithies: Oh yes. But only in reports, "The Poor Pay More" and this type of account, really. I know of the problems, Mrs. Campbell, I heard about those.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't think I've been magnifying them.

Mrs. Smithies: No, I really don't know whether that actually does go on. I was slightly horrified when I heard about it, because I know that I can get food prices from the Dominion Stores or any of the big stores. They tell me that these are the figures that they send out to all their stores and no stores are given any leeway to change them.

They're given the figures week by week for specials and everything; and to me that was horrifying, to think that, as you had encountered, these recipients felt that on cheque days the prices had actually gone up.

Mr. Martel: There are studies which indicate rather specifically that, in fact, the poor are gouged. I can quote you a few:

In a study undertaken in Vancouver in 1972 by the political science students of Simon Fraser it was found that there was a variation as high as eight per cent for groceries and 15 per cent for meat between high income and low income areas of the city, even within the same grocery chain.

A study in Edmonton in 1969 reflected the same trend, and a study undertaken in Montreal in 1972 found that the prices charged by one chain store operating in Pointe St. Charles, the poor area of the city, were substantially higher than those charged by all other chain stores operating anywhere else in the city.

It was also found that chain stores have substantially to moderately lower prices than local or neighbourhood stores and it's the neighbourhood stores rather than the chain stores that tend to be present in low-income areas. For example, the study found that in Mount Royal, a well-to-do suburb, a 28oz can of peaches cost 46 cents at the chain and 49 cents at the local store. In Pointe St. Charles, the same peaches cost 49 cents at A&P and 53 cents at the local store.

So, in fact, no matter what study we do to assist the poor we're in a bind, because they're being ripped off by a system which allows this price differential to go on. I might ask you then, in your studies of the poor do you take chain store prices into consideration and compare them to what people are paying in the neighbourhood stores where they have to shop for any variety of reasons; lack of transportation and so forth? Do you take that into consideration when you calculate your own budget; where you shop as opposed to where the poor have to shop?

Mr. Chairman: Are you suggesting that we regulate prices?

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Mr. Martel: That wouldn't hurt me a bit.

Mr. Foulds: Why not?

Mrs. Campbell: If you don't regulate prices you're going to have to regulate welfare and

get it up to something so they can afford to eat. You'll have to do one or the other.

Mr. Martel: This is the sort of thing, though, that could destroy it, unless you take it into consideration, Mrs. Smithies.

Mr. Foulds: Selected price control; that's very clear.

Mrs. Smithies: When I did cost surveys throughout the province, what we did was we took prices in three outlets; and they would be the usual outlets, whatever they were. So if it was up north somewhere then we would take the Hudson Bay Co. or whatever the outlet was, and we would put on the front of the little thing for taking the prices, the questionnaire: "You must go to the usual place where shopping is done."

But actually, Mr. Martel, I couldn't agree more with the point you've just made, but it's not the problem Mrs. Campbell had. Mrs. Campbell had a problem with chain stores which were actually—

Mr. Martel: Manipulating.

Mrs. Smithies: —jacking up prices on the days when cheques were given out. This is what was reported to her.

Mr. Martel: They're very honest businessmen.

Mrs. Smithies: You're saying that corner stores charge more. They certainly always have. They have to, to make a living. The same goes for Becker's now, the corner store. It's a fact.

Mr. Martel: Isn't it a problem; when you take into consideration the budget that you prepare, that the rates that are paid are consistent across the province? In fact we know that in small municipalities, beyond let's say the confines of the city of Sudbury, for example, if someone lives 35 or 40 miles away he or she has to shop in a small store where the prices—one only has to go to Hornepayne—can be nine and 10 cents more on a can of milk. Yet the budgetary allowance is the same as for someone in Metro Toronto who can shop at A&P or Dominion Stores or any of the chain stores.

What bothers me about the nutrition thing is that when you apply a rate, that is a similar rate across the board you have people who are gouged in ghettos, or for geographical reasons are gouged because of freight rates and so on. Yet we have a province that in fact sets its rate for a specific area and applies it right across the province.

You have to have malnutrition in families in receipt of incomes from the government. There's no allowance made for that. I don't know how you get around it, but I think it sort of throws out the studies that you do.

Let me put it to you this way, if I were trying to dress my children in northern Ontario, until the raise came recently I couldn't do it the way you did it. Because I have to buy Ski-Doo suits and Ski-Doo boots, which would take almost the total allowance. When it was \$6 or \$8, it would take almost that for a year just to put Ski-Doo suits and four pairs of Ski-Doo boots on four kids. I couldn't—and no one in northern Ontario could—have dressed the children, just in winter garb alone, using what the federal government was paying.

Mrs. Smithies: Your quarrel seems to be with the federal government.

Mr. Martel: Oh no, my problem isn't with the federal government, I'm sorry. The FBA and the GWA in this province is paid by the province. The federal government has greatly alleviated the situation—

Mrs. Smithies: The clothing allowances I was speaking of were paid by the federal government.

Mr. Martel: Oh, sure; but my argument isn't that. In fact the federal government made a rather substantial increase in what they paid. I'm worried about those people who have provincial assistance, and that provincial assistance isn't sufficient. To say that one could dress their children—and I don't doubt your word that you could; in fact I think I'll call around on you when the estimates are over and you can set up a budget for me that I could live within. But getting back to the estimates—

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if it would be a reduced one.

Mr. Martel: I would hope it would be reduced!

Mr. Foulds: He has to pay his mortgage, after all.

Mr. Martel: But I'm dealing with people who live on family benefits or general welfare, and they have got to live on what this government gives them. That is this government's policy and we can't say: "Ottawa, you're a nasty group." Because it was this ministry that used federal family benefits not so much to increase allowances to those people who were on family benefits, and

despite all their protestations that they didn't do this, they in fact did.

Going back to the two points: The food, I think, has to be considered different for various parts of the province, and yet this ministry continues to pay one FBA allowance; that's why they have to break it down.

That's why, sooner or later, this ministry is going to have to come out with an ordinary needs allowance which is broken down into categories; and if the cost of living, for food, in northern Ontario is higher, there will have to be a higher allowance to make it equitable eventually. Until the day this ministry is willing to get an ordinary needs budget broken down, you are going to have inequities. It could be regionalized, too.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Apps?

Mr. Apps: The general payment that is made, they don't break it down as to food, rent, clothing and so on. Would it be possible that what you lose on one thing you would make up on another?

Mr. Martel: You might, but you might not. In some communities rent might be a little lower, but during the—

Mr. Apps: This might be one of the considerations they used in—

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. Apps: —determining a level of payments, I don't know.

Mr. Martel: In Sudbury during the boom two years ago the rentals were as high as if not higher than in Toronto, and so were food and gasoline and—

Mr. B. Newman: Gasoline was just as cheap there as it was in other places.

Mr. Martel: No, it wasn't.

Mr. B. Newman: I bought gasoline in your town in April cheaper than I could buy it in my own town and we are only 50 miles away from a refinery.

Mr. Martel: Don't say it was cheaper. I could take you to Red Rock where it was 17¢ a gallon more than in southern Ontario.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, if you want to buy it at 17¢ a gallon more—

Mr. Martel: What are you going to do? Are you going to drive all the way from Red Rock, 900 miles, to buy gasoline here?

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: It doesn't make a hell of a lot of sense, does it?

Mr. Chairman: This has become a very wide-ranging discussion as far as I am concerned.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute, Mr. Roy. I can only suggest that—

Mr. Roy: Is it my turn?

Mr. Chairman: —you would have to discuss this on the basis of individual need because every individual person would be in a different area and a different situation. It's a great problem when we get right down to the basics of discussing these matters. There is no possible way you can gauge these things, Mr. Minister, on a general principle.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I feel that Mrs. Smithies has been most helpful and what I am trying to do is to invite her, in looking at the way in which she approaches this matter, to look at the other factors—this is what I was saying before—which she would not have to take into consideration in the same way in her own budget. One of the other recommendations, or statements really, in this same report is that Canada's low-income families are faced with a housing crisis of serious and worsening proportions.

That, again, has to be a part, surely, does it not, of your consideration of allowances generally?

Miss Crittenden: Right; it is under Mr. Heagle.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, I will ask Mr. Heagle. It's too bad that we have home economists and they are not the ones that you can ask the questions of. Anyway, as a final thing too, the reason I am asking these questions is this: Again, the low-cost consumer credit, according to this report, is not available. Yet when I was an alderman in the city, I spent a great part of my time on this and finally set up a legal aid service most of which was on renegotiating furniture contracts for people who had to have furniture to get into public housing. They had to get it on time; there wasn't any other way they could get it.

It seems to me one person has to look at all of these factors; in terms of working out the needs of one adult. I would like to know from you to what extent you do this or whether you just give input in some of these areas and some gentleman tells you what the rest of it is going to be? Is this it?

Mrs. Smithies: I don't know how it is going to work out. I hope that with Mr. Heagle it won't work out like that; that we will work together and I will have him talking to me and we won't end up saying: "What happens at the end?" And that it will be a sort of co-operative thing.

Mrs. Campbell: This is a whole new ball game we are in?

Mrs. Smithies: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: And this didn't happen before?

Mrs. Smithies: We did not work out—

Mrs. Campbell: The figures were more or less arbitrary before; is that a fair statement?

Mrs. Smithies: Well I suppose really it was, in that I think it was regarded as a substitute income. You know, I could actually work within it, and I mean I always attempted to use it in that way when I was working with welfare families. I regarded it as a substitute income.

So what food are we getting for a cheque? Well, what is your cheque from welfare? I never had a figure at the back of my mind which I thought was for food or anything else.

What I tried to do was sit down and say to that woman: "Now fine, what do you spend on food, what is your rent, what is your telephone?" and work out a budget with her in that way. And indeed that is how we do the group counselling with the women. We have them each write down their budget.

They usually put them up around the wall on sheets; and then we say: "Fine, well who has problems?" Usually somebody has tremendous problems, and they point out to each other what is the matter.

Food is usually a very big variable. It is the big variable in a budget. This is the one which you can do something with. You can't do anything with the rent, but you can do something with the food.

This is why, as I say, that I feel the actual amount you get, unless it drops below a

tremendously minimum level, can be worked with. You can do something with it and still get a nutritious diet, you see, so this is why I have never tried to have a base line with the women and say to them: "Look, you must be undernourished because you are only spending this on food." This is it.

Mrs. Campbell: I wasn't suggesting that. I was suggesting that the food component is X dollars, and for some reason this government is a bit ashamed, because we can never get them to break it down. I am sure if they thought it was something to which they could point with pride, they would have broken it down for us. So I have to assume the failure to do so is because they can't be proud of the figures and don't want to be held to them.

Mr. Chairman: It is how people want to spend their money, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh no, I am not talking about the way in which you arrive at what you give to the poor by way of FBA or GWA or whatever.

Mr. Chairman: You are talking about troubles.

Mrs. Campbell: It is amazing that you could never get that figure, ever. You couldn't at the municipal government and you can't get it here. I am coming a lot closer this year than I did last. If I live long enough I may find the total answer.

I would express to you my deep concern, and it is not intended as a partisan criticism. It is a concern I have that when people get X dollars, they will have to divide that money among so many items, certainly not the least of which would be instalment payments for very necessary things they need to have in order to finally get into OHC housing. I hope that we will hear more from Mr. Heagle on how he arrives at all of these things.

But I really feel that in this case, one needs to understand how these women are living on an almost day-to-day basis. I don't think they are ready yet so much for an economist as they are for a home economist, and a number of them who can assist them, quite candidly. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, on that point.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: Did you carry that vote?

Mr. Chairman: No. Did you want to make a comment on that?

Mr. Apps: No. I just wanted to carry that vote, that is all.

Mr. Chairman: Oh I see. Well, it is time we did, all right; but I think Mr. Roy wants to make a comment.

Mr. Roy: Well Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: Aren't you going party to party?

Mr. Chairman: What vote are you on?

Mr. Martel: I have been here waiting to speak.

Mr. Roy: You have to get your name on the list, Elie.

Mr. Martel: Isn't my name on the list?

Mr. Roy: He said no, so I got on. Mr. Chairman, to the minister. Seeing that in this vote we are talking about provincial income, security secretariat and the municipal welfare secretariat, there is one point that I want to raise that has been of concern to me and that I have been talking about in the Legislature for some time.

If I might just give a bit of background, as you know, there are plans that have originated in the US involving the fingerprinting of people who want to pay for goods with cheques. I have had certain reservations about this procedure. In any event, it appears that the procedure is catching on more and more in many of the stores in this province. I have had occasion to discuss it with some of the people who are running this particular scheme, a firm called Identiseal. They were telling me that they have great ideas of where they are going to go with fingerprinting—

Mr. Martel: To jail?

Mr. Roy: —from footprinting babies to nose-printing dogs. One of the things they had in mind, and, they told me, they wanted to discuss with you, was they feel that everybody who is on welfare or everybody who is under one of your programmes, receiving some assistance, should give up his fingerprint. They claim fingerprints are the answer to all forms of cheating; the fact that his print is on file will deter any individual from getting involved in any criminal activity.

Mr. Martel: They are getting the corporate sector first.

Mr. Roy: Pardon me?

Mr. Martel: They should get the corporate sector first.

Mr. Foulds: Start with the president of Loblaw's.

Mrs. Campbell: And the high income groups.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, to the minister, obviously they are misguided as hell because in the US you have 158 million prints on file and I don't see the crime rate there in cities like Detroit and so on going down.

Mr. Martel: Especially in Detroit.

Mr. Foulds: Are the President's prints on file?

Mr. Roy: Pardon me?

Mr. Foulds: Are the President's prints on file?

Mr. Roy: I'm not sure.

Mr. Foulds: Maybe that would have been a deterrent.

Mr. Chairman: Can we keep Watergate out of this discussion?

Mrs. Campbell: We may not be able to.

Mr. Roy: In any event, Mr. Chairman, to the minister, have you been approached by this firm, Identiseal, to go along with this project of fingerprinting people who are receiving welfare payments? Secondly—I see the deputy minister shaking her head—if you have not, what do you think of the approach that you start picking on the people on welfare to give up their prints?

Mr. Chairman: Who suggested this?

Mrs. Campbell: What a riot.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this is the first I have heard of it. I would have very strong reservations about it.

Mr. Roy: I am glad to hear it because—

Mr. Foulds: I think it is the suggestion of the member for Ottawa East, myself.

Mr. Roy: These people are very enthusiastic about it. There is no suggestion—if somebody told you 10 years ago that if you wanted to cash a cheque you would have to give up your print—that is going on in many stores in this city, in this province, in this country today.

Mr. B. Newman: It is voluntary to—

Mr. Roy: Well they say voluntary. But it is hardly voluntary. Because the choice of buying the goods by way of cheque, or leaving the goods there, is not really voluntary. But I just want to assure that this man has said publicly that he was going to approach the provincial government and see to it that they accept his scheme.

Mr. Chairman: Thank God the minister doesn't know anything about it.

Mr. Roy: You have not been approached?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, this is the first time, Mr. Chairman, I have heard of this. I do believe that if it did come to my attention I would probably consult—as I said I have very serious reservations—but I think maybe it is something that the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations would also be involved in.

Mr. Roy: Okay. The second point I wanted to clarify was something that came up before the legal accounts committee some time ago. That was the tracking down of deserting husbands who had orders—

Mr. Martel: You are not on the right vote.

Mr. Roy: Well, if you look at page 21, that's all in municipal welfare, provincial income security secretariat—

Mr. Chairman: We are dealing with page 28.

Mr. Martel: Surely you are not on the right vote.

Mr. Chairman: That's right.

An hon. member: The chairman allowed you a little latitude, Albert.

Mr. Roy: We are on item 5 are we not?

Mr. Chairman: Item 5, vote 2601. Where do you want to go on that vote now, Albert?

Mrs. Campbell: You'd probably get the chairman's support if you said you were on that.

Mr. Roy: I am on item 5. I thought I was right on.

Mr. Chairman: No, I don't think you are.

Mr. Roy: I have spent an hour checking to make sure that point was stated right in this vote.

Mr. Chairman: What do you want to talk about?

Mr. Roy: I want to talk about tracking down deserting husbands.

Mr. Chairman: This is administration.

Mr. Roy: Administration. Well, that is where programme development—Administration, we are right on.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to administer at this particular point?

Mr. Roy: I thought that the function here was to develop programmes dealing with income securities—

Mr. Chairman: I rule that we discuss this on vote 2.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It will be in the second vote, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It will be in the next vote. Income maintenance. Vote 2602.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, be sure nobody else gets on to that point before he does.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 5 carry?

Mr. Roy: Just a sec. No, no. I am not finished—

Mr. Foulds: Yes, but you are not on the right vote.

Mr. Martel: Wait until we are on the vote, Albert.

Mr. Roy: I don't see where it comes in.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is really the second vote.

Mr. Chairman: We are on item 5. vote 2601.

Mr. Roy: I don't see where it is in the second. Board of review?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, we have finished that.

Mr. Martel: Vote 2602.

Mr. Roy: I think I am right on, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Foulds: Just goes to show you how often you are wrong, Albert.

Mr. Apps: Well, while he is trying to tell which vote he is on perhaps somebody else has something to say on that particular point now.

Mr. Parrott: Are you in the right ministry?

Mr. Roy: Not the right ministry. But they gave me the right book when I walked in here.

Mr. Chairman: We are glad to have you with us, but we want to get on to these votes.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, we will save a lot of time if you just answer my questions.

Mrs. Campbell: That is what Elie said three or four hours ago.

Mr. Chairman: We would also save a little time if the member for Ottawa East—

Mr. Roy: Sure, sure. That is what you would like. You would like everybody to shut up and just pass these things.

Mr. Chairman: No, no.

Mr. Roy: Well, just let me go then.

Mr. Martel: I am with you all the way, Albert. But you are on the wrong vote and I am going to speak next.

Mr. Chairman: Stay on the votes. There is no way I'll let you speak on the wrong votes.

Mr. B. Newman: But it is the same thing that you are on.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, then with great respect—

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know why you should be upset. We have both been on the wrong vote—

Mr. Roy: What vote is tracking down deserting husbands? Which vote should that be on?

Mr. Foulds: I take exception to that, Mrs. Campbell. I have not been on the wrong vote at all at any time during these estimates.

Mr. Chairman: Right at the present time we are dealing with 2601, item 5.

Mr. Roy: That's right. And that is what I have got here, a breakdown.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That would be, Mr. Chairman, under the next vote, 2602. And that would come under provincial allowances and benefits.

Mr. Roy: Provincial allowances?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And benefits. The next vote is the big vote—2602, more than half of our budget.

Mr. Roy: Okay. Well, let me go on to my next point then—Legal Aid—

Mr. Martel: Wrong vote.

Mr. Foulds: Wrong ministry.

Mr. Roy: Page 22, there it is right on top of the page.

Mr. Chairman: No, that is the wrong ministry.

Mr. Roy: Legal Aid secretariat. No, no. Evaluates and develops policy. I am right on here.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Roy: Well, yes, but you fellows don't read the book. The blue book.

Mr. Apps: No, no. It's the locator that you need.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, can I have some order here, please?

Mr. Chairman: I will do the calling of order.

Mr. Roy: Yes, yes please do.

Mr. Parrott: Call him to order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Roy: Page 22, top of the page, Legal Aid secretariat. I wanted to talk about that.

Mr. Martel: Legal Aid comes in the next vote.

Mr. Roy: No, it is right on this one here, page 22.

Mr. Martel: The expenditure for Legal Aid is in the next vote.

Mrs. Campbell: It is in the same vote.

Mr. B. Newman: Page 22, it is right in there. Sure it is right in the book.

Mrs. Campbell: This whole thing is in the same vote. It just isn't on the same page. It is in the same vote. Sure it is.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, I would point out if you would look in the blue book at page 22, it is right in item 5, Legal Aid secretariat.

Mrs. Campbell: It is just that we were at page 19.

Mr. B. Newman: The next vote starts on page 30.

Mr. Chairman: Under item 5. Well, describe it to me because I can't see it.

Mrs. Campbell: Page 22, Legal Aid secretariat. It is in the same vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If we want to discuss it now, Mr. Chairman, it is quite all right, as long as we do not drag the whole thing in again in the next vote.

Mr. Roy: Mr. Chairman, I have always made a point of following the rules and being right on in the right vote.

Mr. Chairman: Oh well, we recognize that. Yes, definitely.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that this is not necessarily so. You are talking about the Legal Aid secretariat in a general form of what it is. And I take it that discussions on Legal Aid will come under one of the other votes.

Mr. Roy: No, no. Legal Aid is in fact discussed under the Attorney General. But this assists legal aid—

Mr. Martel: No, no. You are wrong again, Albert.

Mr. Roy: No, no. Legal Aid is Attorney General.

Mr. Martel: Wrong again.

Mr. Roy: How many times have you been here now? Elie, you are going to have to shape up.

Mr. Martel: Albert, I don't know whether you have been in the raspberry tonight or not—

Mr. Roy: I have not been in the raspberry—

Mr. B. Newman: He hasn't been out with you.

Mr. Roy: I am right on.

Mr. Martel: Legal Aid is in the next vote.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could help clarify this. In the programme development, there is a Legal Aid secretariat that designs the programme for legal aid and works with the Attorney General's department in the design of the programme. The administration of the programme—the people who work on it throughout the prov-

ince, who do the home studies and determine the eligibility—is in the next vote, but the secretariat is here.

Mr. Apps: In other words, if we go on the way we are going, we are going through the same procedure as we did before, where everything under this item should be discussed under the vote that's coming along.

Mr. Chairman: Right. We are talking about different—

Mr. Apps: You're the chairman. Bang your gavel and say I am right.

Mrs. Campbell: Just a minute, Mr. Chairman. The man hasn't put his point yet. How can you rule that it is out of order? He may want to discuss policy under the Legal Aid secretariat. Give the man a chance.

Mr. Roy: Yes, I am being maligned. You know, I see everybody throwing up their hands. Who the hell prepared this book?

Mr. Foulds: It might have helped if you had read it before.

Mr. Roy: Well, you should read it. Look at page 22, Legal Aid secretariat. I thought you would know what was on every page, Jim.

Mr. Chairman: We will deal with the Legal Aid secretariat under this item.

Mr. Roy: Well, the purpose of this secretariat, as I read it here, is to determine what level we are talking about to provide eligibility for Legal Aid. Is that under this?

Miss Crittenden: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Roy: Okay. Now, that's what I wanted—

Mr. Apps: Does that satisfy you now? On vote 2602 you can go into all the detail.

Mr. Roy: Yes, but don't try to—Jesus Christ, what's wrong here?

Mr. Foulds: Stay right on the point, Albert. Don't let these hecklers deter you.

Mr. Roy: What are the standards for Legal Aid? Do you have any specific standard, for instance, in June, 1974? What standard of living are we talking about? Is it a fixed standard—\$5,000 a year, \$6,000 a year or \$7,000?

Miss Crittenden: Well, Mr. Heagle, who is the executive director of that section under programme development, is here and he can come and answer.

Mr. G. Heagle (Executive Director, Income Security Division): Mr. Chairman, the needs test for Legal Aid is based fundamentally on the family benefits needs test. There is a difference in its application, so we are talking about very low income levels. It's currently under review, along with four other needs tests. We are about to conduct an aggregate study of all the needs tests in the ministry. I don't have the exact figure here on the family size levels. The director of Legal Aid is not with me.

Mr. Roy: The what?

Mr. Heagle: The director of Legal Aid is not here this evening.

Mr. Roy: No, and you will likely not get get him here this evening, eh? He is in the Attorney General's department, isn't he?

Mr. Heagle: No, the director of the Legal Aid secretariat.

Mr. Roy: Oh, okay. But I don't quite get your point here; you mention the needs test, but it is not only people who are receiving welfare benefits who get legal aid, you know. Some people who are not on welfare at all and making \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year can get Legal Aid. Right?

Mr. Heagle: Yes.

Mr. Roy: That's what I am wondering about. Where do you set the limit here? I take it it depends on the size of the family. You keep talking about disposable income. Is that not one of the things that you get down to at the other end of the scale? How much disposal income has he got?

Mr. Heagle: The test is family unit size.

Mr. Roy: Family unit size?

Mr. Heagle: Yes, the levels increase with the size of the family. Frankly, the programme has just come under me and I do not have the exact figures for the needs-test levels here tonight. I can get them for you.

Mr. Roy: You are just new in that area?

Mr. Heagle: On Legal Aid, yes.

Mr. Roy: One of the things that concerns me, as one who has watched this programme operate since 1966, is that very often you would have someone, a relatively hardworking individual who was making a very low salary but had something to show for it—let's say he was very thrifty and had a disposable income of so much money—and yet

you get what I used to call the local hoods, who have no income coming in except from illegal sources, and they are driving a big car, staying in a nice place, and everything else, but because they have nothing to show, they could get a Legal Aid certificate and the other fellow couldn't. I thought that was totally unfair.

I was just wondering whether anything was done in this area to curb what I consider to be a bit of an abuse. I know if any system is going to work well you need some abuse in it, but I was concerned about that aspect.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: Don't repeat that.

Mr. Roy: You obviously didn't get my point. What I am saying is that if you want a system to work and if you want it flexible enough, obviously some people are going to abuse it.

Mrs. Campbell: I see, I understand.

Mr. Roy: Right?

Mr. Martel: It didn't come out that way.

Mr. Roy: Well, I am glad you laughed, because I corrected it. So you can't help me there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand your point, Mr. Roy, those who are low-wage earners are presently not getting as much assistance under Legal Aid as those who are, say, recipients under general welfare or family benefits?

Mr. Roy: I think it is darned near automatic, in my experience in Legal Aid, that those who are on welfare and so on just automatically get Legal Aid.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but it is the low-wage earners?

Mr. Roy: Yes, the minute that you start showing—

Mr. Martel: It is very difficult to get Legal Aid for an FBA mother whose husband has deserted her. It is very difficult to get Legal Aid.

Mr. Roy: Oh, no, not in my experience. No.

Mr. Martel: It sure is.

Mrs. Campbell: Maybe Ottawa is different.

Mr. Martel: Maybe Ottawa is, but it's very, very difficult.

Mr. Roy: In the Ottawa area I have found it to have some flexibility. Where I have found it to be unfair is when some individual who is not on welfare, who is a low-wage earner, is very thrifty and shows a disposable income of \$3 per month, is cut off Legal Aid. This is where I felt that there was a lack of flexibility in the programme, and I guess I can't be helped here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say it is a good point, because this relates to many of our programmes, that they are sort of geared more to social assistance and not enough to helping the great majority who are low-wage earners. I think it is an excellent point.

Mr. Roy: I thought I should make it and I thought this was the place to make it. Obviously, I will have to raise it again some time, Mr. Chairman, because I can't get any answers. As the gentleman has said, he is new in this. I don't want to malign him. Give him a chance. Is the director going to be here sometime?

Miss Crittenden: We will have the director here tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: That would come under 2602, is that correct?

Miss Crittenden: No, but since the director isn't here we will have him here tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on this?

Mr. Martel: I have been very quiet and patient. We have lost Mrs. Smithies. It upsets me.

Mrs. Campbell: No, she is over there.

Mr. Martel: What I want to know is—I raised it the other day—I want to go back to food for a few moments only and then move on.

Mr. Roy: Are you on this vote?

Mr. Martel: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Roy: I just wanted to make sure of that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: He was on food before dinner. I don't know what he had for dinner.

Mr. B. Newman: He was on food after dinner too.

Mr. Martel: I have before me excerpts from the report of the National Council of Welfare, April, 1974, and in it, in part, they state that food prices began to go up more quickly than

general prices. The process continued throughout 1972, and then speeded up rapidly during 1973. By December, 1973, the food index was up 15.7 per cent ahead of the general index.

What allowances did the ministry make for increases in food, not based on the consumer price index but on the effects on the low-income group? Was that even taken into consideration?

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, the question that the member raises is very valid. The fundamental problem is that the consumer price index does not necessarily represent the expenditure patterns of low-income people. There is no other suitable index at this time. The point has been repeatedly raised, not just here but in other places, that it might be feasible to develop a special low-income index which was more representative.

In answer to an earlier point, which I believe was raised by both Mr. Martel and Mrs. Campbell, if your consumer price index rises less quickly than income levels, in other words if there is a growth in real income, as poverty is a relative concept obviously people are relatively more poor.

Mr. Martel: That is good economist jargon, Mr. Heagle. I am told that you can't get two economists to agree on anything; so you and Mrs. Smithies will have a real problem.

The reason I raised that is the poor are confronted with this problem that forces the middle-income group to buy a different quality of food. The middle income group can move to a different type of food—I don't want to call it lower quality—but they buy less expensive food and the less expensive food goes up because of the demand for it. Where does that leave the poor? They're in the bind. The food which they were buying escalated in price quickly then. Once the shift starts and the middle-income group start to buy different foods; the foods the poor were relying on, such as beans, liver, wieners and hamburg go sky high. By the way, in 1973 the price of hamburg jumped 35 per cent; wieners were up 37 per cent; liver 35 per cent; potatoes 25 per cent; and pasta 40 per cent. Bread only went up 22 per cent.

The food that the poor had been relying on for survival escalated greatly in price. They have no substitute. Again, this is part of the reason we have to look at broken-down ordinary needs, because one can then make adjustments somewhat regularly, based on what Mr. Heagle has said of possibly the establish-

ment of a food basket for lower income people. We can make the adjustments which allow them to continue at least to have the purchasing power to purchase those foods which they were surviving on.

That's not happening now. When you break your ordinary needs down into commodities; clothing, food, something has got to take a beating. I suspect that it is in the food basket to some degree, or they don't have enough. What they do is move their clothing allowance, which is pretty meagre to start with, and start using that income to purchase the food to survive.

It seems to me, starting now, what we should be doing with the consumer price index, which is done federally, is to throw it by the board unless they're willing to make an adjustment. This province itself, under the direction of someone like Mr. Heagle, should establish an index for people on low incomes and get on with the business of ensuring that they have adequate money at least to purchase the things for sustenance. That's not happening. I'd like some assurance from the minister that that will be done. We can't wait, Mr. Minister, until the whole review is done with respect to the Lalonde paper. People can't wait, you know. They eat every day, unfortunately.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I think we're all in agreement that there must be an adequate level of income. The last increase we gave was on January 1, 1974. It's quite true since that time, and that's about six months ago, prices have risen considerably.

Mr. Martel: But even that increase—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is certainly need for an adjustment.

Mr. Martel: But even that increase was based, I would suspect, on the consumer price index for Canada, and had no real bearing on the consumer price index as to the lower income groups. It wasn't even a catch-up operation. It was just a stop-gap operation.

'And if you give another raise based on the consumer price index to the average citizen over the last six months, you will again be making that same type of increase based on the consumer price index. This isn't even going to give these people the purchasing power to keep up, at least in the line of food.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As was indicated, Mr. Chairman, in the remarks since our estimates began, and I believe Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Martel brought this point out, there's no doubt that those who are having real diffi-

culty these days are mothers, single parents with children, and families with children. The elderly, blind and disabled will be looked after, especially through the GAINS programme.

Mr. Martel: Could the minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But the other category—

Mr. Martel: I don't want to drag it out, but could the minister give us assurance that he will give the go-ahead to his staff to establish, let's say, an index for lower income families—

Mr. B. Newman: How do you set it up, though?

Mr. Martel: How do they set it up in Ottawa?

Mr. B. Newman: But how would you do it for a low-income family?

Mr. Martel: The consumer price index is based on the average family.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I know, but—

Mr. Martel: And if you're going to do everything in averages, the person who isn't in the average position—

Mr. B. Newman: But you've got to take prices, and where are you going to get the price now? That price is available to anybody.

Mr. Martel: No. You don't have to—

Mr. Foulds: You monitor the kinds of things that they buy.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but they are even monitoring the price of things they're buying—

Mr. Martel: Yes; but you see the raises, as I understand it, are based on the average. And people in lower incomes do not buy boats, and that's considered in—

Mr. B. Newman: They're going to buy a hamburger, aren't they?

Mr. Martel: No, just a second. The consumer price index Canada has established is not just based on food. It's based on the average cost of living per Canadian. That includes such things as TVs and boats, and whatnot. And those people in the lower income group aren't buying very many boats and they aren't taking very many vacations. It includes a whole raft of things.

Mr. B. Newman: Then you want a food price index.

Mr. Martel: Call it what you want. I want something established that will indicate to the ministry—and that's why they have to break down their—

Mr. B. Newman: You're primarily interested—

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps the minister might like to comment on that.

Mr. Martel: I'm primarily interested in ensuring that these people have adequate money for food.

Mr. B. Newman: For food, yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to—I'm not sure, I had a distraction there, Mr. Chairmen—but with reference to indexing, as was indicated earlier, as far as we are concerned we do believe in indexing for many of our programmes. At the same time there are reservations.

One reservation is certainly the inflationary aspect, but since most of the federal programmes are indexed now—old age pensions, the guaranteed income supplement, the Canada Pension Plan—and several of the provinces are indexing where retired civil servants, teachers and the Workmen's Compensation Boards are concerned. There are many areas in government today that are very concerned about the erosion of their pensions. So the question of indexing, of course, is a policy that is before the government, and it involves a major decision.

Mr. Martel: I'm not sure that indexing itself is going to do what I'm suggesting, Mr. Minister. I'm saying that if we're indexing, and using the consumer price index for Canada for our indexing purpose, that in fact you're not going to be providing the type of assistance necessary to those people who don't spend on the average.

And that's my concern. Indexing is based on the average across Canada, if I understand it correctly and that includes things such as vacations, transportation and things such as I have mentioned—boats and what-not purchased. We are talking about the average. What I am looking for is some assurance the index is realistic and applicable to our needs here.

Ontario could go it alone, because it might just deal with, as Mr. Newman says, food and maybe housing to determine what the effects are. Because these people do not spend like the average citizen. Their allowance is broken up into very specific things;

we talk about averages across Canada but they aren't affected in that way. I could quote the report. It isn't effective in the same way for these people.

The same applies to food. Food and accommodation take the overwhelming majority of their income, but when you do the indexing, as the federal government is doing, you take all things into consideration. Their income, however, doesn't allow them to buy all things. Therefore you can't just look at the average because the index—let me quote a paragraph from the report:

In the 12 months of 1973 food prices leapt 17 per cent, but to take this into account in computing a consumer price index for the poor by simply weighing this 17 per cent increase in the price of food as applying to 29.7 per cent of their budget, which most people spend, rather than only 18.7 of it, would be to ignore the fact that people don't buy a commodity called food. They buy particular food items and the increase in the price of various food items has been very different.

All I am saying is that to simply hang our hat on the consumer price index for Canada will miss the needs this group has, because it doesn't reflect their spending.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we made adjustments in social assistance on Jan. 1, 1973; April, 1973; September, 1973; October, 1973; and January, 1974.

Mr. Martel: Based on what?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To make adjustments for rising costs.

Mr. Martel: No, what did you base it on?

Mr. B. Newman: The consumer price index.

Mr. Martel: Right. You based it on the consumer price index and I am saying that it doesn't apply. The consumer price index doesn't apply to these people because they don't have transportation allowances, they don't spend much on entertainment and all of those items are included in the consumer price index.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am not disputing, Mr. Chairman, that the consumer price index is a proper approach. What I am saying is we have made adjustments in the past and we will be making adjustments again in view of the rising costs of living.

Mr. Martel: All I am asking you to consider, Mr. Minister, is that your people investigate very thoroughly how inflationary prices affect food and housing accommodation so we get a real handle on what the needs are for this group.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will be very prepared to do that.

Mr. Martel: When you have finished it could I have a copy?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. We always like to accommodate the member for Sudbury East.

Mr. Martel: I'll pass with that. I thought I might have discussed children's services under this section because it comes—oh, Mr. Roy has gone—on page 23, but I won't.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything further on item 5 of vote 2601?

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, I notice in this book that the Indian community secretariat comes in this vote. Is there another place where I can discuss that more fully?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, Mr. Foulds, it would more properly come under the second last vote, community services.

Mr. Foulds: Fine. I think I would like to go into it in some detail so I will leave it until then.

Item 5 carried.

Mr. Chairman: On vote 2601, item 6, communications. Any comments?

Mr. Foulds: Is this the stamp budget? What do you spend on communications.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What do we spend on communications? Communications involves—we have about 180 publications; films; conferences—

Mr. Foulds: This would be the press release section, too?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. That is—

Mr. Martel: Who is your ghost writer? He writes horrible press releases.

Mr. Foulds: And misleading.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Don't you like our press releases?

Mr. Martel: They are so misleading.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Misleading?

Mr. Martel: They are so misleading.

Mr. Foulds: Yes. Mr. Minister, you know that for a fact because I had communications with you on a particular item with regard to the new facilities at Thunder Bay, concerning the mental retardation unit. The press release concerned the new facility. And, in fact, when I wrote you about it on the basis of this press release, you 'fessed up and indicated that it just involved the name change.

So I would suggest that in communications, you have the press releases a little bit more accurate, and not unduly raise the expectation of people in situations like that. I think that's a very real danger in the ministry. In some areas you are moving in the right direction, and we give you credit for that. But when a statement like that comes out, it gets into the local press, then there is a certain amount of expectation raised, and people in the area find out it's just the same old facility under a new name. I think there is a real danger there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm just trying to refresh my memory. I think this was a facility that was formerly under the Ministry of Health, and if this is correct, when the programme was transferred to our ministry, we changed the name.

Mr. Foulds: That's right. And it was termed "a new facility" and those were the exact words in the press release. That gave an expectation that wasn't there that obviously your ministry didn't intend. So I would urge you to be a little bit more careful in some of the grandiose prose that emanates from the press release section of the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a good point.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, this is the vote in which we are attempting to sell to the public that not everyone on welfare is trying to take advantage of the system. I think that you should prepare some type of brochure or pamphlet that is given to students when they visit the Legislature so that it could explain the programmes. In addition to explaining them, it would show to those who want to read it that the programme is a worthwhile type of programming, and that people are not just taking advantage of welfare.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Have you seen our brochures that we include in the kits for children?

Mr. B. Newman: I have never seen one in the kits.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Jacobsen is the director of our communications branch.

Mrs. P. Jacobsen (Director, Communications Branch): Mr. Chairman, there is a brochure that outlines all of the programmes of the ministry available in the kits for the students, but it just got there, I think, about a month ago. And it now is distributed in all of the kits that go out in the Legislature. There is also extensive material in the schools on welfare that is designed specifically with the curriculum section of Education on welfare and welfare myths and facts.

Mr. B. Newman: I raise this because I have to distribute quite a few to an organization back in my own community as an attempt to inform them of various government programmes. At that time, there was nothing in the kit that had to do with the Ministry of Community and Social Services. I thought that you were possibly missing the boat at that time. If it's in there now, I think that that is a forward step.

I also want to ask the minister about the ethnic advertising that he is involved in here, the multilingual advertising in ethnic newspapers. Would you care to elaborate on that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do advertise in the various ethnic newspapers about our programme. GAINS of course, will be advertised, probably through the Ministry of Revenue. That will go to all the ethnic press throughout Ontario. We do, of course, also use other media—radio, television, publications. We have television programmes.

Mr. B. Newman: I was primarily interested in the ethnic press because I think that you can never forget that section of our community either. A lot of them still are unable to read the English language, whereas they will subscribe to their own ethnic newspaper. I think it is a good way of informing them

that they are just as good citizens as those born in this country, and that they have certain rights.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Sometimes they are even better citizens. They appreciate being here more.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, right.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further on item 6? Carried.

Item 7, research.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, let me see, it is 10:25.

Mr. Martel: We are flexible.

Mr. B. Newman: Have you any demonstration projects? What type of research projects are under way now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, we have several.

Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn the meeting, tomorrow the Anti-Poverty Coalition is coming to Queen's Park. Last year they requested us to meet with their members. I will be meeting with them, and I believe the time is 1 o'clock. I mention this so that with the concurrence of the committee it will be possible to adjourn slightly before 1 o'clock.

Mr. Martel: You have got to get permission from Ray Haggerty.

Mr. Morningstar: He is not here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Is it agreed that tomorrow morning we meet from 10 until 12:30?

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North): From 11 until 12:30.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry; 11 until 12:30.

We will adjourn then until tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

**Standing Social
Development Committee**

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, June 7, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1974

The committee met at 11:05 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2601:

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. We are on item 7.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Right.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I am interested in the ongoing studies indicated in the matter of adoptions, foster homes and so on. I wonder if I could have clarification as to whether or not this committee will have the opportunity to discuss any of the Law Reform Commission reports, or are they all going to be discussed only in Justice?

It would seem to me there are some which have an impact for this committee. I'd like to know to what extent any of your studies on the child, for instance, are related to that report. I would like to know the status of those studies as of now, if I could, because the whole matter of adoption is one of concern to me and, I am sure, to most members in the Legislature.

I am still questioning the matter of the adaptive behaviour of mentally retarded adults living in the community. I suppose, without any humour in it, one would understand what the thrust of this would be but, as I pointed out with the children when we were concerned with their adaptive behaviour in the community, it seemed to me to indicate an approach which I couldn't quite accept at the time.

Those are my comments on the studies. I am anxious to know their status and how they relate to these other things.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, certainly the Law Commission Reports have a very strong influence on our programmes. I believe this would be on the third vote and the mental retardation programme is in the last vote.

Mrs. Campbell: I knew that, but you have studies in this vote and I wanted to know the status of them. I am perfectly prepared—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would prefer, Mr. Chairman, if the studies could be discussed on the third vote, 2603—those which refer to the Law Reform Commission and deserted wives—

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry; I thought this was the place where you raised the research but it's all right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it's the third vote, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Chairman: Have you any comments? Have you anything further?

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to know something of the project for pre-school experience in London. If I may, I have expressed concern in the House and elsewhere that perhaps we're getting into a field in the pre-school experience where we may be confusing nursery schools, per se, with the early learning programme. I would be very concerned if, in fact, this ministry is placing an emphasis which would detract from the early learning programme in the educational field. I would like to hear something about that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is the one at Western university, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have with us this morning, Mr. Peter Capps, who is the director of the research branch. Peter, would you give information on that experimental programme at Western university?

Mr. P. Capps (Director, Research Branch): My apologies, Mr. Chairman, I've come across without my glasses. They are on their way to me, but I have difficulty in reading at the moment.

Mrs. Campbell: This is the welfare committee. Have you a requisition?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a project, Mrs. Campbell—

Mr. Martel: Only if you get special assistance I'm told.

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Will these help?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Is it okay?

Mr. Capps: Yes, thank you. There's a problem there I have to research. The project is listed on page 66. It may be a different number in your books, but the description is covered as follows—

Mrs. Campbell: Thirty-seven.

Mr. Capps: It has only just recently started. It has received ongoing funding from now on and will be completed, probably in November, 1976.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to labour the point, but since we're funding this and since there seems to be a philosophical difference on the pre-school experience, I would like to know the criteria for this particular project.

I'm worried that we may find it cheaper to fund for nursery schools, with the nursery-school type of training from community colleges, rather than to continue to fund the early learning programme—which is a much more sophisticated learning experience. I'd like to know the criteria for this particular project.

Mr. A. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister, Programme Development): Mr. Chairman, if I might comment. This project is in conjunction with the faculty of education at the University of Western Ontario. I trust that's apparent.

Mrs. Campbell: It is apparent. I'm still wondering.

Mr. Gordon: In this analysis, we're trying to encompass the interests of both fields so that we can get some kind of co-ordinated response which will help us in that direction. I'm not sure if I've misunderstood your question.

Mrs. Campbell: No, I don't think you've misunderstood it. It's just frightening to me that there was a definite thrust some time ago in the government to tend to eliminate the early learning programme, because it's costly in dollars. But I think it's very helpful in the social effects and impact. I just wondered if we're moving to try to assist education into using a different format for the pre-school experience, from that of the early learning programmes. I guess I'm not getting my point across.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I don't believe so, if I understand the question, Mrs. Campbell. I attended the official opening of this daycare centre a month or two ago. The centre is also being used as a laboratory to teach the students on early childhood care, so it sort of accomplishes more than a dual function. As I understand it, your question is whether this experiment is to replace the kindergarten—

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not the kindergarten, but the pre-school—

Mrs. Campbell: Pre-kindergarten.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —which operates under the Ministry of Education.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say no, Mrs. Campbell, this does not.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there input from the early learning programmes, or from the people involved in this project—perhaps that's the way to get it—or is it simply nursery school?

Mr. Gordon: It's definitely what they call junior kindergarten. They're doing the study—it's a comparative analysis—and those are the people who are actually involved in it, not the daycare people from our ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. I'm not going to have any further questions at this time. We've covered a lot of the other things I wanted to cover in this vote.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I'll be brief as usual. A couple of interesting things—

Mrs. Campbell: Self-rating again.

Mr. Martel: What are you saying, Margaret?

Mrs. Campbell: I said, "self-rating again."

Mr. Martel: Right, I am my No. 1 fan. The adoption of older children, when was that started?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I believe it was started in 1958.

Mr. Martel: No, the study? There's a study going on with respect to the adoption of older children.

Miss Crittenden: Oh, the study. I thought you meant our campaign.

Mr. Martel: No, no. I raised it last year. I had some concern that older children weren't

being adopted. That was the impression I had, and the minister and I had quite a discussion on it last year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is quite true, Mr. Chairman, that the great majority of children who are available for adoption today are older children, and more effort must be made by ourselves, in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, to try to have these older children adopted.

Mr. Martel: I don't want to talk about the studies themselves. The only point I make is that I raised both these quite substantially last year and I just want to pat myself on the back that they're now studies, you see. It makes me feel good.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We listen to the constructive recommendations of the members.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Mr. Minister. We now have the reports and I want to thank the minister for ensuring that I got some of the reports that have been finalized. I didn't have an opportunity to read them since last night, I'm afraid, but I will.

I want to make a point: I was highly critical of the Bierman study last year, and I was highly critical, I guess, based on press releases and what not, because I didn't see the programme. I was critical because it didn't seem to lead to anywhere. To satisfy myself I went to see it, and now I'm critical of the ministry's staff, those people who are in research, for not giving me the full goods last year, which they didn't do. They sat there knowing full well I was being critical, and yet the Bierman experiment did lead to jobs.

When I went to see it I was amazed, because Bierman contacted me after we raised hell about his project and he said: "You've got the wrong slant on it." I went down to see it and he was right, I did have. But I can't understand why no one in research bothered to tell me that last year, though. They knew what the programme was all about.

I want to satisfy myself. You know, we talk about increasing people's initiative and self-confidence and what not. I want to tell you the Bierman study is doing all of that. These people are aggressive and they're confident and they're sure of themselves. I've never seen anything like it.

That, of course, ties in to what I was trying to say before I was so rudely interrupted by the chairman the other day. We have to have jobs, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Did I do that?

Mr. Martel: Yes, you did it, Maurice. We have to have jobs; and somewhere along the line your government, whether or not it likes to get involved in the private sector so that we aren't just paying out, is going to have to introduce some type of workshops, for example. I'm not talking for the handicapped either. I'm talking about workshops that become self-sustaining, and some type of occupation where these people can make a gainful living and where it's not going to cost the government money. This might be a stepping stone to them getting back into the mainstream of life. But it seems to me that somewhere along the line there's got to be a study done on the types of ways we get them back on the road.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is a lot of work being done in that area. I would like to be able to hope that we are working more or less toward a guaranteed annual income for the permanently disabled and the elderly. On the other hand, I would like to hope that we are working toward a guaranteed employment programme for those who are able to work.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): We did have studies on that specific topic in the city of Windsor when John Yaremko was the minister. What has happened to the studies there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I couldn't tell about those studies, but I can tell you about the type of work that we are doing now—

Mr. Martel: Well, if you would.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —in conjunction with the federal government in community employment programmes and in the whole area of work incentive programmes.

Mr. B. Newman: You have had studies in your ministry in the past. Why have the studies if you are not going to try to learn something from them? In any other studies that you are going to have, is it to hire some of the academics?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If the studies in the past—

Mr. B. Newman: If it is a matter of the individual receiving public assistance, you conducted quite an extensive study under John Yaremko in the city of Windsor on the welfare situation in an attempt to find gainful employment for these people and something to do to rehabilitate them. But, you see, nothing is done. These other studies that are indicated in your books here are good,

and I don't say they are not worthwhile, but are you simply building up a library?

Mr. Martel: The real problem is that free enterprise governments don't like to get involved in creating employment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We do.

Mr. Martel: No, that is left to the private sector. You are going to have to give the government shots or something to ensure that. You can't rely on the private sector to do it all.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We agree when the private sector cannot, then it should be a government responsibility on a partnership basis with the municipality. This is what community and government projects are doing.

Mr. Martel: We are not talking about that. You do that with respect to the mentally retarded and handicapped. You have workshops. Tell me where you have got a workshop in this province that employs, let's say, 25 or 30 or 35 FBA mothers who are turning something out, a product that can be sold, so that plant can become self-sustaining rather than have those people draw welfare or FBA. Tell me one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, I believe in the Niagara region, NTEC—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I think that's it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —has that concept. I think it is a good concept that—

Mrs. Campbell: But it's private.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —workshops should be used much more extensively, and not just for the handicapped.

Mr. Martel: That's the only way that I can see. Otherwise you are always going to be fighting for money, to get enough money just to keep people on subsistence living. There are those 39,000 mothers. I know in my own area, I sent you last year a list of nine or 10 mothers who wrote and said, "God, we just want to get off." But to what? You haven't changed the structure, which we will come to. I don't want to get tied into the income maintenance but you haven't changed that structure yet.

It was recommended a number of years ago. You haven't got workshops yet.

Those nine or 10 mothers would be off mothers' allowance like that if there was something for them to do. It might be a

product that might even run a little in the red but gauge it against the benefits for the family and gauge it against what it costs to be the full supporter of a family on FBA.

Even if the province didn't make a cent on it and had to subsidize something like that by \$100 per person to keep it going, rather than paying \$350 or \$400 per month per family, you might be paying something like 100 bucks per family per month where, in fact, they don't see welfare. The kids don't see welfare. They see a cheque coming in. We're going to have to do it!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I entirely agree with the comments of the hon. member but I must say, though, that it's not a simplistic solution.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I agree.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, I don't want my remarks to be interpreted that we are not doing anything about it. We are definitely doing something about it. Again, this is all part of the income security review, which involves other ministries, Labour and others. Also we work closely in conjunction with the federal government. This problem, Mr. Chairman, is common throughout all of Canada.

Mr. Martel: No doubt about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Everyone is trying to find a solution.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, because no one has coped with it, the cost of social assistance last year in Canada was probably \$7 billion. That didn't help anybody.

Mrs. Campbell: It doesn't achieve anything.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, are you recommending to the Minister of Labour (Mr. MacBeth) that the minimum wage be increased substantially?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we are.

Mr. B. Newman: What is your recommendation to him? What is the amount? Is it \$3 an hour or \$3.50 an hour?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, it wouldn't be that high. The reason I wouldn't recommend too high a figure—

Mr. B. Newman: What is your figure? What are you recommending?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I know many of the members here will dispute this, but at the same time—

Mr. B. Newman: What figure are you recommending?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I just read recently that something like one-third, if not more, of the employees in Ontario are working in the service industries—restaurants, hotels and laundries.

Mr. B. Newman: That doesn't answer my question. What amount are you recommending? I don't want the entrées, Mr. Minister, I want the main course.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. B. Newman: What are you recommending?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What am I recommending?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, what is the recommendation of your ministry to the Minister of Labour for a minimum wage so that we can help the working poor?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, it was increased a few months ago, and it will be increased.

Mr. B. Newman: That's not answering my question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think the Minister of Labour; I forget whether it's the present one or the—

Mr. B. Newman: All I am asking you, Mr. Minister, is what are you recommending?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. B. Newman: Don't give me this other stuff. Just give me the figure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It has to be done in stages. I think you will agree that it has to be done in stages in order to give sufficient time for the employers to programme it. I think, initially, it should go up—right now, it's \$2 an hour—

Mr. B. Newman: Two dollars an hour? Is that all you're recommending, \$80 a week?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no.

Mr. Martel: That's what it is now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I'm saying, Mr. Chairman, is that the present minimum wage in Ontario is \$2 an hour.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. What are you recommending?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think that it should go up to \$2.25.

Mr. B. Newman: Is that all you're recommending today, \$2.25?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For the time being, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, have you read Senator Croll's comments in the Senate concerning the topics we're discussing here?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, Mr. Chairman—and this has been said to the hon. member—the great majority of people would much rather prefer to work than to receive social assistance. Therefore—this is what I'm told by experts in the Ministry of Labour and others—if you increase the minimum wage too high, several operations will no longer be viable—

Mr. Martel: That's all right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —as a result, they may have to close, and therefore the people will be unemployed.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I hate to say it, but that's fine. Because I want to tell you that if there has ever been a screwy economy, it's the Ontario one. I don't believe we should keep these small industries alive at the expense of people living at below standard wages.

Mrs. Campbell: It's not just small industries that are involved.

Mr. Martel: Someday we're going to realize in this province that we're going to process natural goods to a finished commodity and get away from these service industries. In northern Ontario that's all we see. Sudbury is now becoming a service industry area. We should be processing the nickel in the Sudbury area as a finished commodity; we wouldn't be paying \$2 an hour; we would be paying \$4.50 because that's the type of money that is in that industry. One of the major reports being prepared by the select committee is going to deal exclusively with mining and the fact that American companies are here for a cheap source of natural resource, which it takes back to the United States for final processing there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would just like to say one thing, I would like to see the minimum wage increased, and, at the same time, I would like to see low-wage earners eligible for more assistance, such as OHIP, drugs and so forth. I believe this is an area to raise their incomes, or to supplement their incomes, through those schemes. This is one of the big problems today with those on social assistance and the low-wage earners. Those on social

assistance do not have to pay any OHIP. There are many advantages.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I do believe that to help the low-wage earners, if we could provide more assistance—there is, as you know, a certain way through income tax—

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —to raise that to give more benefits in that area. I think this would be a very progressive step.

Mr. B. Newman: Here are Senator Croll's comments:

We have made non-work more and more attractive in most of our provinces because our minimum wages are far too low. We try to maintain a decent standard of welfare but it is spartan because we keep our welfare at the minimum wage level.

Unless we come along and substantially increase our minimum wage, our welfare level is going to stay low.

Mr. Martel: Would you suggest the BC minimum wage?

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Martel: Would you suggest the BC minimum wage which will be \$2.50 on July 1?

Mr. B. Newman: I would not hesitate to vote for that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In all fairness, Mr. Chairman, one should not compare provinces because each province is different. Ontario is very diversified; it is very highly industrialized but has agriculture, and you can't compare. In British Columbia, I believe half the population is living in Vancouver.

Mr. Martel: Sure, but, Mr. Minister, if a long time ago—and your government has been around for a long time; too long—

Mr. B. Newman: Thirty-one long years.

Mr. Martel: Too long. If you had said a long time ago—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It will be around for many more years.

Mr. Martel: —if you had gone the route in natural resources that Les Frost did in trees—

Mrs. Campbell: You are not getting trapped into this, too?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Provincially, Madam.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't care. Political discussion—let's deal with the needs of people and not play politics.

Mr. Martel: Just one example; if we had kept the nickel that goes to Huntington, which has a payroll of \$40 million a year—the nickel plating plant there—if that was processed here or the stuff that goes to Cardiff, Wales, from Inco—if you had been manufacturing goods instead of shipping out semi-processed natural resources you would have the jobs. We wouldn't be so reliant on a service industry to create employment because a service industry, as you know, doesn't have high wages. We have too many people for the size of this province, really, in the service industry and not enough in processing and finalizing, in manufacturing.

Mr. Chairman: I think we are veering away altogether from the item.

Mr. Martel: Right. I thought I would just put that on the record.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of comments coming out of this discussion. I am interested in the approach of the minister in attempting to subsidize, I suppose, the working poor. Something has been said about the advantages of those on benefits over the low-wage earner.

I wonder what input this ministry has into the public housing aspects of this matter? I recognize this is partially federal—there is no question of its input into it—but this whole question of rents in public housing is based on gross and some of the lower wage earners do have some deductions, of course. There, again, they are disadvantaged, it seems to me, in public housing. I would urge this minister at least to discuss the matter. There is a dichotomy as to whether it should be gross or net income. For the FBA recipient it is both gross and net but for the low-wage earner, gross and net are not the same thing and there is a problem there.

In this area I noted that your deputy said yesterday there was an eagerness on the part of your ministry to try to get the private sector to stagger or offer reduced hours. I wonder what input you have with other ministries? I have the case of a woman who was injured. She has been ruled to not qualify for compensation nor under the London Life policy to which she subscribes. She is unable to work, she has not been permitted to work part-time when she is able to work, and so the government itself is

taking steps which in effect may very well put people on to the welfare rolls because of their attitude to their own employees.

I wonder again, if you are concerned about jobs for people, if it wouldn't be a good idea to try to get some emphasis in the government itself for people in this position. Because as long as you don't do it, there is no point in trying to talk other people into doing it, as I see it.

I would ask the minister again to give this consideration. I will be glad to give him this specific case, but I'm sure it's not alone so far as women in the government service are concerned. I believe in the case of men, if they have heart attacks or something, they are given the privilege of working shorter hours. But in this case that was not granted, so someone is without employment and without any assistance at the moment.

It has to work with government first; I think you have to set the tone.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, if Mrs. Campbell will give us the name, we'll look into it, both in our own role in the ministry and on behalf of Mrs. McLellan of the women's bureau.

Mrs. Campbell: I would be delighted to do that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Campbell raised another point yesterday; it is a very good one—the real concern, especially in Metro Toronto and elsewhere, about rent.

I would suggest, if it is agreeable, that the whole question of rents and so forth comes under income security and that at some desirable time we hear from Mr. Glen Heagle, who is here this morning and is available now. This question of rent is certainly an important area and there are inequities and it has to be rationalized, and more so with the introduction soon of another programme.

Mrs. Campbell: With respect, Mr. Chairman, I have really indeed tried to keep within the confines of the matter, but when we have a wide-ranging discussion I think it is incumbent upon me as the critic for my party to indicate our concern without waiting for the vote. It is a difficult spot to be in.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, Maybe, Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Heagle is here he would speak on this question of housing as it relates to rental.

Mr. G. Heagle (Executive Director, Income Security Division): Mr. Chairman, the point is very well taken and perhaps I can put it in a broader context. The minister has made many allusions to the income security review that we are conducting with the federal government. One of the first positions that we took on the income security review was the fact that Ontario felt that income security had to cover all aspects of transfers. Those transfers would include transfers in kind, such as those in public housing which have different rent schedules, different definitions of income, different needs tests, and so forth.

The Premier (Mr. Davis), at the first-ministers' conference in Victoria, presented this position to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister agreed to include housing subsidies in the general discussion. At this point in time, National Health and Welfare is making representations to Central Mortgage and Housing to attempt to co-ordinate income security in both contexts.

Bringing it down to an Ontario level, we have a steering committee for the task force on income security. We have included the Deputy Minister of Housing; we have a connection to the cabinet group which deals with housing; and we are now attempting to set up a joint study to look at the relationship between social assistance levels, the working poor and the housing needs tests.

I am sure the member recognizes from her experience in Toronto that we do have a little problem with Central Mortgage and Housing in our negotiations there—

Mrs. Campbell: I don't doubt that.

Mr. Heagle: —but we are trying to co-ordinate it. Frankly, the biggest policy question for us is the question of whether to supplement low-income people through goods in kind, or services such as housing, or paying them money to purchase those commodities. Our subsidies on housing are now so high, we are seriously questioning whether we wouldn't be best to go into a general supplementation programme so we can allow people to make their own choices.

Mrs. Campbell: That sounds great to me. I take it, though, that my specific questions in this matter, as they relate to the GAINS programme, will be discussed under the GAINS programme; is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: I have stated time and again that I think OHC should be—if it professes to be—rent-geared-to-income. And we

all know that it is not that. That, I take it, is part of the ongoing discussion of the task force?

Mr. Heagle: It is. I would point out to the member that it's not rent geared to either end of the income scale, because we have gross anomalies in people; where there are several sources of income in the family. As the definition is not all-inclusive, we have people whose income is really too high to be in that level, as well. It works both ways.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that. It's just that in these times, I'm not sure what is too high—because some of them can't manage in the conventional market in Metropolitan Toronto. We are facing, apparently, 45 per cent increases in rents. It makes it a very tough study, I think; is that not so?

Mr. Heagle: Very.

Mrs. Campbell: Right, thank you.

Mr. Martel: One last point, Mr. Minister. What policy changes have resulted from the study of family benefit mothers in Metro Toronto? What changes have you implemented, if any?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well—

Mr. Martel: It's a research document.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What are some of the recommendations, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Out of the whole series, I just want to know if you've done anything with it—besides read it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We certainly—

Mr. Martel: It's an excellent document.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it is a very good one, yes. As I said to you earlier, we do agree with you on this. Steps have to be taken to help those mothers to get back into the work stream. I think this is one of the main recommendations. Also daycare; this is another area that's referred to. There's no doubt about it that a single parent with a child needs assistance in the daycare area; not only for herself, but it's just as important for the child.

Mr. Martel: I will leave it until we come to the specific items.

Mr. Chairman: Item 7 carried?

Item 8 carried?

Mrs. Campbell: No. On item 8, in the programme delivery administration, again, I

come to this matter of liaison. I think I have covered it in the Ministry of Health; I won't go forward on that. But with Correctional Services and Colleges and Universities could I have some indication of just the purpose and the way in which this liaison is functioning?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With Colleges and Universities?

Mrs. Campbell: Colleges and Universities and Correctional Services.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With Colleges and Universities, again, there is a good liaison. There is certainly liaison in the fact that that ministry and our ministry are both in the same social policy field. When matters relate to Correctional Services, then we have joint meetings; say, for instance, the question of group homes and the training for youths. In the field, there is some close liaison between them. If you could give an example.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, if I may. You refer to joint planning in Correctional Services and Colleges and Universities. What joint planning are we talking about? The group homes, as I understood them, in Correctional Services, is now a controversial subject because of the lack of funding for the mental health people to continue. What joint planning is there in this liaison in these two areas?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is a very good example, Mrs. Campbell, that you bring forth. Group homes come under four different ministries, I believe.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, of course! It is the easiest way to find out what is not going on. It masks the system.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have a task force with representatives from the four ministries which is actually reviewing and trying to rationalize that programme.

Mrs. Campbell: Is the task force working on these things a fact-finding body or are they planning together? This is what I am trying to find out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In order to plan you have to have the facts first. It is all correlated under our social policy field.

Mrs. Campbell: In Colleges and Universities what type of planning are you doing as your ministry relates to that one?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could I refer this to Mr. Gordon?

Mr. Gordon: I am afraid I haven't quite caught the gist in terms of what you were just talking about, Mr. Minister.

Mrs. Campbell: In programme delivery administration it states that you liaise with other systems at the provincial level—maybe symptom is a better word still. I am asking specifically about joint planning in the area of Correctional Services. I take it the answer is group homes.

Mr. Gordon: Yes. Although with Correctional Services, for example, we have just established a committee. There is a suggestion of a policy relating to the Training Schools Act under section 8 which deals with that. We have just established a committee to work on that. As far as Colleges and Universities go, our rehabilitation people are working closely with the colleges.

Germane to your earlier discussion about trying to broaden the rehabilitation function to include people like mothers and so on, they are working with the colleges on their programmes for manpower training and so on. It is a many-faceted affair. It works at the district level with the individual colleges and we are working jointly in terms of our ministry with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

Mrs. Campbell: In Correctional Services the minister announced a new policy of having training schools in the local community, a matter which gives me some concern, if I may say. Are you involved in that?

Mr. Gordon: The new committee that I was just mentioning, which will be chaired by our director of children's services, is concerned with that. Part of the reason is, if the legislation is changed, people under section 8 may not end up in a training school, they may end up in some other kind of facility.

Mrs. Campbell: That is a different situation.

Mr. Gordon: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: On section 8, if you can get rid of section 8 but have the facilities for those children before you do, that would be ideal.

Mr. Gordon: That is exactly what we are working on. We have just initiated this work at this point in time. The committee has been established and it is just getting started.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, we have one of our executive directors from the field, Mr. Lawrence Crawford, from the Thunder

Bay area. Perhaps Mrs. Campbell might like to know how they liaise at that level back and forth.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to know.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Crawford.

Mr. L. Crawford (Executive Director, Northwestern Area, Delivery): Mr. Chairman, if I may, in the programme delivery, at the area and district level I might just give some illustrations of the liaison that goes forward. In Thunder Bay and Kenora districts the Ontario division of the Canadian Mental Health Association was operating a number of group homes. Following the announcements from the Ministry of Correctional Services, it has been determined that, while the mental health group will not be directly assisting and operating, it is helping, and members of our ministry staff in the districts and representatives of Correctional Services are helping to get community boards and funding to continue these homes, but not necessarily under the auspices of the mental health group. We have had one series of talks and we will be having others. The homes are continuing, and those homes or other homes are being found for the youngsters who come out of the correctional system.

In terms of colleges and universities, we have very strong links with Confederation College and Lakehead University. In our retraining and manpower work-activity projects, rehabilitation services, the local supervisory staff and the faculty members of Confederation and Lakehead are working very closely.

Day nursery services: There is a tremendous input into three of the developmental centres from the Lakehead University staff. This applies across therapeutic recreation and the sports and recreation bureau. Our citizenship offices are very much involved in the manpower retraining and the special needs of ethnic communities.

I could continue at fair length, but I can assure you that in our one area—one of five and one of 20 districts—there must be something like seven interlocking interministerial-interagency committees, so we are doing grass-roots liaison at that local level and perhaps coming up with some solutions more quickly than could be achieved if we did the liaison solely at Queen's Park. But we have tremendous backup from our delivery head here in Toronto and, of course, Mr. Gordon's group in the development side.

Mrs. Campbell: May I ask, in connection with corrections and group homes, where is the funding in your liaison planning? Where

are you suggesting the funding should come from for the group homes? Under what ministry are the group homes related to corrections?

Mr. Crawford: If they are related to corrections, they are under Correctional Services, and they are providing funding. We are providing funding under a number of other pieces of legislation. There is the Ministry of Health, and some other indications have been given that there are other series of group homes. We are trying to get a rationale for this, but so far as the correctional field is concerned, the funding is available. In addition, court awards are made on occasion for the placement of juveniles, where the municipality is required to pay the per diem charge, and there is federal and provincial input at that point.

Mrs. Campbell: What I wanted to know was this: Of the group homes in the area you have described, how many are there, how many are for males and how many for females?

Mr. Crawford: I don't have that information, but I will obtain it for you.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. Because certainly in the Metro area—at least, the last I saw of that programme—it was largely for males. The theory always was that you take the number of children before a court and divide them according to those who are female and male. But you don't relate the costs in any way; as a result, nobody has provided the facilities for girls because they are more costly.

Mr. Martel: We might not have had that young lady from Elliot Lake commit suicide in the Don Jail. In fact, if the judge had known some place that she could have gone, rather than be incarcerated in a dungeon—

Mrs. Campbell: That is precisely it, and I would hope that there would be impact or input—impact is what I want—from this ministry in reviewing, with the Justice galaxy, the matter of the treatment of the 16- to 18-year-olds. I was sort of hoping that this might be something you would be looking at under corrections as a joint planning effort.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask a question on this? Do the judges or the courts know the facilities that are available?

It brings me back to this young girl's case because I met with people from the Toronto Social Planning Council at about the

time that occurred. I recall the judge's statement that he didn't know where he could have placed her because the Salvation Army wouldn't take her and he knew of no other place for her to go except the Don Jail. The Metro group told me they could have given him at least six or seven places in Metro Toronto where she could have gone. It amazed me that a judge wouldn't know or wouldn't be given the information.

Mrs. Campbell: I can't answer for the judges on the criminal side but certainly the judges on the family side have ample information as to all of the facilities. I have to say that from their point of view the information was that the facility was lacking, particularly for girls. They were closing rather than opening because of the funding.

This is related, though, to group homes not within the correctional area but it would apply there, too. I didn't have very much experience with the group homes set-up. They had just begun to get going in the area which would service Metropolitan Toronto. There were proposals to add group homes for girls but in the whole field you always start with facilities for boys. I think because they are cheaper, although there are more boys who go through the system, ostensibly, too.

Mr. Martel: It is a pretty devastating thing to hear a judge say 'We didn't know where we could place the girl.'

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I think that's—

Mr. Martel: That is pretty devastating.

Mrs. Campbell: Of course, you have to understand that with the Children's Aid being involved in that, it's a devastating thing for a judge to hear from the Children's Aid that it has no facility which can accommodate this particular girl.

It doesn't mean they don't have a facility; it means that girl, put into a group home with other kids who are coming along, could perhaps destroy the other kids. They cannot really see how they can use the facilities they have for someone who is very disturbed, for example. This is tough for a judge because you really don't know where to put them although you are aware that there are facilities.

Mr. Martel: This is the point I am making. There should be some arrangements made—Mr. Gordon wants to answer it—to ensure that doesn't occur again.

Mr. Gordon: On two fronts, Mr. Chairman, I think we are trying to take some

action in that regard. On the one—the inter-ministerial task force on group homes—without knowing what the result will be it would be hoped that the four Acts which cover four types of group homes might be combined into one and administered as a central co-ordinated thing. That is the whole on-going thrust of what we are doing. There is that factor.

The other is this committee I mentioned concerning section 8. We've asked Chief Judge Andrews and he said he would sit in at the beginning and either continue or appoint someone from his area to discuss and to be involved in the development. We appreciate the points you've made and we share your concern on those. I think in those two directions we are hoping to take some action which will help alleviate the situation.

Mrs. Campbell: Section 8, it seems to me, is in itself an indictment, perhaps of all of us, because the child is not guilty of an offence but is deemed to be out of control and there is no facility in the community which can accommodate that child's needs. To that extent, I think we are all to blame that this has been allowed to go on.

It is more of a social orientation problem than it is a correctional problem or a justice problem, in my view. But don't get rid of section 8 until you've some facilities because these kids could be very badly damaged if somebody doesn't do something.

Mr. Chairman: Item 8 carried? Carried.

Item 9. Carried?

Item 9. Carried? You have something on that Margaret?

Mrs. Campbell: No, I think most of this we will cover in other votes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Right. Item 10.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): What does item 10 include? Is there an explanation for training services?

Mrs. Campbell: We put everybody in this ministry through training school in order to get them to understand.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The specific function as indicated is to conduct courses, seminars, conferences, and evaluate training programme effectiveness, administer educational leave and bursary programmes and to provide trained manpower.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words this is rehabilitation to perhaps get those persons off the welfare rolls—

Mrs. Campbell: No, it is staff.

Mr. Martel: No, the staff!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is staff training.

Mr. Haggerty: Staff training?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right. For instance, with the mental retardation programme we will require training programmes specially to train employees to deal with it. This is just one of the many areas.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought the retarded association pretty well train their own personnel—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, in conjunction, but we will—

Mr. Haggerty: —they are trained before they get into the programmes, are they not?

Miss Crittenden: There are 300 or 600 child-care workers a year trained under the auspices of our ministry now to work in this field.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there any involvement by your staff in the operations of NTEC in the Niagara region?

Miss Crittenden: Not that I know of.

Mr. Haggerty: Niagara Training Employment—

Miss Crittenden: Not that I know of. But we can find out.

Mr. Haggerty: I raised the question last year, I believe, and I didn't get too many answers then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, that is a very good question. It is a very good programme. This would—

Mr. Haggerty: I didn't think the minister was aware of it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It would probably come under our rehabilitation programme, which is the third vote.

Mr. Haggerty: Perhaps we will get into it in more detail.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right. In the third vote.

Mr. Chairman: Item 10 carried? Carried.

Item 11?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know under item 11, on the grant for St. Elizabeth, for example, what was requested by this order?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Which order, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: St. Elizabeth.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: St. Elizabeth.

Mrs. Campbell: It is on page 54. It is No. 8 in the grants.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This grant of \$3,000 gives visiting nurse service in the home on the order of the attending physician. While formerly it was strictly a Catholic organization its services are presently not limited to Roman Catholics. The funds are used for general administration.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is spelled out. But the amount given is \$3,000; I wanted to know what their request was.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I have no knowledge of what their request was because that would have occurred before I was deputy. I will find it out and give you the information on Monday, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: This is a needed service in the community and it is a direct service, as indeed is the Victorian Order of Nurses, and it is interesting to me that the Victorian Order of Nurses is in receipt of \$25,000. But I look at the Ontario Welfare Officers Association, which receives \$5,000, as opposed to \$3,000 for the St. Elizabeth Order of Nurses. I am not denigrating the Ontario Welfare Officers Association in any way, but again the emphasis seems to be away from the direct service to people and into an association which has a different function.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, these votes, such as the St. Elizabeth and the Victorian orders, are for administration purposes. They are for purchases of service agreements—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I am aware of that.

Miss Crittenden: —so that in fact it is the service that is paid for.

Mrs. Campbell: It is to a degree. There are still grey areas, I think the deputy would concede; and it concerns me that we don't have before us what their requests were, because obviously if this doesn't mean an administrative need then funding which might otherwise go in the non-protected service, if you want to call it that, may be cut

back. I am perfectly aware that it is on a fee-for-service basis.

Miss Crittenden: My information is that the St. Elizabeth order has not requested a change in this grant.

Mrs. Campbell: They haven't? That's fine.

On the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies, I'm not saying at this point in time that I don't agree with the moneys allocated here, but to me it's sad in a way that they apparently take the position that if they got more there would be more government control. I recognize the fact that the Children's Aid Societies Association, together with the funding for the individual operation, are increasingly calling on—well not in this case, but in other cases—government, be it municipal or provincial, for assistance. I would hope there might be some time an opportunity—and perhaps it is in a later vote—and a time set aside for some discussion of the whole role of the Children's Aid Societies with a view to trying to resolve some of what I think are outstanding difficulties, for the public, the society and both governments in this area. It does strike me that it is too bad that the request is placed in this way. I'm not suggesting, as I say, that the \$5,000 may not be the correct amount.

Under 15, the Association for Early Childhood Education, we note there is: "Improvement of day nurseries and to stimulate the development of training courses for nursery staff." This gets me back again into my concern. I am not suggesting that we don't need to train staff for day nurseries, notwithstanding some of the things that were said, I think, in the statement of the minister. But what is this money used for? It's to assist in the improvement of day nurseries and to stimulate the development of training courses for nursery staff. However, I would like to know how it assists in the improvement of day nurseries—particularly in the light of the statement—since it is a grant?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, it is an administrative grant. The professionals in the field formed an association many years ago and they promote an educational programme within their association. At the time the grant was raised to \$5,000 they opened a storefront office to answer queries from parents who wanted to know about appropriate places for children or places that parents could get guidance in solving their own problems with difficult children. They have, in fact, done a tremendous amount, I think, with a fairly nominal grant.

Mrs. Campbell: I think that most of the others are pretty well self-explanatory and I won't go into them further.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: There are only a couple I want to ask about. The Ontario Welfare Council, for \$60,000 a year, I checked with a variety of people as to just what in God's name they do. And there doesn't seem to be very many people who even know they have a presence in the province.

Miss Crittenden: The Ontario Welfare Council?

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. I have spoken to people from the Metro Work Group and I have spoken to other agencies, and the presence of this group in the province is almost non-existent. Or if it is there, it is an unknown—and at \$60,000 a year. One compares this to the \$20,000 of the Ontario Association of Family Services Agencies, which are dedicated to prevention and rehabilitation.

I wonder about the priorities. I think they should have to justify their existence at least with the people who are working in the field. The Metro Social Planning Council and the Metro Work Group don't even know these people exist. What do they do for \$60,000 a year from the province?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman I believe they have a fairly extensive research capacity. I believe we have a member of the board here with us, who might indicate what they are doing.

Mr. Martel: Oh, they might get known.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. McLellan.

Mr. Martel: They might get known. No one else seems to know what they are doing. Maybe Mr. McLellan can tell us. Maybe they can make a point of getting known for \$60,000.

Mr. G. McLellan (Executive Director, Social Services): I don't have the material with me this morning. I'd be glad to speak further on this under social services vote 3, but—

Mr. Martel: I am not disputing that they are doing something good; but I'd like to know what it is.

Mr. McLellan: I was surprised when you mentioned the Metro Social Planning Council, because one of the activities of the

Ontario Welfare Council has been co-ordinating the activities of social planning councils in Ontario. They have had an active committee of social planning councils, with which we work periodically.

I think mainly the work of the Ontario Welfare Council is a co-ordinating one, bringing the agencies together on social problems as they emerge.

The meeting Mr. Gordon referred to yesterday on the homemaker programme, for example, was called by the Ontario Welfare Council. This was to bring together homemaker agencies across the province who had expressed concern and interest on certain questions and to meet with government people. The Ontario Welfare Council acts as a co-ordinating, stimulating agency.

Mr. Martel: But do they keep records or make this information on what they are doing available to the general public? You say they do research; I have never seen a piece of research from those people.

Mr. McLellan: They do research. One of the research projects that was outlined in the previous item was a research project in services for children that we are assisting in terms of funding.

Mr. Martel: Who do they make this research documentation available to?

Mr. McLellan: They distribute it to the member agencies, certainly. They don't have a large public information and advertising programme, because they do operate overall on a fairly modest budget.

Mr. Martel: But I look at \$60,000, which is the highest grant given, and I think the public is entitled to an awareness of them for that kind of money.

Mr. McLellan: We would be glad to provide further details on their operations and research. I don't have that with me at the moment, Mr. Martel.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Send the pamphlets to Mr. Martel and Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Martel: I say this in all sincerity. I am not just trying to find something to belittle. Over the last few years I have gotten to know a lot of various work groups in Toronto; and they don't know the council exists. That is unfortunate when they receive \$60,000.

Conversely, you give only \$20,000 to the Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies, whose presence is felt wherever they

are, who do a magnificent job of rehabilitation and prevention. This is the sort of thing I have been arguing for two years—this is the third year—that this ministry should be involved in. They get \$20,000 and are always short of money and must rely on the generosity of Red Feather and so on, just to stay alive.

Mr. McLellan: I think the other thing to remember, if I might comment, is that the Ontario Welfare Council is not a direct service agency, and so it tends to work in the background; whereas the direct service agencies have higher visibility, naturally enough. Their total budget is really administrative costs of salaries and office expenses and so on for their staff.

Mr. Martel: If I see some evidence, then I might not be critical, but until I see that I have concern about \$60,000 going to them.

As I say, the other aspect is the \$20,000 given to what is probably one of the most helpful groups in the province, that is the Ontario Association of Family Service Agencies, which is dedicated to prevention and rehabilitation. I have argued frequently, and written the minister frequently, that there should be a policy. I think I suggested last year they might become the multi-service, central agency I have always talked about, because they do have permanent staffing in many areas and they do have expertise. They have professional people and volunteers. They do the things I have been saying the province should be doing in having volunteer workers and professional workers on an ongoing basis dedicated to prevention and rehabilitation. They get \$20,000.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I want to ask the minister concerning item 22 there, that is bursaries and other training costs, \$55,000. I've noticed that you give out some 20 scholarships. How does one find out about this? If I have an individual who comes from a welfare family in my own community, how do I find out that he could possibly qualify for some assistance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, from our district offices—

Mr. B. Newman: I would never for one minute think that you would do that. I would assume that would all come under Colleges and Universities. Can you give me some information on this, because I think it is very worthwhile?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Miss Crittenden: Our personnel director is here. He could explain how our bursary programme works. Mr. Chairman, if it's all right, I would ask Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, sure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Hunter.

Mr. J. Hunter (Director, Personnel Services): One thing I think I could say at the outset is that the bursary programme is offered to students in schools of social work.

Mr. B. Newman: It is only for social work?

Mr. Hunter: Yes. It is offered, really, to persons who have also demonstrated some kind of financial need and who then provide a work commitment to an approved public agency in the social services field.

Mr. B. Newman: Are the students in the programme of social work at the universities informed?

Mr. Hunter: Yes, the universities themselves have the full details on the bursary programme. If a person has applied to the school then they can get the information from the school or they could apply or indicate this interest to our training branch.

Mr. B. Newman: That answers the question well enough.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. J. E. Foulds (Port Arthur): Yes, there are just three quick questions I have on the transfer payments. On the Ontario Association for Children's Aid Societies, I would assume that individual Children's Aid Societies get other financing. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh yes, considerable.

Mr. Foulds: This is simply for the administration of their central organization?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At a rough guess, I think it is somewhere close to \$60 million.

Mr. Foulds: That will come in the next vote?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Foulds: Right. How do you allocate the \$10,000 under the Ministry of Community and Social Services Act? What is that for?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Which number is that?

Mr. Foulds: That is the last item in the transfer payments and grants.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, yes, \$10,000. The Act is to provide flexibility. If some deserving organization needs a grant, we would use our own judgment to fund it.

Mr. Foulds: These are the discretionary grants?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Foulds: Discretionary grants you get when you get special situations. Is that correct?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, you cannot pay an emergency situation if you don't have a vote and item.

Mr. Foulds: Sure.

Miss Crittenden: We have twice had to take over operating an agency and had to pay salaries.

Mr. Foulds: Oh, I see.

Miss Crittenden: And unless you have a vote and item—

Mr. Foulds: Of course.

Miss Crittenden: —you cannot start operating. Tonight, something terrible might happen that we had to pay for; unless we had a way of doing it quickly, and that is just a nominal amount, it may never be spent.

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Miss Crittenden: In point of fact it could be \$25,000—

Mr. Foulds: It could be more.

Miss Crittenden: —if a tragedy occurred. It's a mechanism to allow a ministry to meet an emergency.

Mr. Foulds: Fine.

Mr. B. Newman: That is not for organizations only?

Miss Crittenden: No.

Mr. B. Newman: I have a constituent who is attempting to get the money from an estate in Yugoslavia, but she happens to be on welfare in the city of Windsor. Could she get assistance to go to Yugoslavia to contest the estate so that she could get off welfare?

Mrs. Campbell: Don't be so optimistic.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. B. Newman: She cannot afford to go over there; and if she doesn't go over there and contest the estate, it goes to the relatives in Yugoslavia. Whereas, if you assisted her to go over there to fight the case, then she could come back and get off welfare because she would get funds.

Mrs. Campbell: If she won.

Mr. B. Newman: If she won; that's right.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, perhaps Mr. Newman could give us the circumstances of that case and we could see whether there is any other way of collecting this money.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. I will provide you with a letter on that, and perhaps you could look into it and see if there is some way that she can be helped.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I have a question on this. As you know, under the law, people who act as trustees or as board members of various agencies, can become personally liable in the event of a default or closing down. This has caused many of the poor not to want to get involved, because they can't afford to pay salaries or anything of this kind out of their income. Would that help a situation like that?

If you had a day nursery that was going to close down because of lack of funding, would this money be available so that there wouldn't be a call on the individuals for a period of time to continue out of their own pockets?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, that situation has never been brought to our attention. The vote has been used in the past when, for example, we closed Warrendale and the government had to start paying for the operation the following day. Or the time Mom White's was closed and we had to start paying to care for the children taken out of that residence. Or when a home for the aged went bankrupt down in the Ottawa Valley and we had to operate it, then had to start paying the bills the following day. We have to have a mechanism to plug in immediately to deal with an emergency.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, without labouring the point, I wonder if this is a situation which the ministry could look into, because I think it is now agreed by all parties that it is important to have the poor serving on these various boards as trustees; and if they are precluded for this reason

perhaps something could be looked at under this vote.

Mr. Chairman, on the completion of this vote, I wonder if it wouldn't be a good time for us to rise before we get into vote 2602 because of the Anti-Poverty Coalition people coming here.

Mr. Chairman: I would be happy to. Are there further questions on item 11? Carried.

I move that we adjourn, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Have a good weekend.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): When do we meet again, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. B. Newman: When is our next meeting?

Mr. Chairman: Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Morningstar: At 3 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Before the committee leaves I would prefer to continue with these estimates to their conclusion, rather than—

Mrs. Campbell: That was the undertaking you gave to us, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Right. I wouldn't like to go back to Colleges and Universities at the present time, to jump all over the lot.

Mrs. Campbell: No, sir. It's too difficult.

Mr. Morningstar: You're the boss, Mr. Chairman.

The committee adjourned at 12:25 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 10, 1974

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1974

The committee met at 3:15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

On vote 2602:

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, there have been many questions raised about the income security review; and since Mr. Glen Heagle, who is the executive director of that division is here, if it is agreeable with the members, we could ask him to give a short presentation and outline who the members of his task force are, the work they are doing and what their goals are.

Mr. G. Heagle (Executive Director, Income Security Division): Mr. Chairman, the federal-provincial income security review was initiated in April, 1973, by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Lalonde. The goal was reform and rationalization of the income security system per se. Ontario took a slightly broader view than that and insisted on including all aspects of income security, such as taxation, housing, services in kind, etc. This was accepted.

The federal-provincial review is organized under the overall direction of the ministers of welfare. There is a senior steering committee of the deputy ministers of welfare, which is responsible for both the overall direction of the review and for questions relating to financing and jurisdiction.

The review has three working parties, one on employment, one on social services and one on income maintenance. I think if members look at those broad areas they can see that there is an attempt to take a broad view and to link related areas.

The working party on employment is primarily charged with three tasks; and I should add that officials of Canada Manpower and Immigration are also involved in this particular working party. Their intent is to:

1. Reduce barriers to employment; 2. Do a better job of finding jobs for people; and

3. Develop a community employment framework.

In that regard community employment is in effect job creation programme on a longer-term basis than LIP and programmes of that type.

I might add that Mr. Deans mentioned earlier the problems of mothers, and Ontario has taken a very firm position that community employment should be oriented towards a rehabilitative aspect for people such as mothers, where they would get some form of experience in returning to the labour force or would be given an alternative to simply staying at home; in short, an opportunity to contribute.

The social services working party has only been operating for about four months; its fundamental objective is to find a new framework for social services. I am afraid I can't give members too many details on that because of the short duration.

The income maintenance working party has been operating for approximately a year. Initially it was involved primarily with interim changes in programmes—the changes for the OAS-GIS, changes in family allowance, and most particularly significant changes in the Canada Pension Plan. In that regard, I should note that Ontario was really responsible for not only seizing the initiative on major reform in CPP, but also for developing an econometric model for CPP changes and distributing that, not only to the federal government, but also to the other provinces.

Once the interim changes were over, the income maintenance working party shifted to two major thrusts. The first is the development of an income supplementation programme. We tend to refer to that as the missing brick. We have no effective, comprehensive method of supplementing the working poor at this point in time, and we feel that this is really the keystone for any future evolution of income security.

The second major thrust is the evolution of social insurance, and I think the intent there clearly is that income security is for everyone and we want to build as broad and comprehensive a protective social security base as is possible.

Ontario is more or less in agreement that these are the key issues at this point in time. But we are also interested in such major aspects as tax integration, and most particularly a reduction of the number of programmes and integration in overall programmes.

In the province we have set up a rather broadly based organization to deal with the review. It's under the general aegis of the cabinet committee on social development. There is a senior steering committee of primarily assistant deputies and deputies from the social development policy field—Community and Social Services, Treasury, Labour and Housing. I should add that until recently we had a representative from the municipalities. Mr. Anderson, when he was a commissioner from Toronto, served on the committee. That appointment is now vacant and when we move into phase 2 we will have another municipal representative. We also have links with the Municipal Welfare Officers' Association; so we have some form of input.

To date the efforts of the task force on income security, as it's known in Ontario, have been devoted to the development of overall income security policies, programme development and examining alternative approaches to such issues as supplementing the working poor. I should add that the province recognized one can't simply wait for a utopian system to develop overnight. On anything as diverse, and in some ways as fragmented as income security, that clearly isn't going to happen instantly. The GAINS package—the GAINS for the aged, the disabled and the blind—the drugs, etc.; were interim initiatives in further evolution.

At the moment I would say the income maintenance working party, having been in operation longest and being furthest down the line, is now really coming to some very difficult and contentious alternatives in approaches to income maintenance. Once the meetings are reinstituted in July, we'll see exactly how far we are prepared to go with various provinces and the federal government.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, have you—

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): I was very interested in hearing these remarks as they pertain to this vote. I was a little concerned as I came in to find that apparently you are not prepared at this time to discuss the GAINS programme. Is that so?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We can discuss it in the broad context of GAINS. I had indicated last week, if you recall—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—that it had been intended to introduce it in the Legislature at the end of last week but it will now be introduced this week.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): What gives?

Mrs. Campbell: It's the same thing as happens every time.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, it's your responsibility to get these people up here—It's horrible.

Mrs. Campbell: The Tories have never been notably concerned about people and the fact they never get to these meetings is evidence of it, in my view.

Mr. B. Newman: They are around to collect the cheques though, aren't they?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Chairman is here representing the Conservative Party.

Mrs. Campbell: In view of the fact this is the one interim programme which has been brought forward, I would like very much to have a discussion on this aspect of this vote at this time.

We have fought the battle of income maintenance in this committee, I fought it last year; and according to what I heard last year it's been going on for some years.

It's very difficult to try to approach it without having the facts before us as to what this particular programme means. Like every member in the House, I am sure, I have been asked a number of questions since it was announced and I haven't been able to give very definitive answers.

You may recall I was concerned at the time it was introduced and asked in the House what provision this government had made for ensuring that rents would be stabilized so that we didn't just let the money the people would receive through GAINS go right back, for example to OHC or to other landlords. I haven't had an answer on that yet. Is that answer ready? Because it may be a meaningless thing, certainly in my area, in the area of Metro Toronto, if that problem is not resolved in this programme. Certainly I would like assurance that OHC is not going to move in and up the rents.

I would like to know what discussion there has been with the federal government, with CMHC, to see whether they would be pre-

pared to hold the line on rents in OHC housing.

Beyond that, of course, we have to look at the problems of people living in the conventional mode in the city and what you are doing about that. That, to me, is one of the major developments in this particular vote.

I don't intend to spend my time going over all of the things I said last year about the programmes because it is self-evident. I have pointed out the terrible poverty that people in certain areas experience as families under our welfare schemes. Last year I dwelt very heavily on the aspect of the disabled, as the minister I am sure will recall, because I felt they were the ones who were really suffering the most. They are the ones who are now asking me about the programme.

I would like to stop at this moment and hear any comment that is available to us at this time on this programme from the minister.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): They are going to get \$217.

Mrs. Campbell: Isn't it \$216.67 or something; it isn't quite \$217.

Mr. Martel: Fairly close, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: But that's as of July 1; they don't have it now. When we are at this vote with the material before us, perhaps the minister could enlighten me, because I am concerned about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well first, Mrs. Campbell, you mentioned in your remarks about housing. It is quite true, of course, that we work very closely with the housing ministry. I know the minister himself and his officials have ongoing discussions with their counterparts in Ottawa about this question of housing.

The reference to GAINS—

Mrs. Campbell: Is that all that can be said about the GAINS programme?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well you know, when it comes to shelter allowance, we pay up to the maximum as indicated under our regulations, and we amended our regulations last fall whereby we removed the ceiling under supplementary aid. We removed the ceiling of \$20 per person and now we subsidize this at the amount of 80 per cent, which is a substantial—

Mr. Martel: Yes; but you have to step on them, jump on their head to try and get them to pay it, that's all.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: It's a bit of a problem. You almost have to fight with them—well you have to fight with them to get them to even consider payment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well—

Mr. Martel: That's the back door. Why don't you try the BC approach which does pay the actual rental, up to \$180 per family and escalated down the line? Why don't we stop playing around? If the poverty report in 1970 indicated that the people on social security, or the working poor in Canada, are paying up to 50 per cent of their income on rent, and we can sit around continuously, as we have for the last four years, and wring our hands in dismay and not do a damn thing about it, it's just all nonsense when you talk about freeing the special assistance and all this. What you are really afraid of is that the second you pay that the landlord will increase the rent. You know it and I know it. What you do to stop it is you put in rental fees as necessary. Again, Barrett has done that.

Mrs. Campbell: This is what I am really concerned about. I think Mr. Heagle said last time it was quite true there was a real problem. There is a problem in calling OHC rent-geared-to-income housing, because the handicapped with less income pay more rent than, for instance, the senior citizen.

Mr. Martel: What about those who don't have any housing at all?

Mrs. Campbell: Well this is true.

Mr. Martel: It's even worse for them.

Mrs. Campbell: I have to start some place, that's my problem. If I can't get an answer on OHC rental agreements, where in the world am I with the conventional landlords? The member for Sudbury East was pointing out that I was zeroing in on the OHC and not showing sufficient concern about those who were not able to get into OHC. My point is that you have to start some place. If you don't even have agreement from OHC, then I know you have nothing coming forward to help those who aren't in OHC.

Mr. Martel: That is what I claim. The ones who are outside of OHC at present are even worse off than those who are in OHC at the present time who might see a change in the agreements. There might be an increase there, but they still won't even be nearly as impoverished as those who are

in private tenancy now. Nothing can be done to assist them.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of this. I must say that my approach in politics is that of trying to perform the possible first. The possible here, and the thing that has to come first, is the OHC housing agreement. Certainly in rent supplement situations there should be a very clear position for these people. What in fact has been done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said, Mr. Chairman, the Ministry of Housing has a task force on this very question. There will have to be rationalization when the GAINS programme takes effect on July 1, whereby a single person will be eligible for \$2,600 a year, and a married couple who are both eligible will have double the amount. I think there has to be a rationalization. My understanding, and I'm referring to those who are in Ontario Housing, is that rents have been frozen now since May, 1972 or 1973.

Mr. Martel: It goes back further than 1973, doesn't it?

Mrs. Campbell: You will find that isn't true, because in some projects in Toronto the rents have been increased.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Metro has its own housing authority.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of Metro's housing authority. This is OHC. In some cases, the advice is that they have to go up as income goes up; in other cases, they do not. It's quite a hodge-podge and I'm prepared to take that up with our housing ministry.

And there, of course, is the matter of Metro housing, which is basically citizen housing. What agreement is there with Metro on this situation? What agreements are there with anybody to ensure that the people who get this income will not lose it all in rents?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate Mrs. Campbell's interest and request for information but it comes more under the Ministry of Housing. We pay the maximum we have for shelter allowance and in addition we can supplement this through our supplementary aid. This whole question of rents for senior citizens and others under Ontario Housing is one that is under very active review by the two levels of government, the federal and the provincial.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: I was writing to the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells), when he was minister here, about rent supplements. The deputy minister of the day was one Mr. Borczack; we had great exchanges of correspondence. You will recall the Premier (Mr. Davis) getting up in the House very indignant because I happened to have cussed a little bit in one of the letters to the minister of the day. We've been arguing this as far back as I can remember; and the government has done virtually nothing.

Mrs. Campbell: You see, Mr. Chairman, what concerns me is that it can be almost a heartless thing—to make an announcement in the way in which the GAINS programme was announced—to give people hope that this really meant they'd have some disposable income, and then not take the steps necessary to insure that.

However, may I ask now if you will outline your proposals as they will come forward to the House, because this committee surely has to have that, since it is the committee dealing with this subject; and we're at that vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're certainly, Mr. Chairman, prepared to discuss GAINS. At the same time, GAINS will be new legislation which will be fully discussed by the various ministers responsible. There will be ample opportunity to discuss and to make adjustments if necessary.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, may I then ask this question: When it comes to those on supplement, is it full supplement or is it any supplement that will make them eligible for the increase? The drug programme is what I guess I was thinking of mainly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the eligibility for the drug programme is that of course those who are on GAINS will be eligible. Those who are not on GAINS, but who are recipients under the Family Benefits Act, are now eligible as of April 1. Then come Sept. 1, all those on social assistance, those on general welfare assistance, will be eligible. So this year every recipient under social assistance will be eligible for drug assistance.

Mrs. Campbell: Then insofar as the disabled are concerned, apart from the blind who are readily identifiable, are you talking in degrees of disability or is it anyone on a disability programme now who will be entitled to this increase in income?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It will be those who are considered physically blind and/or physically disabled and permanently unemployable.

Mr. B. Newman: Will that include persons on workmen's compensation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could be; yes. Of course, their income will have to be taken into consideration.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but will they be eligible for the free drugs?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For the free drugs?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, if they are in the GAINS programme, certainly. All recipients of GAINS are eligible for the—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, they may not necessarily be on the GAINS programme; they may simply have that basic minimum. But if you deny them the drug programme, then you're penalizing them, you're discriminating against them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well again, Mr. Chairman, those who are eligible for prescribed drugs will be those on the GAINS programme and all those who are on social assistance.

Mr. B. Newman: Well they're not on social assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know if you are referring to low wage earners. There are many persons who are receiving Workmen's Compensation Board benefits who are just temporarily out of work. They could be eligible, at the discretion of the local municipality, for drug assistance.

Mr. B. Newman: How about those who are permanently disabled and are getting their maximum in workmen's compensation, it still may put them in a poor category?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are they not eligible now if they are totally disabled and receiving 100 per cent disability on workmen's compensation? Are they not eligible now for prescribed drugs?

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know. I'm asking the minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think so.

Mr. Martel: The only one who gets protection, if it is a family situation, is the father; and he only gets drugs if they are related to the injury—

Mrs. Campbell: Injury?

Mr. B. Newman: Injury?

Mr. Martel: —the disability! But he gets nothing in terms of protection or drugs for the remainder of his family. Although he can get OHIP, if he's not working, by one of two routes: The disability route or the fact that he has no income and then can get OHIP either at a reduced premium or no premium. But he is not covered for drugs. We are talking about 1,000 cases that the minister has on file.

Mrs. Campbell: Well again, I am uneasy with the answer to a question: Will all of those people who are in receipt of disability assistance under FBA be entitled to the income of \$50 a week—or whatever it is—will they all be entitled?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Each case will be looked at individually. We have that information on file now. We have this in our FBA file.

Mr. Martel: What about the room and board situation for a handicapped person? As you know, at the present time if he is rooming and boarding because he can't look after himself he takes a terrible lacing from this government. In fact he doesn't get close to the maximum. He gets a room and board allowance, a very miniscule amount; and if you beg you get \$15 for transportation. But he doesn't come close to the \$170.

What is going to happen in that situation? Does he, in fact, get the full \$217, roughly, if he is in a room and board situation; or are you going to chisel on that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think he would be eligible.

Mr. Martel: For the full \$217? That's all I want to know.

Except you are going to chisel on the wife. If he happens to be married and he is eligible for \$217, roughly, you will then water down the income of the wife, and a child let's say. They wouldn't get the same amount they would if he was on a FBA would they?

Mrs. Campbell: Or in the case I cited of the mother who has a child who is handicapped; have you determined in that case, for example, that you will not cut the mother down further when the child's income goes up?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Generally speaking, Mr. Chairman, those who will be receiving GAINS

and also receiving family benefits, will all be in a better position.

Mr. Martel: Why doesn't the minister bring in Mr. Alfieri—he's handling the programme—and get some answers?

Mrs. Campbell: Could we talk to him? I would like to hear him, whoever he is.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Alfieri is here somewhere, I saw him today. Has he left?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well let's use a specific case. Say a person who is—

Mr. Martel: A husband who is crippled.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, a husband who is crippled and—

Mr. Martel: And a mother and child.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A man and wife; the husband permanently disabled—and with how many children?

Mr. Martel: One child.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And with one child. I'll have to ask my family benefits people. Let's say the child is 10 years of age.

Mr. Martel: Ten years of age.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What would the payments be now under family benefits—for a man and wife with one 10-year-old child—what would they be getting; the maximum? We have Mr. Bill Smith here.

Mr. W. G. Smith (Director, Provincial Benefits): I don't have that example with me.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Oh God! You've got a handbook there, don't you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You could figure it out, couldn't you?

Mr. B. Newman: What example have you got for the last time.

Mrs. Campbell: What example could he give us?

Mr. W. G. Smith: I have a mother with three children; would you settle for that?

Mr. Martel: If you hand me the handbook I'll figure it out for you.

Mr. W. G. Smith: I can figure it out too.

Mr. Martel: It is my understanding that you will in fact cut it off. The ordinary

needs portion allocated for the mother will be somewhat reduced, so that in fact when you are finished calculating for that specific family of three we are talking about less than \$15 a month increase over the old schedule.

Now I don't think I am very far wrong. That is where the delusion comes, the hardship. Families who thought at last they were going to get a break really aren't. Because you are going to cut the amount the mother would receive down substantially and their total income is going to be very little more.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again I would like to reiterate, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: You can reiterate all you like.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Everyone will gain, no one will receive less than they were receiving. Some will receive substantially more. As I indicated early last week, there is no doubt those who are having considerable difficulty in looking after their needs are those with children. And I believe this is an area where we have to provide adjustment and more assistance.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, that is where the least raise is going to be. The single handicapped person will get a substantial raise, thank God—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the GAINS programme is—

Mr. Martel: Let me finish! But the married man who is totally disabled, who thought at last I will get a basic \$217 and they will add to that; in fact the ordinary needs portion ascribed to the wife will be somewhat reduced. So that a family of three, which before thought they were going to get \$217 plus whatever was allowed for the wife—\$105, I believe, and then an additional amount for the child—and who thought they were going to get a substantial raise, will probably get \$15, and at most \$20 a month raise. They don't get nearly what they had anticipated at the time of the announcement. That is the point I am trying to make.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no doubt it could be that some may not be as high as the expectations. But again—

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On this whole question of the GAINS programme, Mr. Chairman, the legislation will be introduced this week. It will be fully debated, as with all legislation

before the House, and there could be adjustments.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, an adjustment in this Legislature? Come on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Were there not adjustments made in the tax reform bill? There were substantial adjustments made.

Mr. Martel: I am saying it is a great increase for the handicapped who are single, and it is of tremendous benefit to the senior citizen; we all appreciate that. I am saying that in families where the father is handicapped, the raise will not be nearly as great. I suspect in a room and board situation, that is exactly the way you will continue to pay it, as room and board. Maybe you will allow, like Barrett has, \$40 per person more; I doubt it. But I suspect in a room and board situation that person will not get to the \$217 a month. I haven't seen the legislation yet, but I'll bet you; am I right or wrong?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, you know, just—

Mr. Martel: Just tell me. Will a single person on room and board get the full \$217? Yes or no? He will get the full \$216.67 if he is in a room and board situation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A single person entitled to GAINS will get the full amount of GAINS, \$216.67.

Mr. Martel: As it now stands under the Act, Mr. Minister, he is entitled to—what is it, roughly \$170 maximum.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Under the GAINS programme a single person will get the full entitlement.

Mr. Martel: He will get the full amount?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, definitely.

Mr. Martel: I hope I am wrong.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also, I would like to remind the hon. members, Mr. Chairman, that when the provincial Treasurer (Mr. White) presented his budget this year and announced the GAINS programme, he said the GAINS programme and the improved tax credit system are an important step toward a comprehensive guaranteed income system for Ontario citizens. The government intends to build on these advances and to invite suggestions from interested groups for improvements to these programmes in the future. And he repeated this in other terminology. So this GAINS pro-

gramme is a good programme, but it is not the end-all. There will be improvements; there have to be improvements.

Mr. Martel: No one is objecting to what you've got there. In fact we have been advocating it for a long time. All I am concerned about is to see where you are going to chisel a little bit. And I hope I am wrong about the room and board situation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member's words are not appropriate. It's not a question of chiselling.

Mr. Martel: Oh!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This programme is going to cost, I believe it's something over \$70 million. This is a lot of money. It's a good programme and it's needed; and as indicated, there will be further improvements.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, again I am concerned about the case I had where the mother is tied down hand and foot, 365 days in the year, 24 hours of every day. This child, 21 years of age, now gets disability benefits. I am convinced that if this goes up the mother's income will go down.

You have said to me she could get home-makers' service, and I am working on it to see if I can effect that. It seems to me wrong that she should be placed in a position where she loses because her daughter gains. I hope that is covered when the programme is brought in. I hope that everyone who is in receipt of FBA benefits related to a handicap will be eligible, that we won't suddenly find there are degrees of eligibility or degrees of handicap which have to be taken into consideration.

I am thinking very much of those between 60 and 65. The reason I didn't raise this earlier was because my experience in my riding is that most of these people are on the disability assistance under FBA, therefore I felt they were covered. I hope that is still true; that we don't have the kind of distinctions we have at present in transportation, where if you are in a wheelchair you get \$30 and if you are not in a wheelchair you get \$15. I hope we are not going to have that kind of approach to this programme.

I'd like to make it clear, Mr. Chairman, that I do congratulate this government on bringing this in. But I would like it better if we had a clearer understanding of its effects. I would have hoped that since the Treasurer introduced his budget some months ago some of these things could have been ironed out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think, Mr. Chairman, that it was certainly the hope of the government to introduce GAINS earlier, but the time of the House was taken up for over a month by the debate on the land tax bill.

Mrs. Campbell: That's the point. This is an interesting sort of overview of the priorities of this government, I would say, because this programme when it was announced gave an awful lot of people a great deal of heart to go on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: And yet it is the programme which is delayed. I hope it's ready for July 1.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know whether anyone else wants to address themselves to GAINS, so I'll close off that portion of my remarks.

Mr. Martel: Where did Mr. Heagle go? He was there and left.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He'll be back.

Mr. Martel: I wanted to discuss his statement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He'll be back.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you are almost as bad as Eric Winkler.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh that couldn't be; no one could be that bad.

Mr. Martel: I don't want to talk about generalities, go ahead. When I start I am not going to stop for a while.

Mrs. Campbell: If I may, I will get started into this business of the vote on vocational rehabilitation living allowances and expenses. I notice the breakdown on page 60 for this item. Can anybody tell me how many people were started through this programme in the last year; how many completed; what the successes were, and what the failures were; and the reasons for either?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Peter Crichton is the director of our rehabilitation branch. Next to him is Mr. Johns.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, do you intend to discuss this section under two different headings; and then later under capital grants in the next vote? It seems to me—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think this is the appropriate vote, the transfer payments.

Mr. Martel: Are sheltered workshops, and residential and sport facilities for young adults and senior citizens in the next vote? We are talking about benefits in this vote and it's split. How in god's name are we going to—

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): It's all in this vote, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: There is \$600,000 in the next vote for sheltered workshops. There are just 35. Do you want to talk about it all here or do you want to talk about—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How would it be, Mr. Chairman, if we commence now, I think this is the appropriate vote, to discuss the assistance? On the next vote—

Mr. Martel: As I say, we are going to come back to—

Mr. P. Crichton (Director, Rehabilitation Bureau): Mr. Chairman, new entrants into the programme or new cases opened in 1973-1974, totalled 3,746. The number of people successfully rehabilitated totalled 1,501. People may be involved in this programme for more than one year, so it's not a true representation of entering and leaving. The time involvement is varied depending on the nature of the disability and the complexity of the training. Those are your gross figures in terms of entry and leaving.

The reasons for lack of success in the programme are many and varied due to the complexity of the disability. In other words, one's ability to maintain himself in a competitive training programme or in competitive employment may be due to lack of motivation. There may be a variety of reasons why one cannot become successfully rehabilitated in the vocational sense.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what happens to the person who needs to be upgraded, if that is the proper word, whose experience has all been of a physical nature in employment, who can no longer do that kind of work and who has language problems? What do you do with them? Do they have assistance through this course?

Mr. Crichton: In terms of total rehabilitation we will provide almost any service necessary to help him gain re-employment or gain employment a first time. If it's a question of language ability, if he speaks a language other

than English, we will provide him with an English as a second language course as part of the total package.

Mrs. Campbell: What about the person who speaks a language but neither reads nor writes his own language and really has to be trained in his own language first? Is that provided for?

Mr. Crichton: The primary objective is to gain employment for the individual and to get skills necessary to obtain employment. If those skills can be acquired in his own language and the training is available, it would be provided in that language.

Mrs. Campbell: If the training is available? I think you've misunderstood the question. Many people in Metropolitan Toronto do not have reading and writing skills in their own language and in order to be taught English they first have to learn their own language. Was the gentleman not aware of that?

Mr. Crichton: If that was necessary to learn an occupation, yes, we would provide them with that service.

Mrs. Campbell: I am thinking of the person who has come out of the work force from a purely labouring position in which they can no longer continue. I would think in that case the language skills would be important in the retraining or rehabilitation of that person. Would that not be so?

Mr. Crichton: We would purchase the necessary language training or grammar training in order for the person to learn the skill in whatever language it is available.

Mrs. Campbell: Have you done that?

Mr. Crichton: We'll have to get you a specific answer on that, with respect to specific cases. The answer is we do have the capability to that and we would do it if it was necessary to acquire the skills.

If you have a bricklayer, for example, who wants to be retrained as an accountant and needs necessary language skills in order to take that kind of training, we will provide him with the necessary language training programme.

If you want a specific answer as to how many individuals we've trained in this manner, we'll have to provide you with that at a later date. We don't have that here.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to have it, because I wonder if that isn't, perhaps, part of the lack of success in some cases.

Mr. Crichton: It is possible. We would have to get you further details on that.

Mrs. Campbell: As far as I'm concerned, I would like that information. I would have thought that perhaps when we're into this vote it would have been available, because it seems to me it's rather important in assessing the viability of the programme.

I have said before I have never been very happy about any of the rehabilitation facilities or services, either in this ministry or under the workmen's compensation type of rehabilitation programme. It seems to discard a lot of people because they have had experience as labourers, and really, it's almost taken for granted they cannot learn skills in other areas. I think it's important we should know this.

What about the workshop programme? Again, there are workshops and workshops. Some of them, I think, are effective. I know in my riding I have one man who is in a wheelchair and was very interested in the workshop, but he couldn't afford to go to it. He's a young man and it seems to me it's sad if you've got a programme which he can use and he can't get to it because he can't afford it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The sheltered workshop programme, Mr. Chairman, comes under the next vote but we could—

Mrs. Campbell: I thought we had just discussed that; I'm sorry. I'm perfectly willing to discuss it in another vote, but I thought it was concluded that we would be discussing that here. I won't make any further remarks then on workshops. I'll wait for the next vote, if that is the ruling.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask what involvement there is on the part of a ministry with a workmen's compensation individual who is not being rehabilitated by workmen's compensation, who gets a disability pension that in no way is sufficient for survival; who has a low back injury and is not going to be employed by any industry because of it. As soon as they find he has a low back injury he is taboo. They will not touch him in any of the bigger plants. He may only be able to get employment in one of the minimum wage industries. What does the ministry do in a case like that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well Mr. Chairman, we work very closely with the Workmen's Compensation Board, and as the hon. mem-

ber knows they have quite a rehabilitation programme.

Mr. B. Newman: I just answered that, Mr. Minister. This is not solving the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If for some reason they decide it doesn't come under their—

Mr. B. Newman: Workmen's Compensation are not solving the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If it is not possible to provide assistance under their programme, then we will provide assistance through our own programme; and this happens many times.

Mr. B. Newman: You will follow up?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Did you wish to remark on this?

Mr. Crichton: Yes, Mr. Minister. That is the case. At the present time, technically speaking, the Act does restrict us in providing services to WCB clientele. But where WCB is not able to provide the service to the individual then we are providing that service through BRS.

Mr. Martel: Do you assess the WCBO?

Mr. Crichton: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: Do you assess the Workmen's Compensation Board?

Mr. Crichton: No, we do not.

Mr. Martel: Why not? This is the point I argued last year. What in God's name are we doing having the public subsidize some corporation? And that's in fact what we are doing. The corporation, if they retrain the man through the Workmen's Compensation Board, would pay an assessment to the Workmen's Compensation Board for that retraining programme. If they are in schedule 2 they pay the full shot themselves. If they are in schedule 1 they pay an insurance premium. Now why in God's name does the province pick up the tab for some corporation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we do not subsidize—

Mr. Martel: Sure we do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the industry, as the hon. members knows—

Mr. Martel: What do you mean we are not subsidizing the industry?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As the hon. member knows, Workmen's Compensation cases deal-

ing with disability pensions or benefit are based on the accident. What often happens is that a person may have some ailment that is not due to the accident and therefore that is why we—

Mr. Martel: Oh come on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —will provide assistance under our programmes.

Mr. Martel: You have all kinds of people on family benefits—1,000 cases to be exact—who are there via industrial accidents in this province. When we give them an FBA pension, which God knows they need to live on, what in fact we are doing is relieving the Workmen's Compensation Board. We are relieving the industrialists of this province of having to look after their responsibility, which is the well being of those people who were hurt when they worked for the company.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well Mr. Chairman, again I would say that the Workmen's Compensation Board is a very efficient and a very responsible board. If the disability can be traced to an industrial accident, they will provide the assistance.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I don't like to say this, but I am sorry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, when it comes to an industrial accident from which a man has indicated he is partially disabled, flops miserably.

Mrs. Campbell: He is dead if he is only partially fit for light duties.

Mr. Martel: The second the doctor says you are ready for suitable employment; zap, the Workmen's Compensation Board payment is cut in half. It has no relationship to his ability to earn. They base it on the degree of physical disability.

I don't care, anybody that's got a 30 per cent back disability isn't going back to work, at least not in construction, not in mining, not in manufacturing. They end up in the garbage can; they end up on the welfare rolls and they end up on family benefits pensions. I am telling you, the ones we retain are the ones we support. We are doing industry a favour. They should be supporting those people, not the province; and not the taxpayers of the province either. The day we start paying a man not on how much his body is disabled but with his ability to earn as the criterion, then in fact we'll make tremendous strides as a province; but not until we do that.

I've seen too many, you see, who have the grade 5, 6, 7 in education; people of the ethnic community who came to Ontario with limited education, who work in heavy industry, underground mining and surface work; who once they are injured just don't get back in again, there are no jobs in northern Ontario for those people.

Mrs. Campbell: There are no jobs here either.

Mr. Martel: You can't bring them to the south because they couldn't even start to buy a home. They end up on welfare and they end up on family benefits.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We certainly recognize the need. I know every member has cases brought to him; and I certainly recognize the need, there is certainly a need. I am optimistic that—

Mr. Martel: We should assess the WCBO then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: For anyone we assist in FBA we should be assessing the WCBO and let the industrialists pay for it.

Mrs. Campbell: What is your policy in this programme for the epileptics? I have occasion to find that there is a limited type of retraining programme under Manpower for these people. What do you do about it?

Mr. Crichton: This is, I think, similar to any other type of disability. It depends on the individual's capability to enter into a programme or enter into employment. If you can control his seizures, or if you can control his condition, there is a wide variety of choices open to him. If you are not successful, if the condition is such that it really restricts his mobility or his capabilities to a substantial point, then you have more difficulty in providing services.

But the policy of the programme and of the ministry is to provide services to the maximum extent, to the fullest extent, to assist the individual to reach his full potential. So there would be no discrimination. It's the availability of the medical component to control the conditions, and the availability of resources in the community for the individual to get involved.

Mrs. Campbell: You have 31,000 in Ontario on disability assistance. You had new entrants in the last year of 3,746. What do those figures mean in human terms? Does it mean that all of those, for instance, who were dis-

abled some time ago, were found not to be able to benefit from rehabilitation; or what is the meaning of it?

Mr. Crichton: First, the 31,000 figure represents a variety of disabling conditions.

Mrs. Campbell: I am aware of that.

Mr. Crichton: Disability is a question of degree as much as a question of time. There are any number of those 31,000 who are very severely disabled, to the point that they may be bedridden and need intensive care of one sort or another and are not able to involve themselves in the competitive labor market. The 3,000-and-some-odd represent a number of the people who have been referred to us by a variety of sources and to whom we have been able to provide some form of assistance in the way of a service.

Mrs. Campbell: For instance, when your case worker has all these cases under her jurisdiction, would she not report to you or refer to you people who she thought could benefit? Why should it come from outside sources when they have workers who are supposed to know their people?

Mr. Crichton: I've just been told that at the moment we get approximately 12 per cent of our referrals from our field staff who are responsible for FBA; and the balance comes from outside sources. In many instances people are referred to us before they obtain FBA or they are in need of FBA.

Mrs. Campbell: The 12 per cent seems a very low figure to me for involvement of case workers with their people.

Mr. Crichton: Once again, you are talking about a situation where a significant number of people may be very severely disabled. The referral to the rehab services, of course, is a voluntary kind of thing. An individual must want to involve herself or himself in this programme.

Mrs. Campbell: Now that we have been confined in this vote, I don't think I have anything further to say on this particular aspect; I'll deal with workshops some time later, I guess.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, that being the case I want to open it up. It is unfortunate Mr. Heagle left, because I think everything hinges on the discussion of his statement. It would appear as though for the time being Ontario has, if I might use this term, put all its eggs in one basket by placing tremendous emphasis at the present time on the investi-

gation that is going on in Ottawa. It is going to sit back, really, waiting for the final report.

Well, Mr. Minister, you shake your head. I suggest to you that that is what is going to happen.

You can talk about the GAINS programme, you can talk about the drugs, but as I said the other day you are merely following what other provinces have done.

My concern—and I expressed it in the lead-off—is that we constantly play follow the leader in this province. This is the province with most of the money when we compare it to the other provinces in this country. Yet we don't, in fact, take a lead in anything.

Since the minister shakes his head, I might ask if it wasn't because BC introduced GAINS under income that he moved? I might ask if it wasn't because, of BC, Saskatchewan and Manitoba introducing partial drug coverage, that we are moving ahead on that?

But those provinces didn't stop there. They recognized those 60 to 64 years old as having problems. They also recognized that the working poor have problems. They have initiated programmes, some of them not all that successful. I'm the first to admit that with the BC programme the guts have been torn out of it because of the federal government's failure to honour its commitment of the \$50 and \$100 additional payment to the working poor, or to those who might be on some type of income from the province in encouraging them to get back to work. I was aware last December that they were having problems.

In a meeting with Dave Barrett, he indicated to me that the federal government was definitely pulling back; and of course your government is now aware that the federal government, under the Canada Assistance Plan, is definitely retrenching and has no intention of moving ahead in that field.

But at least BC is trying something. At least Saskatchewan has a detailed programme for income maintenance to subsidize or assist the working poor. But Ontario, as per usual, sits on its haunches.

Ontario produced a report in 1970 or 1971 called the Swadron report. The reason I brought the information on family benefits for mothers in Metro Toronto with me was because of recommendations in the Swadron report. I ask the minister, what have you done to encourage or to assist working mothers, who are heads of single-parent families, to maintain or keep more of the money?

You announced last fall there would be policy changes forthcoming in January of this year which would allow the working mother on FBA to keep more of her income. How much more is she now allowed to keep over and above the \$24.12 per child and so on? How much more?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the earning exemptions have been raised for the blind and the disabled, but they have not yet been changed for others. It is an area that the task force income security review is actively considering. It's a difficult area, because one of the big problems in raising exemptions is that we are all in favour of providing incentives to have more persons enter into the employment stream, but at the same time there are so many persons in this province who are low-wage earners that we have to take that into consideration. But announcements will be made soon on adjustments to earnings ceilings for the other groups that have not yet been changed.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, if you look at your own report for 1973-1974, it was estimated there were 32,080 mother-led families in the province. This year it is estimated there are 38,000 on FBA. That's an increase of 6,000. Your own task force indicated that you should be allowing that group to retain more; and I suspect that rather than have 38,104 that you might reduce it rather dramatically if a few simple changes were introduced.

We argued this last year and we argued it the year before. Last year you hung everything on the study. What is the average pay-out per year to a mother-led family? Is it \$3,000, \$3,500 or \$4,000?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The average amount paid to a mother-led family?

Mr. Martel: A family with an FBA mother. What is the average? There must be an average that you have arrived at somewhere along the line.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Mr. Martel: Between \$3,000 and \$4,000. If you multiply that by an additional 6,000 mothers this year, as opposed to last year, how much money are we talking about? Is it \$18 million—that's off the top of my head? You see, Mr. Minister, you'll sit in the woodwork and do nothing—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are not, Mr. Chairman, with all due respect—

Mr. Martel: But you are sitting!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are not doing nothing; are entirely in agreement.

Mr. Martel: The Swadron report suggested last year, or two years ago, that you should allow them to keep more, and that would see many mothers able to support their families and work without drawing FBA. It is the old vicious circle; they get caught on it and they can't get off. I don't even want to talk about that now, by the way; I just want to point out what you are not doing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the member—do you honestly believe that if we were to raise the ceiling substantially, there would be a substantial number of mothers who would get into the work or employment stream?

Mr. Martel: I actually believe that if you allow them to keep more; if, the second they start work you possibly carried their OHIP for a year; if you did the other thing recommended by Swadron—that is, allowed them to keep the last three months of welfare or mother's allowance to pay off bills and allowed them to keep their income at the same time for three months—not only family benefit mothers but men who are in that position on welfare would get back into the labour force.

Some of them are staying on welfare because they knew the second they earn their first paycheque somebody is going to garnishee it. They know the working mother who has been out for a year and a half or two years doesn't have sufficient income to buy the type of clothing she should have.

I am saying that if you allowed them to earn more, in the long run you would reduce the cost to the province. I look at the figures and I see an increase of 6,000 in one year and I suggest to you that if you don't start to move in that particular area, the amount you are going to have to increase could be astronomical. I think I suggested last year that you might reverse it and encourage the women to go to work and by saying to them: "Look, we'll bring it up to a decent standard."

I am convinced we are better off if the mother earns \$2 an hour and is subsidized to a certain amount; the mother and the kids are a lot better off than being on general welfare or family benefits.

They are in a bind under your system. If a woman comes off general welfare and goes to work as a secretary, I know in the Sudbury area, she might earn \$350 a month. A

mother with one child, paying rent, can probably get about \$275 from your ministry, maybe \$300; but if she goes to work full-time she has her transportation to include; she has her hospitalization to include; she has her medical to pay; she has to have someone to look after her child if the child is at home; and there is the rent. By the time she is finished, she has less than if she stays on welfare. So she stays on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, referring to what was said earlier about income supplementation, I think you will agree that this is an area where low wage earners should be assisted more, say for drugs and OHIP premiums. I think this is the direction we will be moving in.

Mr. Martel: Your statement of last fall said you were going to improve certain things and that was one which was left out, if I am not wrong. What has bothered me for 2½ years is you have had a report recommending these two measures as at least a start. In the case of the FBA mother who goes out to work she should be allowed to keep more. As it now sits, Mr. Minister, if she goes to work she is allowed to earn \$24 for herself and \$12 per child; if she has three children, that's \$60.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: She is allowed to keep 25 per cent of the balance.

Mr. Martel: That's right. But when you do that, you don't even calculate the net, you calculate the gross income. You don't even allow her her transportation as part of that \$60.

You don't allow her the lunches which might have to be purchased for the kids. You don't take into consideration that she's going to have to purchase additional clothing in order to stay on the job; she's got to dress somewhat differently.

The fact is FBA mothers are penalized if they go to work. I intended to break it down later on; in fact I'll do it now.

I have the figures in a Toronto report which indicates that the mother is further behind the eight ball if she goes to work. She actually loses money by going to work. You people don't seem to understand that. She loses money by going to work. Now does it penetrate anything in the ministry when I say that?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): It's like doing her family an injustice.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, it is not the simplistic approach the hon. member

makes it out to be. Every province has a similar working arrangement with the federal government. I've looked at various studies that have been made in the United States. There are many states that have made studies on this question of incentives. On the basis of all the studies that I've read, our ceilings, though I'm not happy with them, are still better than in most states. They are better as incentives. So it is a complex area.

Mr. Martel: But it isn't an incentive, Mr. Minister. The point I make is that your allowance of what they can keep is so bad that if they go to work—

Mr. Stokes: It's a disincentive.

Mr. Martel: —they have less money, when the various items are taken into consideration, they have less money in total terms than if they stayed at home. Now don't tell me there's an incentive to go to work.

Do you want me to put it on the record or can I hand it to you? No, I'll put it on the record. Might as well. It's a report prepared by the Operation Family Rights. I'm using out-of-date figures, mind you, but that's not going to change it. This was prepared last year, May 8, 1973. Its title is "Welfare and the Single Parent Woman."

Widowed, Divorced or Separated Women with Children Who Live on FBA: The provisions of this Act grant money for the basic necessities like food, clothing, shelter, etc. The basic allowance for a family of four, a woman and three children under nine, is \$288 per month—\$168 for food, clothing and incidentals and \$120 for shelter. Medical and hospital insurance is provided. A drug card is available to a family benefits recipient in Metro Toronto.

The inadequacy of the basic welfare allowance cannot be denied. [We're not going to argue that.] Even though the basic allowance for FBA has been substantially increased, the grant still does not provide enough money to live adequately in modern society. No allowance is given for recreation, school, communication, transportation. The natural tendency for a woman in this situation is to try and increase her income.

Okay, that's natural. I spoke to a woman recently whose daughter's class at school was going to Niagara Falls; it was only going to cost the kids \$3 each. She said to me: "Where in God's name do I get the \$3?" The tendency for people is to try and get a little more so they can provide their kids

with these things. Because that's where some of the breakdown in the family starts.

Can this woman and others like her work parttime to supplement inadequate welfare payments? By working can she upgrade her skills with the ultimate goal of full employment and independence? The Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services claim that the allowable earnings provision in the Family Benefits Act provides this opportunity.

And I'm saying it does not.

Mrs. Campbell: And they are saying it does not.

Mr. Martel: To continue:

Yet the ministry itself admits that only 15 per cent of the single-parent women on FBA in Toronto have taken or are taking advantage of this provision. The answer to this question lies in the allowable earnings provision itself.

How That Provision Affects Part-time Earnings and Total Income: the allowable earnings provision is primarily a formula created to standardize the procedure.

And as we know it's \$24, \$12, \$12, \$12 for this woman with three children.

If she is going to make \$288, you add \$60 more to it so that she makes roughly \$348. At first glance, this formula looks good. She will have an extra \$60 if she doesn't earn any more than that. But it doesn't work that way. It appears that she can supplement her welfare allowance with part-time work. However, an examination of a specific situation produces quite another picture.

And this is what we can't reach you with.

For example, a woman with three children, two, three and six years old, receives \$288 per month FBA. Suppose she earns \$100 through her part-time work, six hours a day, two days a week, at \$2.30 per hour. An application of the allowable earnings formula adjusts her income in this way: earnings \$100; allowable earnings, minus \$70; net exemption \$30. Family benefits, \$288, net exemptions \$30. Her adjusted FBA is now down to \$258—zap! That puts her total income at \$258.

But if the kids are two, three and six years old, she has to have daycare. That is going to cost her \$72 a month. She will need lunch for one who is in school, which is roughly \$8. She will need carfare, which is \$4. Lunch and coffee break for herself, \$6. Clothing and

personal needs, and they haven't gone very high on this, \$5. Total expense—\$95.

Even though this woman according to the allowable earnings formula realized a \$70 increase in her income if she earns \$100 in a month, it costs her \$95 to go to work. What we have been after for several years and Swadron recommended last year and went after you for then is this. For God's sake take a look at it.

You say you are encouraging them to work. You are not encouraging them. You are discouraging them from even trying to work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am in agreement with a lot of what the hon. member is saying.

Mr. Martel: Would you change one thing then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am told by Glen Heagle this is a top priority. There will be changes made, because there have been no adjustments made for quite a number of years.

Mr. Stokes: It has been a top priority for six years.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, will you change one thing? Calculate what they are allowed to keep not on the gross income but on the net.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think that your comments—

Mr. Martel: No, no. I don't want to—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —about expenses being considered is a good recommendation.

Mr. Martel: That's right. Now you have had all this before. These people have presented a brief to you. This is the third year I am arguing it. It has nothing to do with the maintenance programme for the working poor now being studied in Ottawa. If we want to encourage those people you have to break them out of the trap they are in.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree.

Mr. Martel: And you won't. You agree with me, but you don't do anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, it is—

Mr. Martel: Can't you see what it is costing you, Mr. Minister? The longer we keep these people in the cycle they—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is not as simple, Mr. Chairman, as the hon. member makes it out to be. It is not that simple.

Mr. Martel: You got an extra 6,000 cases last year just on the mothers alone, Mr. Minister. Using your own figures, you have roughly 6,000 at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a year. If you don't start to break it you are going to have those whole families with you.

Now you either start to break it by making some substantial changes or the ball game continues. We argued it last year and the year before. I don't know what your critics for this party did in the past because I was locked in mining in those days. But you have to break it. You have to encourage these people and you are not doing it. I don't say for a moment that it is simple.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is definitely being very actively looked into, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: What have you done on this report then? It says the same thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are many areas in that report, for instance daycare fee services—

Mr. Martel: That is the key one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and it refers to housing. There is no doubt that housing has been mentioned in connection with this many times. There are many areas we have moved on.

Mr. Martel: Don't you think you should consider immediately changing that aspect of it, making it the net income instead of the gross? I suggest to you that within the year you might see some of it start down. I suggest to you that the cost for family benefit mothers would be somewhat less. It would be much more helpful to them because the ones in my area that I know and work with don't want to be on welfare, don't want to be on family benefits, but because of this stupid system of gross income being considered they are, in fact, actually forced to stay out of the work force. They are forced to not be subsidized.

What happens, of course, is the other thing. The family starts to disintegrate because there is nothing—I am going to come to that in a few moments too—just nothing to provide the extras, particularly for kids who are in grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. That's where the problems start. They see that their friends are off somewhere else, have money for a Coke occasionally, have money to go to a show, and they don't. That's why mothers are working or want to work.

It's interesting, in this study, that the mothers sacrificed everything for their kids. They did without clothing and for themselves went to the various handout organizations. They didn't put it on themselves. They didn't put it on themselves at all, Mr. Minister. They are out working to try to make sure their kids don't quit school.

As a teacher I saw it frequently. The child didn't recognize the problem in grades 2, 3 and 4; but I want to tell you, by the time young ladies are in grades 6, 7 and 8 and young boys are in grades 6, 7 and 8 they start to recognize the difference; and it doesn't take them very long to start to withdraw—

Mrs. Campbell: They say between grades 4 and 5 is a vulnerable time.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right; they start to withdraw and then there are other problems that enter into the picture.

I am saying to you, based on the Swadron report, that you should allow them to keep more and base it on the net. Allow them to keep three months if they can get a full-time job, to give them the opportunity. And I suggest, Mr. Minister, do it without waiting for the whole programme that is coming, the total package on the working poor and so on. You would in fact, see that figure go down slightly, or maybe even considerably. But unless you put the skids on—you just take a look at it: 29,000 cases of mother-led families in 1971-1972, 31,000 in 1972-1973, 32,000 in 1973-1974, and an estimated 38,000 this year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, again I agree with what the hon. member says. We are moving on the two fronts in helping the low-wage earners also, to encourage them and to assist them; and that is helpful. Also—

Mr. Martel: Oh, I am going to come to the low-wage earners. I am just talking about the family benefits mothers right now. I am going to come to the low-wage earners.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also, you were referring to the increases. As you are aware, there are many unmarried mothers who are in receipt of family benefits. That is substantial in number.

Mr. Martel: Yes, sure. There's a way out of that one too. Yes, you have to fight like mad here too. Many of these young ladies want to get back into the work force, and if they stay at home you put them on that stupid FBA allowance—or you don't give them an FBA allowance to start, they go on

general welfare, and the general welfare officer in fact gives them room and board. Okay?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are only there for a short period of time.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, if you would only encourage them to get back to school many of them would. But if they stay at home with the parents, who help to look after the child—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is assistance if they wish to pursue their education. There is assistance.

Mr. Martel: Yes, well you want to try getting it; you want to try getting it. Maybe my area is unique when it comes to trying to get assistance out of the general welfare officer. But I have former students of mine—I think of one young girl in particular, an absolutely brilliant girl, in grade 13. She had a child. She wants to go back to school this fall but she went into the hospital to start working.

The red tape and the fighting that goes on to try to get them back in school. I have been fighting with your friend Schoak for as many years as I can remember trying to get them in.

Because there are two new nursing homes in the Sudbury area, it means there is a great need for nursing assistants in those homes. You try and get a young girl a decent allowance so she can go back to school and the child is looked after so that within 10 months she is self-sufficient. It doesn't happen that way. It's a battle right down the bloody line. We keep putting these barriers up, and instead of helping the situation, they aggravate it. It worsens the situation.

I just don't know what the answer is, Mr. Minister, to try and make the government realize the problem. As a businessman, you would say that to make money you must spend it. And I say to you to start to get people off this, we are going to have to spend a little. But in the long run it is going to be a lot less for us than if we continue keeping people on welfare by our rules and regulations that tie them right into a system that you can't break.

You tell me why, when I have young ladies—maybe they have a child—who want to go into hairdressing or they want to go into nursing aide courses and so on, when they would be self-sufficient within eight, nine, 10 months, why is it such a struggle? We are so worried about the morality of it. This girl had a baby out of wedlock and, my God, to hell with her. The approach is that she

got what she deserved. Maybe the minister doesn't take that approach—and I am not suggesting for a moment that he does.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, very few take that approach.

Mr. Martel: There are some real mid-Victorians among us yet. I just get frustrated when I have to fight the battle. Not that I mind fighting the battle, but I get frustrated that you have to go to them and say: "Look, you are better off. In 10 months she will be off welfare and she will be self-sufficient." Why do you have to do that? The same as these mothers—well, I don't want to talk about that any longer, Mr. Minister.

Mrs. Campbell: May I come in at this point, Mr. Chairman? I am sorry. I was so much more optimistic than the member for Sudbury East.

I thought in our discussions—and I hadn't had time to read Hansard—that the minister indicated to Mr. Deans, when he was discussing this matter, that this was not only being looked at, but that there would be some changes forthcoming. I went to speak to a group of women that particular night and told them that the minister had said that there would be changes coming. They asked when, and I said I would try to find out when we got to that vote. But that certainly was my understanding of what the minister said.

Mr. Stokes: In the fullness of time.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to know if the minister could elaborate on the form that this consideration is taking. Is it to permit more of the money earned to be left as disposable income to the working mother? Is there a chance that they are going to be able to be supported for three months, as they request, when they get a job? Is that the kind of approach that we can expect—or is it as far along as that?

Mr. Martel: Some millenium; I am not sure which one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I indicated earlier, Mr. Chairman, we have already moved in raising the earning ceilings to the disabled up to \$50.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, but why is that so simple to do—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are considering moving that up to either \$75 or—

Mrs. Campbell: —when the others are not?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: Why is that so simple to do—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We know approximately the number of the blind and the disabled persons. We have those figures.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I see.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So this is fairly easy to move. And it is our intention—I would like to see a \$100 exemption. It is \$50 now. I would like to raise it to \$100. But for the other groups—the others who are on FBA—it has been at the existing level for maybe six or seven years.

Mr. Smith: How many years has it been at the ceilings of \$24 and \$12 per dependent? It has been at that level now for how many years?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Offhand, I would say since 1967.

Mr. Martel: What would the cost be to the province? Let's divide it in two. If the mother can keep more—let's say we have raised it or based it on her net rather than gross—what's the cost to the province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm told—and I could be corrected by Mr. Smith and others here—I'm told that at the present time you can't raise the ceiling too high. There are many today who are working at the minimum wage, which is \$2 hour; if they're working a 40-hour week, that's \$80 a week. Less deductions for unemployment insurance, OHIP and so forth, their take-home pay at the end of the week may be slightly over \$70. So if you raise the ceiling and make it too attractive, there are many—there may not be that many, because I remember the federal minister saying not too long ago that it's a wonder there are so many so-called working poor, people who are working at low wages—

Mrs. Campbell: Exactly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —who would much rather work, because they would be better off on social assistance. I believe that this is one of the problems. I don't know if someone else wishes to elaborate on this—

Mr. Martel: Yes, I do.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, you can't use that argument. I can recall when Ford Motor Co. raised the pay to 50 cents an hour and paid \$4 a day, it was stated that

our economy couldn't stand that \$4 a day. We'd go bankrupt and so on. That 50 cents an hour, or \$4 a day, was pie in the sky, they were saying then.

Mr. Martel: I don't know what Mr. Smith's opinions are, but my dealings with people have been that they don't want handouts.

Mrs. Campbell: No, they don't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am in agreement with you.

Mr. Martel: They don't want handouts. Oh, you might get some. You haven't been in it too long, because I see you shaking your head.

Mr. Stokes: How many malingerers do you have in your riding?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A very small percentage.

Mr. Stokes: Exactly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right, a very small percentage.

Mr. Martel: People don't want to rely on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also I think there may be merit in trying it out in a city, say, as an experimental project. The only problem is that it takes a little time, they tell me, to assess it. But take a city like Thunder Bay, which has a population of about 100,000 and a diversification of industry. I think that would be an area that would be worth taking a look at.

Mr. Martel: Just see what the family benefit mothers would do. You would see how many would come along.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, in this whole area you mention the—

Mr. Stokes: Try his simplistic approach on Thunder Bay.

Mr. Martel: It is not simplistic. The minister thinks its simplistic, but—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I'm not saying it is simplistic. What I'm saying is that the way you put it, Mr. Martel, it appears like a very simplistic approach. But it is one that has been looked at time and time again, not only by this province but by other provinces and by other states. It is not a simple matter to resolve.

Mr. Martel: You are talking about people. I'm not talking about working poor at the present time; I want that abundantly clear.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are speaking about people, but do you not agree that whatever is done to raise the ceilings for those who are receiving social assistance, especially family benefits, does have implications for the low-wage earners?

Mr. Martel: Sure it does.

Mr. B. Newman: Then you are hingeing your benefits to the low-wage earner.

Mr. Martel: Sure they are.

Mr. B. Newman: That's what you are doing. If the low-wage earner is being adversely affected, then you indicate that the other individuals should be adversely affected. That is wrong.

Mr. Martel: I want to come to that, Bernie, you see—

Mrs. Campbell: I would too, but I'd like to speak on this one before—

Mr. Martel: I do, but I want to talk in some detail about the working poor programme as established in Saskatchewan, which guarantees that the incomes do remain above a certain level.

It isn't an easy problem, Mr. Minister. I'm the first one to agree with that. In fact, you have to look at the problem as a whole. I've been making the point over and over again in these estimates that we never take the initiative, Mr. Minister. We play follow the leader. It would be nice, it would be absolutely delightful, to see Ontario take the lead in this field.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have taken steps—

Mr. Martel: Oh, you haven't taken the lead.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We amended our General Welfare Assistance Act last fall, whereby municipalities can enter into an agreement with this government—they are doing it in Metro Toronto and Peterborough, and there may be other municipalities—on wage supplementation to low-wage earners. In work activity projects, which is one area that Mr. Martel has mentioned, we have quite a large number of work activity projects and they are working quite well. We are also looking into the federal proposals for community employment programmes. We think they have a lot of merit.

Mr. Martel: Let me ask you something, Mr. Minister. If you were in a position to receive a cheque once a month and you didn't have to do a thing for it, conversely,

you could have another option open to you that you went to work and your income was reduced. Which would you take? What would you do?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm a lazy person. If I didn't have to—

Mr. Martel: You would stay at home?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: That's what you're forcing these women to do. If they do take the initiative and go to work their total income is less than if they don't go to work. How in God's name—

Mr. Stokes: And doing their family an injustice.

Mr. Martel: —can we sit back and say, "It is a complex problem and we know it and we're offering incentives" when by the time you've finished calculating the incentive they have less money than if they had stayed at home? You tell me how those 38,000 cases—they'd be crazy to go to work but they keep putting briefs across your desk just as they continue to send material to me because they don't want to stay at home and draw social assistance.

I'm sorry Mr. Smith gave you that argument to use. I think it's a bad one because the majority of stuff you get from them is that they want to go to work. They don't want to stay at home and rely solely on social assistance. I say to you, there is no increased cost to the province.

Forget the three months' salary and allow them to dress properly and so on and pay the bills because that would put them in the work force full-time. What would be the cost to the province, in dollars, if they were allowed to keep more? About how much? About \$1,000 or \$2,000? What would the actual increase to the province be if they were allowed to keep a little more money?

There would be no cost to the province, would there? There would actually be no increased cost to the province, would there, except the fear that somebody in the working poor category might quit work and go on welfare?

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, it's a very difficult problem to put into a few simple words, at least in my opinion. It would seem to me that if you increase the earnings exemption—first of all, somebody asked my opinion previously and I would like to say this. I think the greatest problem is we keep trying to use the social assistance programme,

which was designed for a completely different purpose, to get to a kind of wage-related situation. I would agree completely with the idea of the guaranteed annual income system or whatever you want to call it. I think that was really not the original purpose of the family benefits programme and we haven't got away from the basic purpose for which it was introduced.

On the question of the earnings exemptions, if you raise the earnings exemptions you create another layer of mothers who are working full-time or part-time now, who would qualify for the programme. Currently, they don't qualify because their earnings are in excess of those allowed, if you add their exemptions plus the allowance. You do have an additional cost that way and that is the layer I think you have to look at.

The other question that keeps coming up all the time is how does it relate to the low-income wage earner and should he not be supplemented? In other words, it would seem to me you would get back to the guaranteed annual income concept sooner or later and that seems to be the only final answer.

Mr. Martel: If we don't move what you do is you start a family—let's say the father passes away and they start to see the welfare rolls. Ultimately, they end up on the family benefit rolls; the kid ultimately see that and other problems develop. It seem to me that somewhere along the line one grapples with the problem in a realistic fashion instead of just letting it go on, like Old Man River, forever.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, if you're talking about what would happen "if", you have to look at the position of what does happen when you don't—because it isn't just the mother but very often the children who are so badly defeated in this kind of situation, that they then see this as a way of life. You have to surely measure off that kind of prognostication, as well as the others that you have referred to.

I was discussing this whole matter with Mr. Anderson and Miss Crittenden after the meeting on Friday. I think that part of the reason why the public has such a low view of the person on welfare is because they see millions and millions of dollars in this country being used for welfare assistance, and they also see that it doesn't work to get people out of the system. Therefore, they feel that this is going to go on and get bigger and bigger and bigger, and there is no end to it.

Of course, there are a great many people who probably do accept welfare as proper

recipients. And those are, of course, the children who are handicapped, the blind and the elderly. But in between they don't see that these mothers—and in many cases fathers—they don't see what it costs to try to get them out of the system.

Previously, of course, there was the matter of medical care that they immediately had to purchase for themselves. They still do have the premiums. They didn't realize the dental programme. And how many of the people working in this community today are not getting medical care because they can't afford it?

There are all of these things. And yet to me, if these women could be permitted to get on their feet, I think that you would find that the end result would be of tremendous significance as far as the family is concerned.

One of the other things which bothers me, and it has been raised by some of the women in the community, is the matter of the child—if you like, the child born out of wedlock; it is the simplest one—and the pressures on a mother in those cases to give up that child because of the lack of real assistance at that time, either for a continuing education or for anything else. One of these mothers actually said that "it looks as though the government is moving in the direction of expecting the poor to produce the children for the purposes of the rich who don't want to have them themselves." It is an ugly kind of a concept, but it is becoming somewhat ugly in the way in which it works; particularly again, as I say, in a large city.

I had to be there to make some decisions in these areas, and time and again we delayed any kind of consideration to see if there wasn't some assistance that could be given to help these girls. In some cases, at least, they wanted to keep their children. And yet, usually, the advice given to them is that it is better for the child that they give up the child. We don't seem to look at that situation either too closely or too carefully. To me, if you don't give incentives to people, they will stay on and they will stay on for generations; and you have got to break that cycle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I agree with Mrs. Campbell's comments. Again, I would like to reiterate what I said. It commands a very, very high priority.

Mrs. Campbell: One of the problems I have about the working poor is, if they are not being paid enough and are working, I worry about the viability of the businesses employ-

ing people and keeping them on a poverty basis.

Mention was made earlier about our subsidizing industry in the case of industrial accidents. Yet there seems to be no concern about our subsidizing industry or business in the cases where they are not paying adequate money to their people. I am also aware that in the city of Toronto there are many people who don't want to see the minimum wage increased because they are terrified of losing their jobs. I recognize that it is not as simple as it seems in those areas. But in the case of these women, surely it is possible to let them look after their families as they wish to do and enable them to earn? All they really need is a start in many cases, with some peripheral assistance.

Think what it does to the whole mental life of that person not to have to wait on welfare, not to have to have the investigations of their way of life and not to have to answer all the highly personal questions they have to answer when they make a move, whether it be nursery schools or anything else. They would gladly give that up if they could because they are insulted every day by the kinds of questions they are asked. I don't think anybody quite realizes how much they would like to move out of it.

The other night some of these ladies were saying to me we would like to be able to get to the point where we could choose clothes on the basis of something that might be the style we want. But if all you can do is to go to rummage sales or something like that to provide for your family, you don't have a very high self-image. As long as we beat them down to that and penalize them really for being poor, then we are going to go on with a very high subsidy which is not effective.

I went over this the other night on the programme of one mother with a child under 10 years of age. Surely it was clear as a bell. Let them get out in the labour market. Let them get established. Let them live like human beings, because the workers in so many cases to them are just investigators. They aren't helping them. There is the very fact that they are not reporting the disability people who might be able to get into rehabilitation to more than 12 per cent. I think all of this is very important.

If you are going to keep them on, then you are going to have to get social workers; it will cost an awful lot of money to get enough so that they don't keep the high case-loads they have, so that they in turn on a personal basis with these people can help

them. But you don't do that either. They are merely investigators and you know it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am in agreement with many of the remarks of Mrs. Campbell, that more effort should be made to try to assist these mothers to obtain employment through retraining or whatever it may be. At the same time, I do think that the great majority of our social workers, whether they work for us or the municipality, are very able and competent and there is some basic information that they have to take. The assistance that is given under the Family Benefits Act is by means of a needs test and it is shared by the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan. There is some information that has to be approved.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I didn't want to give the impression that I felt the social workers were not able and competent. The ones I've talked to are just sick that they're not able to do the job for which they're qualified. They spend so much time pushing paper and doing the things an administrator can do, instead of doing the job they qualified for in the universities, or wherever they took their courses. And if we employ them as social workers, I surely think we should use them as social workers, rather than people who push reports and everything else to the point where they can't really do their jobs.

No, at no time was I suggesting that they were incompetent or unwilling. What caseload do they take today? What is the average caseload of an FBA worker?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the city?

Mrs. Campbell: All right, anywhere, in the city.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It varies according to the—what would be the average caseload of a social worker in the city?

Mr. W. G. Smith: On our staff? I haven't seen those figures lately, but I would imagine it's in the area of 300 to 400, somewhere between 250 and 400.

Mrs. Campbell: Do you really think that that is social work? Do you think it's humanly possible? I've forgotten what it was when we were investigating our social workers, and the caseload I don't think was as high as that for general welfare assistance. We thought it was much too high for any kind of personal contact, really.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I know in northern Ontario we have somewhere around 250 the average caseload.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Mr. Chairman, in addition to those staff, as I understand it, in the Toronto regional operation there are quite a number of more specialized workers who carry considerably less in the way of a caseload.

Mrs. Campbell: I still think it's a pretty terrifying picture. Do you want any more now that we have Mr. Heagle back?

Mr. Stokes: Just before you leave this, Mr. Minister, are there any studies going on within your ministry to assess the cost, in social terms, of doing something such as my colleague from Sudbury East speaks of? While this isn't my field, and I'm not too familiar with it, in the few cases that I know of—and I'm not thinking in terms of second and third generation welfare recipients such as some of the people in Metropolitan Toronto here speak of—it occurs to me that the social costs of not embarking on a programme such as this are just so staggering that we don't want to contemplate them.

As my colleague points out, the debilitating effect social assistance has on single-parent families begins to have a psychological effect on the children involved once they reach the tender age of eight or nine years of age. If you don't do everything in your power to see that they are given equal opportunity in this province of opportunity, it seems to me that you should be spending some money. If you're not prepared to go ahead and embark upon a pilot project such as my colleague suggests, at least you should be getting your files out and seeing what the social costs are of not embarking on such a programme.

My colleague mentioned nutrition the other day. Take the case of a family where the income is such that it may not be possible for them to get a well-balanced diet. That is going to have an effect in medical terms. If you don't give them the same educational opportunities as other families, there again, is a social cost. The general outlook that they have toward life itself is going to involve a tremendous social cost in the long run. So I'm wondering, has it not occurred to anybody within your ministry that you should be looking at the consequences of not changing things?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we are very much in agreement with what the hon. member says. It is so obvious what the social costs are in not providing the proper measures

for the single parents—whatever the case may be—to help them to be more independent, to get back into the employment stream. And as you mention, for the children—it is so important in their formative years to provide them with assistance, whether it's child care or whatever. Because in later life, if they are not properly looked after and given assistance in their early years, they become social problems. So, I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, we need any studies. We are entirely in agreement.

Mr. Stokes: You are convinced of that, then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are convinced of this, and I can assure you that this whole area—

Mr. Martel: The only thing Treasury Board would understand, when you are requesting the money, was if you put on the table what the social costs have been, in terms of extra psychiatrists being used by schoolboards, psychologists being used, the additional—

Mrs. Campbell: In terms of the administration of justice and correction.

Mr. Martel: You put them all together to show what is occurring, in fact. Last year I urged you to do a study, completely divorced from this, to show the costs exceed the total you are spending here now. That's the kind of language your colleagues in Treasury Board would understand. That's why you should introduce such a study.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And also, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member referred to the increases for those under the Family Benefits Act. Now, you are aware that we transferred quite a large number—about 3,000 permanently unemployable persons who were under general welfare assistance were transferred under family benefits. I think you, the members, were in agreement with this. Nevertheless, there is much too large a number of persons who can work—and this is an area that Glen Heagle and his task force are addressing themselves to.

Mr. Martel: I'm glad to see Mr. Heagle is back because I want to talk to Mr. Heagle about his statement—

Mrs. Campbell: So do I.

Mr. Martel: —about several things. While you were away, the minister was on the defensive about what the province is doing. I don't agree with him, as you can expect, because I'm not going to say what he is

doing; I want to get to what I am concerned about.

The minister and you indicated that you were doing a study on reducing the barriers, on finding jobs. One of the things I was delighted to see was that somebody from Canada Manpower is going to be sitting in on finding the jobs, because, if my memory serves me correctly, Canada Manpower was advertising only something like 23 per cent of the jobs which were available. If there was ever a reason why we couldn't get people back into the work force, it could be that only 23 per cent of the jobs are being advertised.

Community employment, that intrigues me. What sort of things are we talking about? Are we talking about infringing in the free enterprise system?

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, may I apologize for my absence to the members first? I am sorry.

Mr. Martel: I thought you had gone to Peterborough with some other people.

Mr. Heagle: I think that when we are talking about community employment we are first talking about providing a meaningful kind of employment for people who are either—it depends on your phrasing—not competitive or not allowed to participate in standard economic conditions because they don't meet the competitive conditions that are required, so that they can have an opportunity to (a) contribute to the rest of society, and (b) through their contribution, to earn some sort of income in a normal way, as other people do. Whether that infringes on the private enterprise system or not, I don't know.

Mr. Martel: No. That one doesn't.

Mr. Heagle: Okay.

Mr. Martel: That would probably be the programme along the lines I suggested two years ago where we have to get involved directly in community programming. You know, somebody who is hired as the sports person or is helping around the community in a variety of jobs, all of them having some meaning. I don't think we can create jobs that are demeaning and expect anyone to take them. I often hear people saying, "Let him go and sweep the streets." That's supposed to be a solution to the problem.

Are you looking at the possibility of competing with the free enterprise system, particularly in areas where the free enterprise

system is a catastrophe, as it is in northern Ontario? The minister doesn't agree with me but that's fine.

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, I don't think the discussions to date have ever dealt with the difference between free enterprise and non-free enterprise. I think the discussions have dealt with productivity.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Heagle: In that context the intent is to make productive community employment programmes whether the productivity is in social services in one context or whether it's in a physical product. It's been argued repeatedly that there is no reason why a community employment programme which is initially subsidized could not in the full stage of development come to an effective, self-sustaining thing which sold its own product.

Mr. Martel: That is what I am concerned about, because unless it comes to that point of development in that field—if it's just yet another service industry that is going to come straight out of the taxpayer's pockets, you'll never introduce it successfully because the costs are going to be astronomical.

It's got to be self-sustaining, to get people working with a meaningful income, so that in the long run it's better for that community even if the government subsidizes it slightly. They have no aversion to subsidizing industry now. So—

Mr. Stokes: Like the transportation company.

Mr. Martel: Right. That's one area I wanted to talk about.

The other thing I want to talk about is income maintenance. Ontario has some hang-ups, obviously. Such as you can't allow people to retain more money because if you allow FBA mothers to retain more, the working poor will have less. This brings me to what I really want to talk about.

Other provinces have taken some initiative, not all that successful maybe, particularly BC, because of the federal government. But Saskatchewan has introduced a rather interesting programme which subsidizes the working poor. Right from the outset of these estimates I have indicated that Ontario never takes the bull by the horns or takes the initiative. I still feel the same, because in the Saskatchewan plan there is a determined effort to help these people. For example, a family with three children under 18 would receive a maximum family income benefit of

\$1,440 per year if the total income, including family allowance, was only \$5,200.

Now, I presume there are some problems with that. But at least they try. That's the frustration I experience in Ontario in this field. There never seems to be an effort made by the province to initiate new policies by itself—in Ontario, the wealthiest province of all.

Why should Ontario not be able to introduce such a scheme? It might have flaws in it, and I'm sure you will probably be able to tell me the flaws better than I will recognize them myself just reading what I get from the minister—but at least they try. That's more than we do, Rene. We never try.

That's the condemnation of this department and this ministry—we never try anything new. We sit and wring our hands and we bring in all the old bugaboos. You hear them all year after year: "Well, we are waiting for the income study" and "Well, it's going to hurt the working poor." You can go right down the list, it's a litany. It's a litany just like the saints in the church, the whole litany, you've seen them all.

Mrs. Campbell: I am not so sure about the saints.

Mr. Martel: But we don't take any initiatives.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What about GAINS?

Mr. Martel: Oh, GAINS! That is not your policy, that is British Columbia's policy. You know it came from BC.

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, on the subject of initiatives, I can partially answer the member's question. The question as to what interim moves we would make first was a pretty complex question. The policy decision was to go for the aged, the disabled first, the GAINS programme in effect, because we wanted to reach those on fixed incomes, so we went that way.

On the question of the working poor, I don't particularly want to cite problems in the Saskatchewan effort. The initiative is there unquestionably. Most provinces have avoided attempting to introduce interim programmes of that type because they feel that the basic problem lies in the taxation system, and that to introduce such a programme, while unquestionably benefitting certain people, is to put another patch in the patchwork quilt.

In the area of the working poor, we have more or less concentrated on attempting to

break through in the tax structure and to come to grips fundamentally with the problem, and that is through the federal-provincial review.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but what do we do with the working poor while we convince Ottawa to change its mind? What do we do with these people? They live from day to day like the rest of us, you know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You know, you have heard about income supplementation, this is one area; tax credits, as Mr. Heagle said, we have now. Personally, I think it has a lot of merit, I think the taxation system and tax credits are good. I would hope that some day, the day will come when instead of just an annual tax credit, maybe we could have it quarterly and give more tax credit. These programmes have to be rationalized and the taxation system is probably the best system to rationalize it.

Mr. Martel: You know, Mr. Minister, the problem with arguing the tax system is that for 20 years there has been talk about adjustments in the tax system to redistribute the wealth of this country to some degree. In that 20 years, Mr. Minister, going just off the top of my head, the top 20 per cent of population has had over 40 per cent of the income, and the bottom 40 per cent had less than 20 per cent of the income. After 20 years of shifting the tax system, the figures haven't changed to any degree, one per cent maybe.

Mr. Stokes: I bet you people don't even remember Kenneth Carter any more.

Mr. Martel: Are you saying that they have changed, Mr. Heagle, substantially?

Mr. Heagle: I shook my head, Mr. Chairman, and I think that was because I don't really believe that the tax system has been changed.

Mr. Martel: That's what I am saying. This is the point I am coming to.

Mr. Heagle: The changes don't represent significant changes at the bottom level at all.

Mr. Martel: That's precisely the point I am making. We have heard of tax changes for 20 years which were going to help the poor and those less fortunate. By God, after 20 years of dabbling on the periphery we haven't changed the tax structure one per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But we have been marching in the 20 years. You take elderly persons. The elderly persons in Canada are

probably amongst the best looked after, and rightly so. If the guaranteed annual income—

Mr. Stokes: That's the patchwork quilt that your friend talked about.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And this is done through those getting the OAS. The basic, guaranteed annual supplement is applied to an individual's taxation through an income test. Isn't that a good system? It is not a perfect system, but it is working out quite well. The poor today in this Province of Ontario—not the poor, rather the elderly—will have one of the highest incomes in North America. It works out with the tax credit to about \$260 for a single person and this is one of the highest in North America, if not the highest.

Mr. Stokes: It is pretty difficult to convince the senior citizens of that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The great majority of senior citizens are better off today, and rightly so, than they have ever been. They go to Italy, to Rome; now they are thinking of their next trip to England and so forth. We are all in favour of this. I realize that in Metro Toronto and other cities—those who are not in Ontario Housing have to pay substantial shelter costs but in your area, Jack, in my area and in most of Ontario, those who live in rural Ontario, those senior citizens who own their own homes are fairly well off. And rightly so.

Mr. Stokes: I have a great many of them who find great difficulty in paying their municipal taxes and their education taxes.

Mr. Martel: I want to get back to Mr. Heagle, if I could, because I don't think we can do any of these things in isolation. I've been pressing the minister to start looking at increasing the net or basing the calculation of the family benefits, if they have extra earnings, on the net as opposed to gross income. That then creates a problem for Mr. Smith; he has the problem that the working poor might all quit their jobs and go on welfare. I don't want that to happen and that's why I bring in the Saskatchewan plan.

Mrs. Campbell: If they haven't done it now, they won't do it.

Mr. Martel: No, but obviously in Saskatchewan they've recognized that it is a danger now. There is a problem, as I understand it, in the Saskatchewan plan; maybe you can straighten me out because I'm not much of a tax expert, I'm afraid.

Mr. Heagle: Very simply, Mr. Chairman, the problem with the Saskatchewan plan lies in the combination of tax rates involved. The Saskatchewan plan is a family allowance which is reduced by 50 cents for every dollar by which the family's income grows. You are starting with a 50 per cent tax rate and you are also paying anywhere from 22 to possibly 35 per cent personal income taxes over that same tax range. When you look at the problem, it means that someone who is in receipt of those family allowances unquestionably, from the start, has more money than they had prior to the time the family allowances were paid, which is a point one has to admit. As soon as they earn an extra dollar, they find they are getting taxed anywhere from 72 per cent to 85 per cent which is precisely—as a matter of fact that is higher than the range for our own family benefits programme which is subject to great criticism.

Mr. Martel: That's not a direct form of tax, is it, Mr. Heagle?

Mr. Heagle: It's pretty direct if at the year or at the end of the accounting period, although you had gained another \$100 you lost \$85 of it in reduced family allowances and personal income taxes. It is a pretty substantial tax rate by my count.

Mr. Martel: Maybe I don't follow you. I'm looking at the figures here. Take a family of four at \$5,200; if the family income was \$7,000, the total family income benefit would be reduced by \$1 for every two earned—

Mr. Heagle: That's the same as 50 cents per \$1.

Mr. Martel: —above the exemption level of \$5,200. As \$7,000 is \$1,780 above the exemption level of \$5,220 maximum, benefits would be reduced by one-half of \$1,780 or by \$890. The family would qualify for \$550 in annual benefits.

No matter how you slice it, the working poor family is \$550 further ahead of the game than if they didn't have the programme. I imagine some of that would go back to Ottawa. Interestingly enough, I wrote the minister a letter four months ago—and I have not had a reply yet—on how much came back from the baby bonus to Ontario. I haven't had a reply from him yet.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you sure?

Mr. Martel: I am positive.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Because the total amount is millions of dollars.

Mr. Martel: Right, that would come back. I would suspect that a substantial portion of the amount that went to Ottawa in direct taxes would end up in the coffers in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, my immediate reaction is that, given the Saskatchewan demographic profile, there is not that much coming back from family allowances, given the low number of children they have and the relatively low income levels. I believe the quotes I have heard—I can't speak authoritatively—are quite significant for the family allowance plan. It is not being cost-shared in any sense by the federal government. The federal government has stated it will not cost-share it at all.

Mr. Martel: No, it won't cost-share; it is opting out all over the ball park. It is all in favour of the Canada Assistance Plan except when it is going to cost it a few bucks and then it is not interested at all. It makes good stuff on the campaign trail. The interesting thing, though—and I make the point—is they are trying. It's more than we are doing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are trying all sorts—

Mr. Martel: We'll let the working poor—what's that old saying? Let them eat—

Mr. Stokes: Cake.

Mr. Martel: Cake. Right; let them eat cake. Until we get around to making a change. Until we can force the federal government or convince the federal government to change the tax system. We have been at it for 20 years. You can't say wait until after July 8; because John Diefenbaker was around for an extended period of time when they were changing that tax field, and he did nothing. And another 10 years for the Liberals to change the tax burden hasn't changed it 1 per cent. So that, in fact, we can let them eat crow or cake.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we are taking initiatives provincially; and at the same time we are co-operating with the federal-provincial incomes review.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I tell you now that you have got to move on the family benefits for the working people or for the working mothers; you've got to move on the working poor. In Saskatchewan, at least they are trying; and that's more than you are doing. And you've got to move in, Mr. Minister, on that group, 60 to 64. You simply—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If Stanfield gets in—

Mr. Martel: That won't change a damn thing. In fact, I trust him even less than I trust Trudeau, so—

Mr. Stokes: He'll just put a freeze on it.

Mr. Martel: I have watched him wander all over the ball park, and his philosophy has been so oriented to meet the times that they have got a new policy every day. He's almost like Trudeau.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I apologize, Mr. Chairman; I think I am going to reject that.

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, on that point about Ontario and the working poor, if the member will check with the budget, there is an enrichment of tax credits in the budget which was specifically put to assist low-income families. Secondly, if one adds up the aggregate tax credit that they are being paid now, it's not that far off from the \$550 which the member cited.

Mr. Martel: I only used one example, Mr. Heagle. I could have used—I have the complete breakdown, by the way. If you would like me to put them all on the record, I could do that for you. But it shows that they are offering some initiative to encourage people, so we don't get in Mr. Smith's hangup, you see. Mr. Smith has a hangup; if we increase FBA allowances then, in fact, people quit their jobs and go on FBA or GWA. I don't want that to happen. So I am saying you have to do the two simultaneously, or you are in a bind.

The other point, though, is the 60 to 64 age group. Tell me, Mr. Minister, what do you intend to do with that group?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are some under 65 who will be covered under the GAINS programme; those permanently disabled.

Mr. Martel: The real difficulty with these people is that you still have a whole raft—I was going to ask you the question. By the way, Mr. Minister, you haven't answered any of my questions that I left for you last year. I have been anxiously waiting. I have them all listed, you know. If you would like me to give them to you all at once, I could give them to you all at once.

Mrs. Campbell: Why don't you write them out and submit them?

Mr. Martel: You were supposed to tell me how many of those people on GWA who were permanently unemployable or disabled

were not in receipt of FBA yet. You only moved 9,000 off.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think there is quite a number, of course, who would be in nursing homes who are under 65. There would be a certain number, because the great majority of those are under GWA for a short term; an average of a few months.

Mr. Martel: No, last year you gave me a figure, something like—oh, it was a ridiculous. I can't find it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think what happened last year in my reply was, I admitted there is a fairly sizable number who are in nursing homes and who are under 65 years of age and who are covered under the General Welfare Act.

Mr. Martel: Yes, here it is. I was promised a breakdown of 58,520 unemployable persons on GWA. I still haven't got that. I've waited a year, mind you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe it's an oversight, Mr. Chairman, because the hon. member can't complain. We do try to give prompt replies.

Mr. Martel: There are at least 35 oversights.

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, on the question of the 60s to 64s, I assume the hon. member is referring to the BC situation. I don't think we're convinced, and I'm speaking only from a planning dimension, that continually lowering the age on a guaranteed annual income to pick up those persons who are unemployable, if we can use that term, is the answer. If we had it now at 60, any member could raise the question, what about 55s to 59s?

I also should state very clearly that one of the problems we're facing in social planning is that the percentage of people who will soon be over 65 is increasing rapidly. We have funds, like the Canada Pension Plan, which is financed, not on an actuarial basis in the sense of a private pension plan, but rather on an intergenerational transfer, i.e., benefits being paid out to aged people are in part coming from people who are now in the labour force. Your labour force is shrinking in size and the number of aged people is increasing. If you drop it by five years you're substantially increasing the number of people who would be paid.

I would also point out, too, that if you start doing that, people who could afford to retire at 60 are not normally low-income people. I guess I'm really coming to the point

that perhaps the best mechanism is not to keep dropping the age on pensions or keep lowering a guaranteed annual income, but to find a method which can socially use those people in some form of employment, if the private sector cannot pick them up. I think that that was what the minister was alluding to when he was speaking of community employment.

Mr. Martel: We've got two problems though, don't we? We've got that problem. There are those that can be used while we have others for which you simply can't find work and we still can't get them off GWA. That's still happening, too. They are unemployed but not disabled.

The other problem—and it's a problem I guess that governments are going to have to face, I would suspect—is that the more we shove into the pension schemes, Canada Pension and so on, the more the corporations, being the type of people they are, opt out of the pension schemes themselves and lower their contributions to the pension schemes. The minister is going to reply.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I left Kapuskasing this morning and Spruce Falls announced that they are giving to their employees what will average a 20 to 25 per cent increase to compensate their pension plan for the rising cost of living. So please don't tar everybody. There are many, the great majority—

Mr. Martel: I'm not tarring anyone. I'm saying to you I have a suspicion that contributions to pensions, in fact, are representing less and less as we improve the social assistance schemes, which in the final analysis will ultimately lead to some type of guaranteed income whether you're working or off the job. The companies will move to allow the Canada Pension scheme to pick up a greater and greater portion of the contributions, while they themselves contribute less and less if at all possible.

I saw it in unemployment insurance. It's interesting in the case of the railroad, one of the biggest employers in Canada, when the unemployment insurance was improved, the CNR signed an agreement with Sun Life, I think it is, that they go on unemployment insurance for sickness for the first 15 weeks. After the first 15 weeks they then go back to the CNR to pick up their sick benefits. But the Unemployment Insurance Commission picks up the first 15 weeks when they're off sick.

Mr. Stokes: We're subsidizing Sun Life.

Mr. Martel: And Sun Life picks up the \$5 or \$6 per month that the CNR pays to Sun Life and runs off to the bank with it, because most sicknesses don't last more than four months. Sun Life has the best thing possible going for it in the world, and the CNR signed the agreement. It's the public treasury that's picking it up and Sun Life is having a field day. I suspect that that's going to happen in the other pension fields if we're not careful.

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, I can assure the hon. member that we have a number of serious reservations about the operation of the existing unemployment insurance programme. We are making them known and we intend to make them known even more than we have in the past.

Mr. Martel: But, Mr. Heagle, if we don't lower the age to 60, how do we get away from the hangup of the couple today, aged 60 to 64, where the husband can't get back into the work force? My colleague has a handbook here. In a moment we will indicate roughly what their income would be. I would venture to say that \$250 would be high. Here it is—\$148 a month on FBA, plus a housing allowance. So if they have \$100 for rent we are talking about \$248 a month for that couple. What do we do with them?

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, I think the point the member is making is that in comparison to the benefit levels paid to people who are—

Mr. Martel: Over 65.

Mr. Heagle: —over 65 there is a relative inequity. I should start by saying that any move to improve the lot of any of the target groups of the income security system will create such an inequity. In short, when we move the disabled up to the same level as the aged then by comparison to other groups there is inequity. Clearly, there is a question of improving all benefits and I don't think anyone could dispute that. It is just simply a question of priorities.

Mr. Martel: It is certainly a priority for that group, because we know that their chances of getting back into the labour force at 60 today are very remote. We could take the same couple who are one year older. If they are both 64 that couple would get \$248. If they were both over 65 they would get probably close to double the amount.

Mr. Heagle: Perhaps that might indicate to the member that age is not necessarily a

good criterion to structure income security programmes on.

Mr. Martel: Right, I agree with that. But we are still faced with the reality that while we have a major review they are out there trying to survive. They are much worse off than any other group that I know today. That is the concern I have for them. I don't know what the answer is. If you say it isn't through this sort of plan because he will just then move from 60 to 55 and demand it, it means that there is something wrong. There has been. If we are going to wait for the tax deal to make the shift we should be another 20 years and we will maybe get a two per cent switch. It has now changed by about one per cent.

Interestingly enough, in the Senate report on poverty, the one thing the good senators failed to tackle was what the young people who opted out wrote about, and that was the tax system. It was an excellent report up to that point. Everything there was factual. They didn't want to talk about the root of the problem, though—the tax field. The senators, for all their efforts, should have gone home and taken their pensions.

Mr. Chairman: Does the committee wish further discussion on this item or should the vote carry?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I would like at some point to be able to discuss some—

Mr. Martel: I am just starting. I have some fast ones I can put to the minister, though. Mr. Minister, you have made some announcements about room and board. How much are you going to allow somebody on room and board to keep now, over and above the room and board?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you referring to—

Mr. Martel: A room and board situation where a man lives with somebody else, say with a family. You now pay him room and board, which is roughly \$100 a month. I think you made a statement back in December sometime. I think you said you were going to allow them to keep some of that. Yes, page 4: "The third and fourth steps entailing increasing maximum shelter rates and board and lodging rates." Have you increased the board and lodging rates? I am reading from your statement. You are the hon. Rene Brunelle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What date is that statement?

Mr. Martel: The hon. Rene Brunelle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a good statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Oh, that's some statement. If everything that was in here was carried out—I think it was December sometime—just before the House adjourned; it is a six-page statement; it hasn't got a date.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I haven't got it handy, but we did increase the room and board allowances and now it is a maximum of—

Mr. J. G. Anderson (Assistant Deputy Minister, Delivery): It is \$140, effective from May 1.

Mr. Martel: In other words—boy, there is no guarantee that if the person were paying \$120 a month, he would have any income left. That was my concern last year. I don't suspect room and board rates have gone down, and what was \$100 last year is probably \$120 this year, if not more. In fact, I would suspect \$120 would be rather cheap. If you are getting room and board for a full month for \$120, I suspect you would be very fortunate. Is there any breakdown what room and board comes to?

Mr. Anderson: No, the maximum was set at \$140 and the only breakdown below that is what the person indicates the charge is, so the rate can be anywhere from \$100 to \$140 depending on the charge. Over and above that, they could be allowed a special diet or a travel and transportation allowance, but that would be it.

Mr. Martel: What about the necessity for a pair of shoes once in a while, or a shirt?

Mrs. Campbell: Why?

Mr. Martel: You know, I sometimes get mystified. If a person were living alone, you would pay him now, what is it, \$64 for the room, I guess, and an additional amount for—You know, you make people liars, that's what you do. If we think our society is dishonest, we create the dishonesty in them. I said to an old man recently, "I'll tell you how to get some extra money, my friend. You go down and you get somebody to give you a hotplate and when the welfare officer comes around, you tell him you are rooming and boarding in that room by yourself. You cook and keep your food in the fridge." And I said, "You'll at least have enough maybe to get by on." It was a straight room and board situation and I knew I was telling him to lie. I really did. But you know, with the \$120 or \$112 he was getting at the time, I just couldn't tell him anything else.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, more than that, the ordinary needs as of Jan. 1 are \$91, and the maximum for shelter is \$64, and that comes to \$155.

Mr. Martel: Sure. That's exactly what I told him to tell the people too. That he, in fact, had a hotplate and was cooking his own meals in his own little room when he actually had a room and board situation. And I knew I was telling him to lie. I told him I was telling him to lie, because he couldn't make it.

If he paid the room and board that he is allowed, a maximum of \$140, which was mostly room and board, he wouldn't have had a cent for a cigarette. He wouldn't have had a cent for a new shirt or a pair of stockings or anything.

I simply said to him, "You get your landlord to go along with it," and that's the only way he would have had a few bucks left over to go to a show maybe once in a while or just have enough to buy a package of cigarettes once in a while. You have got to give them an allowance over and above the room and board situation. You really have to. You have just got to.

Somehow you break it down and say, "Here is what room and board allowance is and over and above that we will give you a little allowance." It is for the amenities of life. A newspaper, you know, which all of us take for granted and we read and throw away, they never even get to see. You know, I feel badly that I tell a guy to lie, but unfortunately—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's something, Mr. Chairman, we would certainly be prepared to take a look at. I don't know, offhand, how many we have that have the room and board allowance—

Mr. Anderson: I think Mr. Smith has those figures, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But, all these things, Mr. Chairman, we are prepared to consider.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Board and lodgers are 21,106.

Mr. Martel: About 21,000. Some of those might be handicapped people, would they, Mr. Smith, who have room and board situations?

Mr. W. G. Smith: There would be all kinds.

Mr. Martel: But there will be all kinds.

Mr. W. G. Smith: Yes. That's just a total figure of persons in board and lodging.

Mr. Martel: Yes. You see, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There would be some of those though. Would there not be a certain number that may be eligible for a GAINS?

Mr. Martel: Some will be, no doubt about it. That's why I earlier asked you about GAINS—whether they would get the full \$217 or if it would be broken down.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 10, 1974

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1974

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES
(continued)

The committee resumed at 8:15 o'clock, p.m.

On vote 2602:

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Mr. Minister, can I ask some small questions? Are you going to increase the allowance for fuel to any degree, based on the increase in hydro and on the increase in the cost of fuel, particularly as of May? It won't have that much bearing this summer, but it will come fall, with the increase in fuel being what it is. Does the ministry intend to up the fuel allowance some degree?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): I would say so, Mr. Chairman. As you know, we have made adjustments in view of the increase last winter. And if there are increases, again, then we are prepared to make adjustments accordingly.

Mr. Martel: Yes, because I think there were some substantial increases just recently which will have a tremendous bearing come fall.

I want to talk about rents, just for a moment. It seems to me that we've been arguing this one—as I say, I started arguing it when the hon. Tom Wells was in this ministry; in the heyday when Sudbury was booming and we had a tremendous shortage.

The BC government meets rent up to a certain degree. I know the dangers. The second you give an increase in rental allowances, up go the rents in the private sector. Of course Barrett's introduced some unpalatable legislation on rents, insofar as the builders are concerned. They all threaten to move out of the province. I haven't seen too many caravans heading east yet—but there might be.

When the Senate report on poverty came out, it indicated that the lower income group and those in the poverty range were paying 47 per cent of their income for rental. I suspect that that is every bit as great today,

and in many instances I would suspect it's easily 50 per cent. I just don't think we can allow that to happen any more. We either move to some form of control or we move to some form of subsidization. I don't think we leave it at the whims of individual municipalities, whether they'll support the increase or not.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, certainly it's quite true, especially in urban areas—Metro Toronto and other cities—that often social recipients must pay a substantial portion of their allowance for rent. But we are moving in the area. I think one of the answers is more low-rental housing for senior citizens, as well as for those on low incomes. It's being done; but at the same time we must have other approaches.

I think it was mentioned earlier that the removal of the ceiling for supplementation of rent at 80 per cent paid by the province is of assistance. It's been used considerably by municipalities. There's no doubt that housing is one of the major components in social assistance. I think this is one area where we can do something to assist, not only those on social assistance, but those low wage earners.

Mr. Martel: Something has got to be done. Just dealing with small points, Mr. Minister. I spoke at great lengths the other night about the maternity benefits. You have \$6 discretionary now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's under special diets, is it?

Mr. Martel: Yes, during pregnancy.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, I'm happy to say, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: It is only discretionary, though.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right; it's discretionary. I'm happy to say though, Mr. Chairman, that we have recommended that the special diet allowances be doubled for pregnant women, for those who are diabetic and for those with ulcers—or however it is worded. The present allowance for special diet, it is hoped, in the case of pregnancy will go from \$5.50 a month to \$11, for gastric

cases from \$5.50 to \$11, and for diabetic cases from \$12 to \$24 a month.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I suggest to you, based on the documentation that is available, and dealing in particular with women who are bearing children, that \$11 isn't going to do what we hoped it would do, based on a pretty careful study over a 10-year period in Montreal. It again boils down to what you are interested in doing. If you are interested in the preventive aspect—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are. Also, coming up at our social policy field committee this Thursday, Mr. Chairman, is a recommendation that a task force be established as a result of the seminar on nutrition at the end of May. This will comprise, as was mentioned last week, four ministries—Health, Agriculture and Food, Education and ourselves. As Mrs. Smithies indicated, if I understood her correctly, we are very concerned about pregnant women but nevertheless it is the general health of a person before, during and after that matters.

Mr. Martel: But unless you are going to look at that specific problem, it is impossible to make them healthy after they are born, if they have been born deficient. That is why I am concerned about that particular element. I haven't left the other ones out, because since most school boards have cut back on their milk allowance and so on as a result of budgetary constraints, I wanted to raise the question of what is happening to young people in schools in some of the ghettos—not just Toronto, but in other parts of the province—who we know would specifically derive the benefits.

Every milk programme in the province has been virtually eliminated, to my knowledge. I don't know if there are any left, I could be wrong. It is my understanding that most of them have gone by the board.

While I appreciate the problem you are going to study next Thursday, I have a tremendous concern because the statistics presented in the United States and by Agnes Higgins and the doctors she worked with in Montreal indicate a \$125 investment now greatly reduces the possibility of eventually spending \$100,000 to look after a child. I am concerned that you are never going to bring them back, yet you are still going to spend \$100,000. I would urge upon the minister, in that discussion next week, to consider the other part that I raised, because I think it holds the greatest possibility of reducing costs in the future. I leave it at that.

Mr. J. G. Anderson (Assistant Deputy Minister, Delivery): Mr. Chairman, on the subject of being discretionary, I think it would be found that in practice the diet is paid by the family benefits branch in every case where the situation is reported to it. I believe that, under the General Welfare Assistance Act, in all likelihood the board of review would indicate that the diet must be paid by the municipality. So, in fact, it should be paid in every case where the diet is recommended by the family doctor.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but sometimes they don't know, Mr. Anderson. That is what bothers me.

Mr. Anderson: That is the biggest problem.

Mr. Martel: Yes, they don't know they are entitled to it. If there were freer dissemination of information, I wouldn't worry about it so much. But I have found that people aren't advised of their rights, particularly on the short haul. I guess that is why I am suggesting that the province take it over, because on the short haul I am just dismayed by the things I see.

For instance, three weeks ago a young man whose family suspected he had a heart attack went to see his doctor. The doctor wanted him in the hospital. But his Medicare had run out, because he had left his employment and time had lapsed when he had coverage. In fact, he went home to his brother, 27 years old with no medical coverage, and didn't go to hospital until I intervened.

Well, I find that just insufferable. I am sorry, but I continue to press it. It seems to be in my own area, the area that is being maligned, but I don't do it just to malign someone, I can assure you. These are real cases that I bring up regularly. I'm just fed up. I don't think it's my function to simply go after making sure people have benefits that are there and paid for by the public, and that they are entitled to.

I want to deal mainly with one topic, Mr. Minister: the budget on FBA—family benefits allowance—for the family, general welfare, and children's aid societies. I have never been able to understand the thinking of the ministry. I am absolutely convinced that every effort should be made to keep the natural family together. Most children's aid societies and people who work in the field, I think, would agree with me.

I am not talking about children's aid societies, Mr. Chairman, before you jump the gun. I know full well where children's aid societies come; it is on the next vote. I am talking about budgets—income.

Very few people, I suspect, would disagree with me that we should do everything in our power to keep the natural family intact. Yet, frequently the natural family is destroyed because of inadequacy of income.

It might only take an additional \$10, \$15 or \$20, but there seems to be no way to get around that.

I talked about school supplies last fall. Maybe twice a year we should offer a clothing allowance so that we can buy the kids in the family, in the fall and in the spring, some clothes to attend school to be with their peers, which seems to really bother people. It is going to be costly, and yet these are the things that help to break a family down, the inability to have that sort of thing. I suspect that, if you look at your own figures, if there are three children in a family and you have a fourth you pay over \$45 a month for that one extra child.

If the child were placed in a foster home through the family benefits branch—FBA, you would pay \$75 at least in a foster home. But if the child is placed through the Children's Aid Society, for the support of that child you give the following: If the child is over 13 or 14, at least \$109 a month to the foster parents. Now, compare it: \$45 in the regular home, \$75 if placed through the family benefits branch, and if placed in a foster home, \$109 plus.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Where is that?

Mr. Martel: All over.

Mr. Haggerty: Sure?

Mr. Martel: Sure.

Mr. Haggerty: No way. I don't have that, not for foster homes, not in Welland.

Mr. Martel: Well, maybe they don't in Welland. I am talking about a child in Metro Toronto. In my own area it is over \$100. I will give you the breakdown in Toronto. Ordinary need, under one year of age—\$82.46 a month; one to five years—\$82.46; six to 12 years—\$91; and 13 plus years—\$109.74. They are also given an allowance of \$2 a week if they are over 13. They are also given a clothing allowance. They also have holiday allowances.

When you put it all together you know full well that we are spending more to destroy a family than we are to keep it together. I have never been able to understand the make-up; I just mentioned it briefly last year. I have had people prepare the sheets for me,

people who have done some research for me, and they can't understand what is going on either. If our thrust is to assist the family—besides this, I guess in the Children's Aid Society, the baby bonus, also the children's allowance, would also go. Or where does it stay?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The children's allowance is taken into consideration, I believe.

Mr. Anderson: It is retained by the Children's Aid Society, I believe.

Mr. Martel: So you add that up, and we are talking \$2 a week for spending; we are talking another \$8; we are talking the clothing allowance. We are talking \$125 a month for one child in a foster home. But in his natural home—and money is one of the big problems that frequently after a certain age enter the picture—if the child is over 16, it is \$42 a month now, and it goes down, to what is it? Well, you have three categories anyway, the highest being \$42.

(What is the thinking behind the sort of approach that encourages the destruction of the family as a unit?)

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, before asking some of our staff to explain the rationale behind the difference in the rates of allowances—one of the first matters that you mentioned was that there is an additional burden upon the parents for clothing and school books and so forth just before school commences—and also, I think you mentioned, maybe at Christmas time. It is quite true, we realize that, but we feel that it is better to give an adequate income to those persons where they are on social assistance, than to try to give special—if you start giving special assistance at the end of August and at Christmas time, I am sure a pretty good case could be made for Easter. So we feel it is better to give an adequate allowance and to leave the recipients themselves to decide on how to budget. This is an area where there is certainly a need for more family counselling, especially in the matter of budgeting.

When it comes to the rationale—well, we have indicated earlier in our remarks that there is a need, there is no doubt about it in view of rising costs, families on social assistance and low-wage earners and in the area of children. Those who have several children, there is no doubt about it, are experiencing considerable difficulty. I would like to ask some of our staff to explain the rates of foster homes and those in their own families, and the third category, those in the children's aid societies.

Mr. Martel: If placed by the family benefits branch—if the ministry places them as opposed to the Children's Aid Society—the amount you allocate would pay a foster parent \$75 a month. And if they are placed through the courts, through the Children's Aid Society, it could be as high, in total, as \$125 for the month, at least.

Mr. Anderson: I think one of the questions, Mr. Chairman, is the question of placement itself. Because most of the foster care situations in family benefits are not placements by the staff or by the agency of the government, but are in fact family arrangements that take place where an aunt, an uncle, a cousin, a grandmother or anybody, might take a child, their own relative, in and apply for a foster parent's allowance on behalf of that child, in fact you are assisting the family to provide family maintenance; whereas in the case of the Children's Aid Society speaking for them I would assume at least part of it is considered to be a service fee for the sake of looking after children. This is admittedly a very low service fee and there can't be any profit in that. There is considerable sacrifice on the part of the foster parent, but at least some of the sum is indicated to be for the services provided the child as well.

The question of why we don't pay that to each child within a family, I suppose, would come in the question of just a very simplified budget where you simply add multiples of a flat rate for every child in the family, whereas, as the minister has said, we are trying to provide a family income, and presumably some of the allowance for the shelter that goes into the home, or some of the allowance for fuel, is also provided as a result of that child being in the home and the house being that much bigger.

So the rate for the first child added to a family of one might be beyond what appears to be the rate for a child in the home, because that child takes the place of a second adult to a degree.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but that really begs the question though, doesn't it? The foster home itself, of course, has heat in it and so on. The foster parents, I'm sure, are heating the home for themselves, so that really isn't a legitimate proposition.

I think the real problem might be that if you had three kids and let's say all three of them were over 13, in fact you'd be saying, "Well, we are staring an additional \$375 in the face for that family."

You pay \$125 at least, and there are all kinds of additional things, where the family is destroyed, and yet to ensure that it stays together frequently the problem is money; very, very frequently. As I said earlier this afternoon, frequently if it's a girl she hasn't got the things that her peers have and she opts out. As I say, I find it really difficult to take when I see a budget of \$45, \$43 or \$75, and then, if you take them right out of the home, right away from their relatives and put them off somewhere, at least \$125 a month with total strangers.

It seems to me that the thrust must be to somehow find out the problem within specific families and if part of it is monetary we, in fact, should find a way around the existing regulations and make every effort to keep the natural family intact. We shouldn't allow a natural family to disintegrate for the sake of \$30 a month and then be willing to pay \$125 to total strangers.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we are certainly in agreement with your concept of keeping the family together, and there is no doubt that the monetary aspect is certainly an important one. At the same time, as you know, there is a great need—and I think I have heard you mention this before—for supportive services, like homemaker services, counselling services and family services. In fact our budget for homemaker services this year is substantially increased and I think this is an area, to provide more service to the families themselves—

Mr. Haggerty: How can you, with the budget that you are providing to persons under the Family Benefits Act? The member raises a valid point there and I would like to pursue it.

Are those figures the member for Sudbury East has used correct? There is \$125 and \$41 or \$45 under the Family Benefits Act and then there is another—

Mr. Martel: Seventy-five dollars under the FBA.

Mr. Haggerty: —\$75 or \$45. I look at the chart here and it only works out to about \$45 per child over the age of 16 and about \$43—

Mr. Martel: It's \$42—the fourth child, I guess.

Mr. Haggerty: A youngster over 16. That's quite a spread when you take from \$45 to \$125. If this is the case, the member is quite right; you are breaking up homes under the

Family Benefits Act. It just bears out what was said by the anti-poverty group that was in to see me on Friday afternoon, those representing the working poor. One of the young ladies was talking about the problems they have in raising their youngsters under the Family Benefits Act and the perhaps discriminatory practices that are carried out within the municipality itself, and I don't think the intent is there.

For example, where they have a recreational programme in the city of Port Colborne, she said, "If I want my youngster to attend that summer playground activity, it will cost me anywhere from \$3 to \$10 for the five weeks. Where am I going to get \$10? If I have to do it for three children, that is \$30 I have to scrape up someplace. There is no way that I can send my children to these recreational programmes in that city."

If you can go out and pay a foster parent \$125 a month to look after one youngster, then surely you should be able to upgrade those persons under the Family Benefits Act. It is just not justice, that's all there is to it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Even at \$125 to foster parents, there is a great need for more foster parents.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but the problem being, Mr. Minister, that you have a lot of families breaking up, and I'm suggesting to you that every effort should be made not to look for more foster parents, but to prevent the family from breaking up in the first place.

Mr. Haggerty: Keep the family together. Give them sufficient income, so that they can maintain a decent standard of living. You are not doing it under this programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What you are saying is that you feel the reason for family breakups is due to the inadequate incomes.

Mr. Haggerty: Inadequate amount of money, let's put it that way. And the money is going to buy them the special needs required to bring up the family. I sympathize with them. They are caught in that vicious circle and many want to get out of it. They've raised questions to me hoping that I perhaps might be able to do something.

For example, some going back to school under Canada Manpower are even being penalized for going back to school. But they want to upgrade themselves and get off the Family Benefits Act. I can see by the discrepancies that you are going to keep them at that level; there is no hope whatsoever of bringing them out of that state of welfare.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Most of the discussion this afternoon, Mr. Haggerty, was on this very point of providing more incentives and more assistance to have single parents and others into the work stream—those who are on family benefits. One of the areas that was mentioned, and this was highlighted by Mr. Martel, was that the ceiling earnings are a disincentive. I indicated that this commands a very high priority, that the ceilings have been at their same level. Also we are willing to experiment. Maybe taking the city of Thunder Bay as an example—

Mr. Haggerty: You've had enough experiments throughout different municipalities already. I think you know the problem that exists. What you are telling me is in a foster home you are actually guaranteeing the foster parents a guaranteed annual income. You are talking about your GAINS programme, yet you won't apply it to those persons who are under the Family Benefits Act.

If I take the \$125 a month and what you pay the mother there, it would come out to about \$5,500 a year, and that's what the estimate, the guaranteed annual income, is around—\$5,500 to \$6,000 or \$6,500 a year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was indicated as the debates started that adjustments were made in January, and, of course, the cost of living has risen considerably since that time. So we just have to make further adjustments on a priority basis. The first adjustment was on a GAINS programme. The adjustment for the elderly and the physically disabled will be effective July 1.

Our next priority, I believe, should be families with children. I think they are the ones who are probably in need of more assistance, in view of inflation. This was indicated in the Treasurer's budget speech.

Mr. Haggerty: You have already indicated to foster parents that you have taken this into consideration. But apparently for some reason you can't seem to match that \$125.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you recommending, Mr. Haggerty, that we should give \$125 for children in their own homes?

Mr. Haggerty: Surely, Mr. Minister, if it costs \$125 to maintain a child under the foster-care home programme, it costs that much for persons under the Family Benefits Act? It costs just as much to raise a child in either of those categories. I don't say \$125 is what we should be aiming at, but if you are going to dish it out one way, then surely you should set an example the other way.

Mr. Martel: What I think is—

Mr. Haggerty: There is a wide discrepancy, and I don't think it is actually justified by your methods of calculation.

Mr. Martel: What, in fact, we are driving for, Rene, is that we have to get ourselves out of a straitjacket. We have no flexibility in the Family Benefits Act. I think Mrs. Campbell hit upon a really good point today when she talked about 300 caseloads per social worker. Any social worker, I want to tell you, who has got 300 caseloads is nothing but a paper pusher and can't do anything else but push paper. Counselling and assistance are just impossible for a social worker with that sort of workload. There is no time to even try to discover what the problems are in the home. We have to have some flexibility which allows time.

If my kids came home and said to me, "I want to go to a play," and they are not very old, and I had to say no to them every time—every time—by the time they reach 10, 11, 12 or 13, what would happen? We all know. They would rebel. They would say, "What a lousy system this is. The old man can't afford a buck for me to see a play."

Yet, the situation could be quite different if some flexibility were built into it to deal with people and families differently.

But everybody has got to fit into the mould in the province. There are no exceptions to the rule. No flexibility is allowed under the Act. What it amounts to is that the government says, "You have so many children. Here is your budget. That is it. It doesn't matter what in hell is wrong, here it is."

And then you turn around and pay \$125, at least, if a child is taken out of the home and put into a foster home. We can find \$125 after part of the family has been destroyed.

I don't know what the answer is. But the answer isn't what we are doing. The answer isn't running around looking for more foster homes. The answer is trying to keep the family unit intact with supportive services, as you indicate, and some means of flexibility so that children don't become rebels or opt out of society totally. We have just got to have the flexibility to work with individuals as individuals within their family context and not afterwards. There is no sense finding the money after the family has broken down. And that is when we find it, if money is the angle. That is when we find it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, again we are entirely in agreement with Mr. Martel, who is saying that the answer is trying to keep the family together and to provide assistance to the families, and certainly that more financial assistance is needed. But at the same time, just as more money is not the final answer, there must be other types of services—counselling, homemakers' services, and whatever supportive services are required.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And this is the area that we are—

Mr. Martel: And it is one of the reasons, Rene, why I am trying to save you money by saying, "Look, you have got to find some other service, some method in this community to deliver services. But if you are just going to try to go it alone with your staff, we're dead. If you think your staff has work now, with 300 cases, let the Metro work group fall apart, and you haven't seen anything yet. Once those work groups start to disappear, they disappear. Your staff has seen nothing yet.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I don't think anybody would argue against increasing benefits on a family basis, on a budgetary basis, but I don't necessarily think there is a valid argument for simply talking about a compound of \$125 or whatever it is for so many children. I think the situation is quite different when a child is placed in another home, where it's possibly expected to be provided by the Children's Aid Society, or by whoever the placing agency is, with a standard which will make that child be able to adjust in the community to the same degree that the children from that home itself are acting in the community.

The question would seem to be to provide the family budget, whether it's on an increased basis or not, but not to talk about \$125 for every additional child in the home, which is what the Children's Aid Society might be prepared to do. Some of those children that are placed by the societies are already very troubled children, and there has to be an added incentive to persons to take them on. They certainly are not going to take them on with those kinds of problems without a reasonable allowance to work with.

Mr. Martel: I agree with you, but I am not suggesting—I hope I haven't given the

impression that I am suggesting we give \$125 for every child. I am not saying that at all. I am saying there has got to be flexibility within the Act to determine the needs in that family. It might not be monetary in one instance. It mightn't be money at all. There have to be supportive services. But if it is money, under our system we are so rigid that in fact there is no flexibility. Even the social workers in the Children's Aid Society will tell you that if they see that money could resolve the problem in a particular family, without splitting the family, they are not in a position to provide some of the monetary assistance that would prevent that family from breaking down. I am not sure you understand what I am trying to drive at. It might only be \$10 a month that would do it. But, you know, there have been articles by mothers, and I am sure all of us have spoken to mothers by the dozen, all saying, "If I only had the money that children's aid was paying, I'd have no problem looking after my family."

Mr. Haggerty: That's it, right there.

Mr. Martel: You have got to realize that if the mother is alone in the family, when she wants something done on the house, she simply can't afford to get somebody to do it. She doesn't have that kind of flexibility. So it doesn't get done.

What I want is some type of mechanism—and you don't have to add staff to do it—so that case workers can look at the needs and have some flexibility, if it is monetary, to provide a little extra, whatever it is, rather than see a family split up then have to find \$125 to keep the child through the children's aid. That's all I am saying. It seems to me to be ridiculous that we can't find \$25 a month to keep the child in the natural family, but once we take it out of the home situation, we can find \$125 to see the child in a foster home.

Mr. Haggerty: Does the Canada Assistance Plan come into the \$125? Do they pay 50 per cent of the cost?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe so. The question is, for foster children being paid at \$125 a month, does the Canada Assistance Plan pay half of that amount?

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Mr. Chairman, the sharing of the Children's Aid Society budget under the Canada Assist-

ance Plan is not 50 per cent. It is a formula that was agreed to by Ontario and Canada; it's a percentage, but it's not exactly 50 per cent.

Mr. Haggerty: What would it be then? What formula is it that you are basing the \$125 on?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I'd have to ask Mr. McKnight. He's our expert on the sharing formula.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You see, Mr. Haggerty, Canada Assistance may pay up to a certain amount—and we may have to increase that amount of \$125 to foster parents—but one of the problems right now is that children's aid societies are having difficulty finding foster homes. This is one of the big problems throughout Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: To tell the truth, I don't think I can recall them paying \$125 for a foster parent in my area. I don't think it was ever that high. That was the reason I was a little doubtful of those figures. I have never heard of it before. If that is the case, it is quite a spread between \$42 and \$125.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, we certainly are in agreement with Mr. Martel that the thrust should be to keep the families together, but I think you will agree there will always be a need for foster homes.

Mr. Haggerty: In certain circumstances, but not in that many cases. I haven't seen any of the Children's Aid Society reports come across my desk at all. I don't see too many of them, since they went into the region and I seem to be lost on the figures. When I used to sit on the Children's Aid Society board, which was a few years ago, there weren't that many under the foster care programme. If it has increased since then, there is a reason for it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You were asking specifically what percentage of the \$125 is shared under the Canada Assistance Plan. Mr. McKnight, who is a former director of family benefits and who has worked closely in the Canada Assistance Plan, may wish to comment.

Mr. J. E. McKnight (Executive Director, Financial and Administrative Services): Mr. Chairman, to look at the question of the specific amount of \$125, we would have to know, to begin with, how it is made up in

terms of where the society gets the money. We go back just for a moment to the fact that earlier we were talking of the question of whether or not the family allowance was included in that item, and generally it is not. It is revenue which the society may put toward that cost. If the \$20 were applied to the \$125 which is being used in the example, and we have talked about the government of Canada sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan of \$105, then, generally speaking, they would share half of that. The formula becomes very complex in terms of the other kinds of costs, such as staff salaries and so on and so forth. There is also under our agreements special sharing in respect of Indian children. To be specific about a percentage, one would have to take the specific society and look at the makeup of its causes.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words then, your agreement with the Canada Assistance Plan is, if you were to increase those under the Family Benefits Act by \$20 or \$30, the federal government would be paying 50 per cent of that, then you would have to come in with the other 50 per cent, would you not? It would be \$15 apiece.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a couple of comments. First of all, I would assume that what Mr. Martel is saying is certainly true for a percentage of the youngsters who are taken out of their families and placed through the Children's Aid Society or otherwise. I guess that is a judgement made by somebody somewhere along the line to decide what is in the best interests of the child, whether to leave him in the family or place him with the Children's Aid Society or some other institution. That judgement being made, then the foster parents get considerably more than the parents would get.

As to how that is broken down, I don't know whether that is because of supply and demand or not, that you have to raise it because people won't take foster children, or whether it is on a calculated assessment as to how much it costs to pay them to look after a child, which I assume the parents would do for free, or at least I would hope that they would do it.

(You have to come up with some kind of assessment to determine how you break down that \$125 as compared with the \$45 or whatever it may be that is given to the family. I would hope that it wouldn't be on the basis of supply and demand, but that you might

persuade foster parents to take them on the basis of some legitimate understanding of wanting to help the youngster and not having to be paid for that. I would hope that the families involved wouldn't want to be paid for the actual work of looking after youngsters, but they certainly should get the actual cost or out-of-pocket cost like food and clothing and so on.

Mr. Martel: They get a clothing allowance besides this.

Mr. Apps: I know, but over and above that—

Mr. Martel: Over and above that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Over and above the \$125.

Mr. Martel: Over and above the \$109 basic, they get a clothing allowance too.

Mr. Apps: I would assume that the common-sense way to look at that would be to try to work out these various portions of the total overall payments, and make sure that the family itself is paid if it's money that is causing it. And this isn't always the case. There may be many other things that enter into it. Then you should come up with a reasonable figure that you could defend when you are being asked questions like you are today.

Mr. Martel: There's a clothing allowance. What I am saying is that in the Act somehow we need the supportive services. That's paramount in determining what is maybe causing the family's breakup and why the child is rebelling against the home. That's one thing.

Frequently it is money. That is why I have been pushing certain key things, such as clothing allowance. I disagree with the minister. I think there should be an allowance in September for a return to school. The minister says there's an amount in the budget. We all draw a regular paycheque and yet we all know that, come September, for all the things that kids require at school today there is always an extra outlay in September. I don't care how you cut it; for all of us there is. It's the same for those families. They have to take that meagre amount that they get over the year and try to save a little bit or buy over the year at some sale, so that the children start school with a decent set of clothing. What I am saying is that you can overcome that. You can say the amount is enough; but it just isn't. You might consider clothing for Septem-

ber and clothing for spring. You might consider the cost in September. The Metro social planning council has broken down how much it costs a high school child in September, for his locker and for his running shoes. It's all broken down.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What about a Christmas bonus? Would you include that?

Mr. Martel: I talked about a Christmas bonus a couple of years ago, not because I believe in the darn thing. It's just that you give Christmas bonuses kind of helter-skelter. One year you wouldn't give it to anyone, and the very next year you are giving it to people over 65, and you left out all the welfare recipients and the FBA recipients. You played straight politics with it. I'm not playing politics here. I'm saying that there should be allowances. The figure I have chosen is \$125, which is close if you take into account their spending money and so on. They have also got a clothing allowance. I think it's a monthly allowance.

I'm just saying that with any effort at all you could remove some of those discrepancies that affect the child who comes from a home on FBA or general welfare. There are certain things that would be not all that costly, which would give that child some sense of starting out the year the same as the rest of the kids. These parents have a terrible time. There should be some flexibility within the Act. If the reason is family breakdown, or one child is opting out because she can't have new nylons like the rest of the kids or she doesn't have the clothing—and it's very important to them because their peers are well dressed for them at least to be in that position—one might have within the Act the flexibility to say: "We are not going to see a family breakdown. We will give \$50 for clothes at this time to this family for this girl." You should do this rather than take her out of the home, as they pay \$125 a month for the next few years if she's a ward of the courts.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, when you refer to flexibility, I am entirely in agreement and we are willing to consider this. Maybe we should have some sort of a mechanism on each individual case. Some cases do require special assistance and we would have some flexibility. We are willing to consider this, and we will let you know, if it can't be done, why and the implications.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, in the table of benefits, your monthly amounts for ordinary needs and expenses with the number of

children—and it says two here—plus one adult person, you have figured out here that the cost to your department would be \$2,868 total for the year. If I can follow the trend of the member for Sudbury East, in the foster home programme, if there are two children, the income would be \$3,000, at \$125 per child. Look at the spread in the amount of money available under the foster home programme and under the Family Benefits Act itself, for a mother and two dependent children. Look at the discrepancy in the amount of income.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman; I had a distraction there.

Mr. Haggerty: What I am saying to the minister is that under the foster care programme, if it is based on \$125, maybe plus clothing allowance, for two children, the cost to your department would amount to \$3,000 a year. Under the Family Benefits Act, for a mother and two children, your monthly assistance payments for the year would be \$2,868. There is a discrepancy there and I can't see how you can justify this difference between the two.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As Mr. Anderson indicated, don't you think—

Mr. Haggerty: I know you said you are going to be flexible, but how flexible are you?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I said with reference to Mr. Martel, if I understood his proposition, was that when we come to a family where there is need for additional assistance and it is just not possible, the discretion would be left with our ministry and there would be some mechanism whereby we could deal with them on an ad hoc basis.

Mr. Haggerty: He is perfectly right when he says there are many persons who are knowledgeable about your programmes. When they look at the discrepancy in the amount of income per child per month, some of them say, "What's the use of my trying to keep my family together? You might as well take them." That's what you are driving them to do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You may be right.

Mr. Haggerty: You might split that family up.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I really don't know enough about it but I find it hard to believe that the great majority of breakups is due to the inadequate allowances.

Mr. Haggerty: Definitely it is.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think it is more than that.

Mr. Haggerty: It is one of the major causes of it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I think from what I am told that more family services, as indicated earlier—family counselling, homemaker services, homecare services, all these types of services—encourage the family to remain together and find out what their problems are. I don't dispute the fact that additional financial assistance to the children would be helpful: we have indicated that there is a need for adjustments and there will be adjustments.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, in line with what Mr. Brunelle has said and in line with the Family Benefits experience where these allowances are paid, there are certain things that become obvious. Without necessarily suggesting that the allowances are totally adequate by any means, one of the significant things is that there are now about 10,000 cases of children born out of wedlock who remain with their mothers on family benefits and who might normally have gone into the care of the children's aid societies. Obviously, with an improved income base if not an adequate income base, the average mother of a child born out of wedlock is retaining that child in care.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but a lot of those are working mothers, are they not?

Mr. Anderson: No, they are recipients of family benefits, approximately 10,000.

Mr. Haggerty: Approximately 10,000?

Mr. Anderson: Some of them may be working part-time to supplement the family benefits but they are active cases.

The other situation known to our staff is that there is a small proportion of children from family benefit cases who go into care after becoming family benefit situations. Without trying to say that low income doesn't contribute to family breakup, one of the things we are aware of is that the bulk of the cases we deal with have broken up before public assistance becomes a factor rather than after the public assistance is being paid. We deal with the deserted mother, the separated woman, the widow, after the family breakup. Poverty may have existed in the family prior to that breakup but not necessarily as a result of the income levels paid under our programmes.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, really the discussion here is on the variance in the amount of money given if the child is looked after through the Children's Aid Society and what is given if the mother or father keeps the child in its own home. Have we no figures to substantiate first of all the amount that goes to the family and the amount that goes to a foster home?

What makes up the difference? It surely can't be in the amount of money that is needed to feed and clothe the youngster, or is it? If that's the case, then you should look at it again. But there must be other things that go into that. How much do you pay the person for his time and effort to look after the youngster through the Children's Aid Society? How much goes to the Children's Aid Society? How do you substantiate then the difference between what's paid to the family and what's paid to the Children's Aid Society? You must have those figures.

Mr. Anderson: I think, Mr. Chairman, it may be one of the things I am not qualified to speak on; perhaps Mr. McLellan should or somebody from the child welfare branch. But I don't think the \$125 that has been mentioned is a consistent figure across Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, whatever the figure may be—

Mr. Anderson: But it isn't a consistent figure. It varies from place to place in Ontario, from society to society, depending on the availability of the foster homes to begin with. Then the children's aid societies recognize different rates on the basis of the problem that is involved with the individual child, and children from children's aid societies or from family court who go into special sheltered group homes.

By this kind of logic, the mother might be entitled to \$12 to \$20 a day for looking after her own child, because that's the price that someone else would charge. So I do think that there is some element of a service value that is involved in this payment to the foster parents when they take in a child who is not related to them.

That isn't meant in any way to suggest that people just do it because of the profit motive. But they do feel that they have to have adequate reimbursement in order to turn that child out in the community in the same way that they would turn out their own child in their income group. I think possibly those are some of the rationales that are behind why these rates are higher.

Again, going back to the child with its own parent, you are talking about a family in which our schedules are attempting to pay the full shelter, the full fuel, the utilities and the food allowance for a family group, not for an individual child added to a family group. That would be the basis for the system that is being used.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words, you are trying to indicate to us that there is a wide discrepancy in the cost of fuel in Ontario, a wide discrepancy in the cost of a loaf of bread and the same thing applied to a 10-lb package of potatoes or something like that. You know food is pretty well—

Mr. Anderson: No, Mr. Chairman, that isn't what I meant to say at all. I meant that if I, as an individual, maintaining a home, chose to take a child from the Children's Aid Society, that none of those costs within my own home would increase. But on the other hand, if I were a woman who could take a single room, without a child in my home, and if I had to have other premises because I had a child, then I would need a different size of accommodation.

I didn't mean at all to suggest that there was a variation across the province. It's that kind of thinking, if the CAS can place a child with a middle-income family, very often there is no change in their living costs. So that again indicates possibly that there is some profit basis for the service that they are providing in certain situations, because they are not adding to their own costs, except possibly for food.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I was late but I think I caught the tenor of what was being said. If we could look in the same vein—for a long time in Toronto, the children's aid societies had children, usually girls, running away from home to the Children's Aid Society, because they knew that if they got there they would get clothing and it would be clothing that would match that of their peer group. I believe that this was cut off. I don't know whether it's been started up again, but it was cut off in Toronto for a while because they recognized that this was the motive of these children.

But isn't that in itself a criticism of all of us—not just the government, but the whole community—that children should feel that this is what they had to do to get adequate clothing? Of course, if a child is in a foster home it does get this kind of clothing via

the Children's Aid Society, if the natural mother cannot provide.

I think one of the saddest things I ever ran into was the case of a family which broke up when a daughter decided that she didn't want to be with either parent because neither one could support what she wanted. When she went into a foster home, she had an allowance and she had proper clothing and the rest of it. So her choice was between her family and what she viewed as her own welfare.

If we perpetuate this kind of a system, surely we can't be proud of it. I'm a little concerned at any suggestion, however, that this would be viewed on a family-by-family basis, because I think a lot of people could fall in the examination. Surely we have to look at it more generally than just to make exceptions for special cases, because I think it is rather more general as a problem than that. Certainly it was a real problem in the courts for a time when this was what happened. Then the whole question of wardship would flow from that activity of the child.

It means something much deeper than just the fact of running away at that particular point, because the child begins to realize that in this situation it is better off, as it sees it, than with its own family. I don't know what you do about it. I recognize the fact that you can't go on endlessly into all of the funding of all of these services. But this is one that does deeply affect the family. Whether the breakup comes as a result of welfare assistance or the lack of it, certainly families do break up afterwards, whether the child leaves home because of it. In our society today we've done so much, it seems to me, to erode the parental role. This is just one more way in which we take from parents the right or the opportunity to look after their own children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, there is certainly much agreement with what Mrs. Campbell is saying. I think, again, we recognize that there must be a basic, adequate income and we just have to make adjustments, especially to those with children on social assistance and also low-wage earners. Girls especially, though I guess the same applies to boys, but maybe more with girls, are very clothes conscious when they go to high school, and it is quite true the cost of clothing today is so high.

This is one area again to which the income review task force is addressing itself. Our immediate priority is on GAINS and I would

hope that this is the next one, adjustments for clothes for children.

Mrs. Campbell: Then we can go away from these estimates knowing that at least we've taken the one step of determining that \$1.80 per person per day for all needs, other than rent, is inadequate. Can we really go away from here feeling that the minister will assure us that that is inadequate to cover food, clothing, transportation and any utilities that there may be?

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, I go back again to the way these things are worked out and as to whether it is a valid way of doing it or not. I'd just like to point out as well that just by giving the family another \$25 or \$30 a month is not necessarily going to give that youngster any more money at all.

I don't know how you are going to police that one. But I think you have to, if you are going to provide the necessities of life for a youngster.

Then you have to come up with a realistic figure as to what that might be. And it goes to everybody. If some can do a better job than others, then it behooves some family council to go along and show the one that isn't doing a good job how they can cope with it because other ones are doing it. I think this is the basic thing. This idea of, "Let's give everybody another \$25 or \$30 a month", hoping that it is going to filter its way down to the child, in some cases will and some cases may not. I think it is probably up to the ministry to work out a realistic figure as to what it actually costs to provide these necessities for a youngster within the family setup.

Mr. Martel: The study on the family benefits mothers in Metro Toronto indicated that the biggest problem confronting the women was clothing for kiddies over 12. The mothers deprived themselves greatly of any new clothing by going to places for hand-me-downs for themselves and made great sacrifices to try to have their children over age 12 fit in with their peers. I still think one of the suggestions I made last year and I make again this year is valid.

The ministry must consider some type of allowance, come September and spring, for adequate school clothing for these children. As a teacher, I saw on many occasions the falling away or withdrawal that goes on in the groups whose clothes are very shabby. We all experience it every fall. I am sure the minister is aware of it as the rest of us are.

It is very costly to get kids back into school. There is a whole host of things they

need. These are just some of the ways it could be done, giving you the flexibility to exceed a monthly budget which is barely adequate for a subsistence living.

The study indicates that the mothers would put the money in the proper place. I have read this study and have gone through it several times. It indicates that the mothers make great sacrifices. What we should be doing is trusting them. If they had a little extra in that August cheque to prepare the kids for school adequately and do the same thing, let's say, in the spring when they move from winter clothing to summer clothing, that would go a long way. I have a tendency to dispute Mrs. Campbell when I say that I think families have to be looked at as separate entities, each being different.

If one of the things is money—and I am not suggesting that it is money alone—I gave the minister the case for counselling and supportive services which can prevent a family breakup. But sometimes it is money, and I think on those occasions, a little extra might go a long way to prevent a family breakdown.

It isn't the same across the province. I just used the figures that were presented to me for Metro Toronto. I suppose it would probably be the highest in the province. Maybe I am wrong. Mr. McLellan might be able to tell me, but I suppose Metro Toronto is the highest and there are those that are lower. I think the ministry has to have some flexibility. If we can find the \$125 after it breaks up, then I think there should be some manoeuvrability in the interim. It might cost us \$25 a month more for a family and it might do the trick rather than see it break up. Even if only one child is taken out of the home we are spending \$125.

It seems to me we have to have that type of flexibility and if we can avoid the breakup, it is better in human terms for the family and the kids involved. It is cheaper for the province in the final analysis.

Mrs. Campbell: I wonder if I could get an answer to my question?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To your question, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: If Mr. Heagle could tell me whether he really thinks that with the family of two I posed before, \$1.80 per day for each person is really adequate for all purposes other than rent? You are the economist; now tell me.

Mr. Haggerty: I bet he couldn't live on it. I'd make a wager with him.

Mr. G. Heagle (Executive Director, Income Security): Mr. Chairman, I am inclined to agree with the member's last remark. I would have great difficulty in living on it.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Any Liberal could though.

Mrs. Campbell: I think that is a statement I am not prepared to buy; I don't think anybody can live on it these days. Why would we expect people who are poor to do so? They are people who often have less than that because they have debts; they have all sorts of problems behind them; they don't even start in a flag position in this game. They are behind the flag position and yet we have so much faith in the ability of these mothers; we expect them to pay for food, clothing, transportation and utilities out of what would be \$3.60 a day. That is a tremendous faith we have in them. I don't think we—

Mr. Martel: We should put them in charge of the Treasury of Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: We might get some results.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes—if they can do it, they are the only ones who can. What review is going on in this area under this task force or does it need a review, really?

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, one of the questions which is always coming up in the task force is what constitutes adequacy? I think there is no question that at both the task force and at the provincial level, we really have to have some concept. Allowances, like anything else, have structures which are rooted in the past; inflation occurs there; changes in rates; you have to have a method of updating that and getting a standard.

Mrs. Campbell: What is your task force doing, for instance, in this area? Are you getting out to talk to mothers to find out the conditions under which they are living? Or are you sitting here and taking the economists' point of view as a philosophy? Which is it? I don't mean to denigrate what you are doing but surely you have to get down to brass tacks and really figure out, with the people, where it is they have needs?

Mr. Heagle: The best answer I can give you, Mr. Chairman, is the division has been established since Jan. 1; before that we were

on a task force. Most of our efforts to date have been related to the federal-provincial review, the development of policy options and most particularly the GAINS plan. We hope—and I think Mrs. Smithies brought this out earlier—as our staff builds up—through additional staff and through the use of the research branch—to carry out more studies such as the mother study which I think is clearly oriented as a basis for policy making in the future. I think through both mechanisms, the planning at the federal-provincial level which is necessary—it is unavoidable—and research in the field, we can get better results. We are just starting, in effect.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask, Mr. Chairman, if while I was away from this table, there was any clarification from Mr. Heagle on the rent situation?

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid details are still being finalized and I can't comment at this point in time.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, could you tell me if there has been consultation with CMHC, OHC, Metro on any possibility, at least in those areas, on ensuring that the money that they get doesn't go right through them like a pipe and back to government again, in the way of increased rents?

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, I have to be very limited in my remarks until the final decision is made. I can assure Mrs. Campbell that we have talked to OHC on this subject and several options are being examined.

Mrs. Campbell: If you're that unclear about those areas, I presume that there's been no thought given to those who are living in the conventional sector?

Mr. Heagle: Are you referring to GAINS recipients?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. In other words, is the increase that they're going to get under GAINS going right back to the landlord?

Mr. Heagle: Mr. Chairman, I—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On the subject that was indicated, Mrs. Campbell—with reference to the GAINS programme—it is quite true that the rent is certainly a very important consideration. As was indicated this afternoon, there has been a freeze in OHC rents—

Mrs. Campbell: Excuse me. That is really not so. Not across the board.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I understand there are two systems here: there's the Metro Housing Authority and there's the provincial Ontario Housing. I'm not sure if they're both—

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, particularly with regard to the elderly people who would be most affected by GAINS, there has been—prior to GAINS and since a year ago last April 1—a freeze on the rents. There have been no increases either in the Metro or the Ontario Housing Corp. rents for elderly persons that I'm aware of during that period of time. Those freezes were instituted by OHC.

Mrs. Campbell: But the handicapped have not been in that position. The handicapped and the FBA generally haven't been in that position, of course.

Mr. Anderson: Again, as far as the handicapped and the family benefit recipient in OHC are concerned, the agreement is that their rents will be geared to the actual rent allowance. If their allowance for shelter went up, then presumably OHC would be allowed to take the amount by which it went up. So that in effect the rent is not changing, nor the residual amount that they have left for their other needs.

If, in the rest of the community, the rents went up out of proportion to the rent allowance, then the people outside OHC would not be protected. But the people in OHC definitely are protected under that agreement, and the people who are affected in the senior-citizen category have had an actual rent freeze for about 14 months now, while their allowances have gone up about three times.

Mrs. Campbell: I understood from Mr. Heagle the last time we discussed this that there was ongoing discussion about the differential between the handicapped and the senior citizen. As you know, the senior citizens do pay less than the handicapped do, although they have more income than the handicapped do at the present time. I have this great concern about GAINS, particularly as it would apply to the handicapped, that they would be further handicapped in their rent.

I can see that possibly you could sustain the senior citizen, but I would like to know something about what you're looking at, if it's possible. I don't want you to give away secrets, but I'm in the embarrassing position of facing a vote here where I really don't want to vote on an area of this kind when I don't know what the programme is.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mrs. Campbell, as was indicated earlier, this vote does not deal with GAINS—

Mr. Martel: GAINS is being paid by the Ministry of Revenue.

Mrs. Campbell: The GAINS programme is indicated as part of the policy of this ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And the GAINS legislation, as was indicated, definitely will be introduced this week and it will be fully discussed. There are also some ongoing discussions between the Ministry of Housing and our ministry, as well as with Treasury and Economics and with the Ministry of Revenue. The Ministry of Health is also involved in the GAINS programme. The programme has to be rationalized. I think you are in agreement with that. If I understand the gist of your remarks, Mrs. Campbell, it is that the programme has to be rationalized—

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I've always tried to take a responsible position.

Mr. Laughren: Is it the Ministry of Revenue that is bringing it in?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It could well be, because a large part is under the Ministry of Revenue. There are over 300,000 GIS recipients.

Mr. Laughren: I assumed it was Treasury.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, are we going to—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Or it could be Treasury and Economics. It's one of those that overlaps several ministries. But you are quite correct; it was the Treasurer (Mr. White) who mentioned the GAINS programme in his budget speech.

Mrs. Campbell: He also mentioned the bill for the speculative tax, but he didn't bring it in. He left that to somebody else.

Mr. Martel: I am almost convinced that it is Revenue that is bringing it in.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It could be. It could be.

Mr. Laughren: But not Community and Social Services?

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2602 carry?

Mrs. Campbell: Just a moment, if it is Revenue that is introducing this, then how can we have the assurance of this minister that if there are things in that which we

don't like, that he will be flexible? It's okay for him to be flexible if he is not going to be the one involved in the legislation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Campbell is very articulate and makes her views known. When this bill is introduced, I'm sure that she and other members will certainly discuss it. I would think that it would be fully discussed on second reading and probably in committee of the whole House. It could even go to a standing committee.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, if it went to standing committee, where would it go?

Mr. Haggerty: Did they consult you in the first place?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are very much involved in GAINS.

Mr. Haggerty: You are involved with it then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: What department are you working with then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are working with them all. We are working with Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. We are working with Revenue. We are working with Health. We are working with the Ministry of Housing. With our own, there are five ministries involved.

Mr. Haggerty: You forgot the Chairman of Management Board.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2602 carry?

Mrs. Campbell: Just a moment, please. I do want to look at this situation. As far as this ministry is concerned, you have pointed with pride to this programme; and insofar as the programme itself is concerned, as I understand it—if I understand, because I am still not clear about some aspects—it is to your credit that it is being introduced. However, I want to know just where we go from here. You say it might go to a standing committee. What committee would be the standing committee? I'm just trying to find my way around this kind of administration.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mrs. Campbell, as you know, the discretion is left to the minister who will be piloting the legislation. He can refer to committee of the whole House or to a standing committee. It's a piece of legislation that has a lot of interest. I believe that it will affect close to 400,000

persons in the province, so there will be a lot of debate and discussion.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask, Mr. Chairman, has this minister seen the bill?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. I haven't seen the bill. As you know our estimates commenced last week. I have been tied up in the afternoon and the evening, so at some of the meetings that have been held some of my senior officials have been attending. But I know the broad outlines of it and that you are also familiar with it. Those who are under GIS and all those who are permanently disabled will be eligible for drug assistance.

Mrs. Campbell: There are a couple of matters. What about those who are not eligible for GIS but who have an income which would be considerably less than the new income under GAINS? Has any thought been given to them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Those who are 65 years of age and over?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And who are not GIS?

Mr. Martel: And have been in Canada five years.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe yes. There is provision for those who are 65 years of age and over—

Mr. Martel: Ontario pays the shot for them, I think.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and have been in Canada five years and resident one year in Ontario. They are eligible for GAINS.

Mr. Martel: Ontario pays the shot alone on them, I believe, do they not? I have a pipeline, Rene, you know.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, you seem to have a very good pipeline into this ministry.

Mr. Martel: You work at it, Margaret.

Mrs. Campbell: I'll work at it.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): If the member for St. George wants to know anything, just ask my colleague.

Mrs. Campbell: As a matter of fact I would have to say that in discussions with your colleague I have found him to be very helpful on occasion. I think perhaps he might have found the same thing about the member for St. George on occasion too.

Mr. Martel: Especially when she wants to throw me in jail. You know all about the courts.

Mrs. Campbell: I still am assured that no matter how it is dealt with that the date of July 1 is still going to be met?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. July 1 is the date that has been announced.

Mrs. Campbell: I am glad that answer indicates some room for flexibility.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Of course that minister is hoping that he will have the concurrence of the members in the Legislature for such a progressive piece of legislation.

Mrs. Campbell: I think that we have to see the legislation, of course.

Mr. Martel: The loopholes.

Mrs. Campbell: I think that if we have an opportunity to benefit some in the community you will probably not find that the Liberals are lacking in their responsibility to those people. We may, however, feel that it doesn't go far enough. By what I hear now I am a little worried about that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Have faith, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: That, I think, might be our position, rather than that we would be opposed to what you are doing now. But I do hope when we have that in the House in the form of a bill, somebody is going to be able to tell us something definitely about the rent situation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is a very important—

Mrs. Campbell: —because it is going to be important.

Mr. Chairman: Does anyone else wish to comment on 2602?

Mr. Martel: I certainly do.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I only have a few points left, Mr. Minister. I see the deputy minister is worried about getting out of here by Wednesday at 6. We will try to arrange that she gets out of here by Wednesday at 6, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: Don't make any such rash commitment.

Mr. Stokes: That is just an invitation to the minister and his ministry to come up with the right answers.

Mr. Martel: Yes, in a hurry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We like to be co-operative, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes: Maybe he can talk to Eric Winkler too.

Mr. Martel: He would have to talk to twinkletoes to find out what is going on.

Mr. Minister, I am getting more and more frustrated with special assistance every time I go to my office. I received a letter from you today. I am not going to use the people's names, but it noted that Mrs. L. is receiving an allowance through the Department of Veterans Affairs which would preclude a family benefits allowance. They would provide additional funds for dental costs and other special needs if Mrs. L. would like to communicate with them.

This dealt with a woman whose husband died of war wounds. I ultimately was able to get her oldest daughter a set of dentures through a dentist friend of mine, and a set of glasses through an agency in Sudbury. She has two children still in school, and there was \$200 worth of dental work. On this allowance it's just impossible for her. She didn't go and see Mr. Schaak ahead of time, so she was turned down. That was the gratitude we expressed for him having laid down his life for this country. We won't even provide special assistance for dentures.

Mrs. "L," another Mrs. "L" bought two bunk-beds for the grand sum total of \$189. She bought a kitchen set for the grand sum total of \$200. And she didn't go to see Mr. Schaak ahead of time, so he turned her down, and said, "No." She came to me, and you wrote to me and said, "Well, if she had gone first to see Mr. Schaak consideration could have been given."

Mr. "D" came to see me last week. I can name you 20 cases like that. They're all FBA recipients, except for the veterans' allowance.

Mr. "D's" wife needs dentures, and he needs dentures, and he is doing without them. They got his wife's repaired, but she also needs glasses. I said, "Whatever you do, you go and see Mr. Schaak first, okay?" I got the phonecall over the supper hour. Schaak refused glasses for the wife. The income total for the two of them is \$343. She draws FBA and he's on old-age security, plus there is some supplementary income. The

answer when they go ahead of time is still "no."

I've had it, Mr. Minister, with Mr. Schaak. You're either going to do something about that man and we're going to get special assistance, or there is something wrong. There is something wrong in the state of Denmark that case after case after case is turned down and that that man can find a reason to tell your ministry, "We're not going to provide help."

He doesn't tell the people that they're entitled to special assistance. He doesn't tell them they're under supplementary aid—where you cover 80 per cent of the cost. And if people don't ask him first and go out and buy something and then try to get it paid for, it doesn't matter.

If it's a funeral, and, you know, on the day of a funeral, if somebody dies, you don't run around to ask the welfare officer if he's going to contribute a little bit of money to cover the cost of the casket if they sign an agreement. He wouldn't put \$300 worth in if they didn't go to him for permission first, even if someone bought a \$500 casket and the funeral cost \$500 or \$600.

My colleague, the member for Nickel Belt, will tell you exactly the same thing. He has had it over and over and over. I've had it. I want to know if you're going to investigate that office to find out what's going on. I can't be any more blunt than that. This office has decided that it will not pay out special assistance, or supplementary aid to FBA recipients. Its way of fighting the government of Ontario is through the recipients. I argued with the chairman of the board and said, "You're doing it wrong." It didn't matter.

In the case I mentioned earlier, the man went ahead of time, and his wife is getting an FBA allowance. Why is she being turned down for glasses? I've had it. Every case is like that. I sent at least 10 cases directly to you, or through Mr. Divinec, in the last month, and there isn't one to which Mr. Schaak has provided special assistance. How much longer will it go on for? My colleague, the member for Nickel Belt, will tell you he experiences the same difficulty every time FBA recipients need dentures or glasses or whatever. It's a battle royal.

Mr. Stokes: Do you have such a programme, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Martel: Sure he does. He's allowed to spend \$500 for furniture without coming to Queen's Park for approval.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member wishes to bring him to our attention we would be glad to look into the matter and to provide every assistance. You're familiar with Mr. Schaak. He's an employee of the—you can correct me—Sudbury District Welfare Board, which has representatives from the city of Sudbury and also from the adjoining municipalities.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Laughren: Does the minister wish every case brought to his attention?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Laughren: Does the minister wish every case brought to his attention?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are many of them, so we're here to—

Mr. Laughren: No, I am asking you that—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Laughren: —every time we have a case which we would normally work through the Sudbury and District Welfare Board he wishes to automatically bypass that board and bring it directly to your establishment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, where you feel you are not properly dealt with.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Haggerty: You will get better results by going through the minister's office.

Mr. Martel: No. I have had at least 10 cases to the minister. I gave four in one shot alone to Mr. Divinec. One dealt with furniture, kitchen set and bunk-beds and because they didn't go there first the answer is no. Now, I sent this old gent on behalf of his wife for glasses before, and the answer is no. That is his board. His board has indicated that special assistance will not be paid, particularly to FBA recipients.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you know we have moved in one area with reference to prescribed drugs and I would hope that we would enlarge as time goes on, maybe under OHIP and maybe dentures.

Mr. Martel: What do I do with people in the meantime, Mr. Minister? What do I do with a woman of approximately 65 years of age that needs glasses? What do I do with these two kiddies who are in high school, with \$200 worth of repairs and a veterans' allowance that simply doesn't suffice. She managed to scrape it. And when the woman

wants something done on the roof of her house she is up there with the hammer doing it herself. But dentures—that is Canada's way of saying to that man, "Thanks, you died from war wounds. We won't even get your daughters' and sons' teeth fixed." What kind of nonsense is that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I indicated, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. member will give us these cases—

Mr. Martel: I just got your answer today.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —Mr. Anderson, who is the assistant deputy minister in charge of programme delivery, would be pleased to go to Sudbury and to meet with the board and try and be helpful. I don't think we can do more than this.

Mr. Martel: That is right. You will investigate it. I can't understand it, and I could bring my colleagues from Sudbury to tell you exactly the same thing. I have no axe to grind with Schaak personally. He is following instructions as laid down by his board and it is just intolerable.

Mr. Stokes: Is it discretionary, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. Except for prescribed drugs, Mr. Stokes. The dentures, rent supplements—it's all discretionary.

Mr. Martel: The anomalies are well spelled out, Mr. Minister, in the Hanson task force on special assistance.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But at the same time, giving credit where credit is due, I would like to mention that there has been a substantial increase in supplementary and special assistance over last year. The provincial cost in 1973-1974 for supplementary aid was \$4,009,089, and for special assistance it was \$4,291,318, making a total of \$8,300,407.

The figure for 1974-1975 is \$14,579,200, which is an increase over the previous year of 76 per cent. Of course this includes the drug plan. Municipalities more and more are providing more assistance under both supplementary and special assistance.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, why should somebody who is on FBA have to go to another agency to get special assistance? They are your clients—

Mrs. Campbell: That is right.

Mr. Martel: —and why should they have yet another file opened up on yet another

family in another office, with all the red tape involved, with all the bookkeeping necessary for the same person where you have all the information? The whole rigmarole is gone through a second time. They have to apply and regardless of whether it be Toronto, Sudbury, Windsor, if they need special assistance they have to go to the general welfare officer, they have to fill out the application form and they have to establish a file for that person, when all of that information is already available and these people are already your clients.

What in God's name are we doing sending them off to general welfare to get special assistance, or supplementary aid, for that matter?

Mr. Haggerty: We have to create more jobs, Elie. I guess that's what it is.

Mr. Martel: You are doing duplicate work. You are not even creating jobs. What you are doing is simply tying down the field workers to do more paper work that is already done.

Mrs. Campbell: I know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the task force had recommended that. The integration is certainly to avoid duplication, and this is being done more and more, and as it goes on it will be administered under the one office.

Mr. Martel: When is the administrator going to take it over?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe some are doing it now, are they not, Mr. Anderson, in the Waterloo regional government? Are they not administering both?

Mr. Anderson: There are experiments going on and there are services going on. They are not administering both, but in many cases they are taking the applications and providing them to the municipalities to make the payments so that the person himself, in effect, is dealing with only one worker although two agencies might be involved in actually making the payments. People don't have to be involved with both agencies.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Where is that experiment?

Mr. Anderson: In fact, I think that experiment has been in effect in Toronto for about 2½ years now. Pretty well all recommendations under this programme go through the provincial staff that normally deals with the case and then simply go to a special unit. I think that's being done to some extent in Ottawa and in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. In fact, in Kitchener-Waterloo they are now

experimenting with the situation where the workers of both staffs are taking applications for the appropriate assistance that they find the need for when they go into the home, so you don't have the situation of the wrong worker arriving and leaving without doing anything.

Mr. Martel: Would this cost you more money, the way you are doing it now? Let's say that somebody went through the supplementary aid route every time, okay—or as many times as possible—somebody on FBA who had established a claim. In a region where there in fact is a duplication, where it is necessary for an FBA recipient to apply to general welfare to get supplementary or special assistance, and the general welfare officer in the area knew full well that if he went the supplementary aid route he could get 80 per cent back for the municipality, but in fact it meant that his people were doing the work that was already done by FBA, where is the saving? If you are going to hand off 80 per cent to the municipality, and you are going to have duplicate paper work, field workers who are already overworked doing exactly the same work, surely to God it makes good sense?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, it is being done, as the minister said, on a progressive basis. Over 50 per cent of all the supplementary aid and over 50 per cent of all the special assistance is prescription drugs across Ontario. With the prescription drugs for the family benefit group being made mandatory, the bulk of the municipalities that have systems of delivery such as drug card systems are now issuing their drug cards to the family benefit recipients in the same way that they are delivering those drug cards to their own assistance group.

So in effect the administrative procedure has been simplified at least for over 50 per cent of all the special assistance or supplementary aid, and the question of supplementary aid and special assistance now should not affect the family benefit recipients. With the removal of the \$20 per person maximum, all assistance to a family benefit case is supplementary aid now. There should be no special assistance to those recipients.

Mr. Martel: That's what's so disturbing about the Sudbury area. At the same time, I just think that we could still save ourselves money in paper work and time-consuming duplication if at least the FBA recipients were all handled by the ministry's office. You would only have one set of documents, and the GWA recipients would be handled by the

welfare office for supplementary aid so then you'd get rid of some of the paper nightmare which is confronting us all the time.

Mr. Anderson: Again, because over 50 per cent of all the supplementary aid to family benefits recipients is in the form of prescription drugs, with the announcement that those drugs would be provided under this new programme effective from Sept. 1, that shift will, in effect, be made and those people will not be involved with any administrative procedure to obtain at least that portion. I forget exactly what percentage of all special assistance and supplementary aid is in the form of drugs but it is well over the 50 per cent level of all the programmes across the board. It would be over half of the \$14 million Mr. Brunelle is referring to.

Mr. Martel: I'd like to turn to a couple of quick points on GWA. Have you got a breakdown—

Mrs. Campbell: Could I have a couple of words on this subject? There are two things.

One, why is there such a delay in the provision of special shoes? I've been through this before and as of today I learned of another case. A woman has called Mr. Anderson; he sent her to another worker and she's been working through that worker. Since February, she's waiting for shoes; everything was filed in February and she still hasn't got them. Surely we can move a little bit faster on this kind of service? What is the delay? Why can't this be done on something other than this sort of half-baked way of providing something which somebody needs?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, that question refers to a very specialized service. I guess you are referring to the other Mr. Anderson because I wasn't here in February?

Mrs. Campbell: No, she's called since you were here, while she is waiting.

Mr. Anderson: In one of the other cases you referred to, because of the very specialized nature of the shoes the man in question requires, it takes up to six or eight weeks to build them. I don't think it is a question necessarily of the authorities being so long delaying as it is of constructing the shoes. We deal with people from time to time—

Mrs. Campbell: This wasn't a man incidentally; it was a woman.

Mr. Anderson: One of your others was a man.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, one of the others was.

Mr. Anderson: It is a question of how long it takes to make them and how much advance notice people give you that they are going to require certain services. In two situations it was agreed with the individuals that they should give up to two months' notice of their need and that there should always be a pair under construction. Those are very specialized situations which I don't think necessarily reflect on the administration procedure being so much delayed as on the problem of building these things.

Some of these shoes require different moulds every time they are built. You can't make up three pair at a time and have the person put them aside or whatever it might be because the next time they need a pair of shoes that might not be a suitable pair. Some of these have very involved construction. That's the only explanation I can give for what happened in those individual cases.

Mrs. Campbell: What happens is that she goes through the routine and she tries everybody; then she gets to me and I write to you and give you all the particulars. It seems to me there would be a great saving in time and efficiency if you worked out a system with her in the first place so none of us have to go through it. I don't resent doing it either, it's my job, but I don't think it's efficient.

The other thing I would like to know is what is happening in Metro in dental services for dentures? Do we have some dentists who have undertaken to make dentures for \$125 and therefore they get most of the welfare recipients? The reason I am asking this is that I had occasion in one case to go to the college to protest and the result of it is that new dentures are being made.

There are an awful lot of people who don't think to go to the college. It's a pity to me if we are providing a service at that cost, even at \$125—maybe this isn't the right figure, whatever the figure should be—surely these people are entitled to have dentures made which are proper for their needs. You hear time and time and again of these people who just can't wear them, but they don't know how to protest it.

What is done, what responsibility do municipalities take, or what should they take, if they are providing the services to ensure that what is being provided is adequate?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I don't know what measures the municipality should take and it's—

Mrs. Campbell: You are not too far from the municipality.

Mr. Anderson:—rather awkward to comment on the procedures of a municipality. But in effect, what Metro has done is indicate a price that they are prepared to pay and a number of dentists across Toronto are prepared to accept the work at that cost. Now, that cost is currently below the \$180 rate recommended by the Ontario Dental Association, and I think Metro was preparing some action to increase the expenditures they would make.

With regard to how well dentures fit or should fit, I would think again, as you have suggested, that is a matter for the college. If a dentist is determined to be inadequate in what he does, then that is a matter for the professional discipline, I would expect. Dentures, I am told by a number of dentists, even those who provide dentures at a high cost, are something that many people are not prepared to make the sacrifice of adjusting to. And many dentures, as we know, go into top drawers no matter what is paid for them.

Mrs. Campbell: I am aware of that, and the particular case—

Mr. Anderson: And if people will not persevere, and say their dentures are inadequate because they are cheap and because welfare gave them to them may not be facing the facts that many people have to face who have paid a great deal more, and who have gone through long periods of discomfort. One of the problems many dentists talk to you about with regard to welfare recipients is the period of time the person has been without dentures before they are provided by welfare. This is a fairly recent development, over the last three or four years. Many people who are now getting dentures through municipal welfare departments are people who were without teeth for 10 years prior to that. And that's a major adjustment to make. It's a very difficult thing for a dentist to cope with, I have been told. So this may have some effect.

But, on the other hand, if there are certain dentists who are simply not doing a professional job, then I would think that would be the responsibility of the ODA, rather than the municipality.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, in this particular case, this woman has worn dentures for a long time and there isn't that initial problem. It just happened that she needed to have a new set of dentures. The college has recognized the fact that this was an inadequate situation, and has insisted that another pair be made at no cost to the municipality. What I wonder is, how do people in this

position know to go to the college if they are having problems? How do they know what to do?

I heard much about the matter of the denturist and the dentist; how dangerous it was for the denturist to be allowed to do these things without supervision. I just wonder if it isn't so dangerous to be less than careful with welfare recipients? I just wonder what we're doing in that field. I don't know what other municipalities do. Does every municipality provide the dentures—other than Sudbury maybe?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I think there are probably large numbers of municipalities that have not involved themselves very much in the problem of supplying dentures. I guess this gets technical, particularly on the question of partial dentures and single tooth dentures. Many municipalities won't countenance that kind of an expenditure at this point, I suppose.

Mrs. Campbell: I can remember, Mr. Chairman—and I think perhaps Mr. Anderson will—the two dentists who came to the Metro committee, who were very soft spoken gentlemen, very quiet.

Mr. Martel: Sounds like Harry Parrott.

Mrs. Campbell: They spoke to us about dental care. They just said that it was damnable, you recall, the lack of involvement by the municipalities. Now Metro got into it and Metro was working at a good level in it.

But this frightens me, if people are being left to go to dentists who use less than care to provide the service. Because it's a shocking waste of money, for one thing; and a shocking thing socially that people have to be placed in this position.

I would just hope there was some way that someone could either advise these people what to do or would take some interest in what is going on when public funds are being expended. I think if we're accountable for public funds, we should be a little interested in the standard of service for which we're paying. It may well be—and I would think the answer probably would be that people shouldn't be asked to make them for \$125.

Mr. Deacon: Especially when the dental society rate is \$180.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. But on the other hand, I would think a dentist who undertook to do it for that fee should see that what he does is adequate. So much for that.

Mr. Chairman: Any more comments on 2602?

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Are you going to pass the vote? I am all for it.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Parrott: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make a comment on it. Are you going to speak, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Could the minister's staff indicate—

Mr. Laughren: I think he is.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes he is.

Mr. Parrott: I'll come back to it.

Mr. Martel: Do you want to speak on this?

Mr. Parrott: I thought I would like to make a point on what Mrs. Campbell said. I thought we were going to pass the vote.

Mrs. Campbell: There's no such chance.

Mr. Parrott: No chance.

Mr. Martel: In a few minutes.

Mr. Parrott: Just to correct the record, I think the \$125 is a very low fee. The \$180 is the low cost denture fee, and the fee schedule is \$280. I'm not trying to get into the discussion on whether or not that fee is justified; that's another day and another place—and we've argued that many times. But I think you would accept the fact that at \$125 it is just not possible to spend the time and care necessary.

The dental society—and I'm not trying to make that argument tonight—but their argument is that they're indeed subsidizing the denture at \$180; and that was based on the premise there would be auxiliary personnel helping them.

So I think when you talk about \$125, you really are at a level where it is very difficult to make a proper denture.

I thought that Mr. Anderson answered many of the questions very well, he covered the points well; but I think we are in a lot of trouble to ask anyone to go for \$125; that's pushing it. I would think that if you were going to suggest there was malpractice on the grounds of the dentist's time, there'd be very little time permissible. The lab fee would probably be, I suspect, \$75 to \$80 in that regard. So, you're allowing the dentist to spend very little time for the balance of that fee.

Mrs. Campbell: Wouldn't you think then, though, that some sense of responsibility is being shown by the dentist, or he wouldn't let you take it at that stage in those circumstances? It's almost like a holding out. The dentist is saying, "I am a dentist, and I will make dentures for \$125." And I presume that he is holding out, and that he is going to do them exercising all of his skill. I would be quite prepared to say I don't think people should be asked to do it for that price, but once they have done it, then it seems to me they have a duty, a professional duty to the patient, wouldn't you think?

Mr. Parrott: I think there is a real misunderstanding in this regard. Many times much of the success for dentures comes after they are delivered to the patient, and in treating patients psychologically. Quite frankly, I think the dentist thinks that at the end of the first appointment of insertion you are on your own from there on. Many times that just doesn't work out. So if many re-visits are involved, the fee is just not for them.

We suggest that after the dentures are made and inserted there should be a fee for visits up to a maximum of half a dozen adjustments. They are not large fees. I think you'd find you'd increase your number of successful denture wearers considerably.

But these are things that are really in the realm of dental ethics. I want just to put on the record a little correction as to the consideration of \$125 as an adequate fee. I think that by anyone's standards it is not an adequate fee for denturists, dentists, or whatever. But those other arguments are not important at this minute. So I strongly ask that that fee somehow, someplace, be reassessed.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I did say that I shouldn't be speaking for Metropolitan Toronto. I was only referring to my recollection of the situation, and I know that negotiations have been under way with regard to that. As in a good many other things, the representations come to the municipality for a negotiated price, and I know that this has been under consideration for a time now. The intentions were, at one point in the preparation of the budget, that at least \$180 would be matched. This figure seemed to be acceptable to those people with whom the discussions were going on. Metro itself has just recently passed a budget. I don't know whether that figure stands, but I assume that it might depend on the availability of funds. But I indicated that we, ourselves, didn't believe \$125 to be an adequate rate, and it was a figure that was shortly to be renegotiated.

Mrs. Campbell: Just as a matter of interest on this one point, Mr. Chairman. When it became mandatory on April 1 for municipalities to provide assistance for family benefit recipients, how much notice did they get of this? Did they have adequate notice to be able to provide for this assistance in their budgets, or is it one of those cases where again the province complains when the federal government does something unilaterally, but the province itself is often quite as guilty in dealing unilaterally with municipalities in these situations? I would like to know if they were advised in advance.

In Metro's case, its budget is usually very late. Most of the local municipalities like to get their budgets through early so that they commit funds for work to be done in off-season, and thus save some costs. Metro has never been wont to take that kind of economic point of view in its budgeting. But what notice did they have?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I announced this in the Legislature in December, and the great majority of municipalities—for instance, Metro Toronto—had been providing to the general welfare, or to both. I know they had cards for general welfare recipients, but both municipalities were providing assistance and—

Mrs. Campbell: A lot weren't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but the great majority were, and I don't know when our notices went out, but they must have gone out sometime in December or January.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, the municipalities were aware of the government's intention, but the regulation itself was not filed until such time as most of the budgets were to be prepared. In fact some municipalities probably had to pay retroactively to April 1.

As far as the budgets of the municipalities were concerned there was the additional factor that being mandatory—but mandatory at a 30 per cent increase for at least a portion of them and then with the fact—that the bulk of those cases will also be removed entirely from the municipal budget as of Sept. 1 with the new programme that has been announced, they will in all likelihood have a surplus in that particular area of their budget rather than a deficit. So the fact is, if they had budgeted to do it at all, they would probably have a surplus as a result of the increase of 30 per cent from April 1, and a total removal of that item from the budget effective Sept. 1.

Mrs. Campbell: But if they hadn't budgeted for it at all, they were in a bit of trouble, I assume.

I would hope, Mr. Chairman, as a general matter, since the minister feels that it is so important to have local autonomy in these items, that at least we would make a conscious effort to ensure that the municipalities were fully informed at a reasonable time so that they could incorporate in their budget whatever they would feel would be required. Because there is nothing more frightful than to be trying to prepare budgets with limited sources of revenue, and to have something added out of the blue, more or less.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a good point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: How many people on GWA have been there for one, two, three or four years? How many people on GWA have been on the rolls for more than a year? The usual explanation is that GWA is short term. But in fact there are many cases of GWA where it is not short term.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are, as was indicated this afternoon, those who are in nursing homes. The premiums of those under 65 years of age are paid by GWA.

Mr. Martel: You indicated last year you'd give me a breakdown of 58,520 unemployable persons on GWA. I haven't got the breakdown yet. It was on Oct. 9 that you promised that; I'm still waiting for the breakdown.

I suspect there are people who are on GWA, excluding those in nursing homes, who should somehow be put on FBA because they are living on what is supposed to be short-term benefits—for three or four months—but in fact they are living year-round on short-term benefits. This is one point I want to make. I only want to make three points, Mr. Minister, that's one of them.

If someone who has reached the age of majority, 20 years old, has left home, comes back, hasn't got unemployment insurance, what in God's name is the general welfare officer doing adding him to the family? Why isn't he giving that individual a room and board allowance, instead of tacking \$4, \$5, or \$6, on to the budgetary needs of the family? I realize it shocks you, Miss Crittenden, but it happens.

How do they do it? I don't see how. Let's say he's only worked two months and hasn't got sufficient stamps to claim unemployment insurance. He is laid off. Why should he be

tied into the family budget although he's 20 years old when you add such a relatively small amount to meet the cost of having him at home? In other words, you are forcing the parents to throw the son out so that he can get an allowance living somewhere else.

What is the ruling after age 18?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On your first bit about breakdown, we will try to provide you with that, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: All right; 10 months.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I think the principle was followed—I think there is a revision required in the regulations at the present time probably with regard to age—the principle originally followed was that if the family itself was receiving an allowance which covered the full cost of shelter and if one or two children came home, the idea was they would again receive a shelter allowance for each of them individually on top of what was being provided for, say, in Ontario Housing where the total cost of the rent might be covered by the rental allowance. But it wasn't logical to pay a rental allowance for each additional son who happened to come home. Presumably that could only be one or two if they're in apartments. But that was the rationale and I guess there is a question with regard to a person's entitlement.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I agree with you that you don't pay the housing allowance twice, but there should be something to cover the cost to the family. The money might be given to him as room and board allowance. This would seem to be logical, if he or she is over 18 and for some reason is laid off and hasn't got benefits. But to try and tie them in to the budgetary need of the family simply is devastating because it costs more than that to keep a 20-year-old at home than what they would be allowed. Maybe you could have a look at that one.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, again, it does go back to the time, I expect, when the age of majority was 21 and anyone over 21 coming back would have been given the kind of allowance that you're talking about. But that period from 16 to 21, unless they're disabled, has not been adjusted.

Mr. Martel: Yes, well, maybe you could have a look at that.

My third point is: I'm still waiting, Mr. Minister, for the breakdown on the number of compensation cases who received general welfare last year.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2602 carried?

Mr. Laughren: No, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean the number of compensation cases who received general welfare?

Mr. Martel: General welfare. I know how many received family benefits—there were about 1,000 cases. But in Sudbury alone in two months there were something like 15 or 18 cases of general welfare from industrial accidents. Again, I don't believe that the municipality should be picking up the tab in that sense. That's the responsibility of the Workmen's Compensation Board and the industry where the man was hurt.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we'll try and provide Mr. Martel with those figures?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I have a couple of points, Mr. Chairman. One thing that bothers me is when a dependant over the age of 18—I suppose over the age of 16 even—is living at home, and let us suppose that that dependant is on a disability allowance. In the particular case I'm thinking of the girl is retarded and also has some physical disabilities. That young woman is receiving an allowance from your ministry but it is cut off when her parents on whom she depends to look after her—she cannot look after herself—go out of the country for a holiday.

In one particular case I'm thinking of, it's for the health of the parents that they go out of the country—down into Arizona or Florida or some place that's warmer—for a couple of months every winter. At such times they cut the allowance to that retarded dependant completely off, as though she was on some kind of pleasure cruise herself. In fact, when the allowance is cut off, if they don't take the dependant with them she would have to be made a public ward for a month or six weeks or two months.

That seems ludicrous to me. Is that good for the mental health of that individual? Is it good for the parents? I think that you need to reassess that, because it imposes a hardship both financially and mentally on the family.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, that's the first I've heard of this. I'm surprised. I agree with the member—it doesn't sound like—

Mr. Laughren: Perhaps I should address the comments to your deputy who has had correspondence with me on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The new policy will provide eligibility for three months' absence, but will be paid on the recipient's return.

Mrs. Campbell: The recipient wouldn't go anywhere in this case.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The new policy will be to provide eligibility for three months' absence.

Mr. Laughren: Are you saying she can go for three months out of the country with her parents and will be paid in that time? Is that what you are saying?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, yes, the new policy under family benefits is the person could go for—I don't know what the wording is—90 days or three months. But as long as they return within that period the three cheques would be held and released to the individual on the return.

Mr. Laughren: When does that come into effect?

Mr. D. A. Alfieri (Assistant Director, Family Benefits Branch): With the case that you referred to—

Mr. Laughren: Pardon? With the what?

Mr. Alfieri: I believe it was a result of your representations to Miss Crittenden and Mr. Brunelle.

Mr. Laughren: Every now and again you win one. That is very good news because that really was imposing considerable strain on the family.

Mr. Chairman: I think this would be a good time to break off.

Mr. Martel: No, we can finish this vote I think.

Mr. Laughren: I have only one short point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: That is up to the committee but—

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Minister, the other thing is a situation where a young woman the age of 18 becomes pregnant and is living at home with her parents—an unmarried girl who becomes pregnant. I believe if she leaves the home she can receive assistance; but if she lives in the home it is discretionary, depending on the local welfare board. Is that correct? What is the story on that? She is unemployable now, because she is seven or eight months pregnant.

Mr. Anderson: If she has a certificate of unemployability, then she would be entitled to

public assistance in her own right; and subsequent to the birth of the child she would be eligible for family benefits in her own right and for the child.

Mr. Laughren: And it wouldn't matter where she was living?

Mr. Anderson: No; and if she were a case, then an appeal could be made to the board of review.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I understand that; but the policy is that she is eligible for benefits if she is unemployable due to pregnancy—even if she is living at home?

Mr. Anderson: That's right.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Since it is past 10:30 I think we should break up.

Mr. Deacon: Just one comment; I just wanted to say that I heard some very good

comments about your SISS programme—Students Involved in Social Services. People in the Owen Sound area were commenting on how helpful those people were in assisting them to deal with their own problems; sorting them out to the proper agencies and informing them on what their rights were. The director of that office up there has been very helpful with the students as well in helping people. They were very complimentary when they came to Queen's Park on a tour on Friday. I thought at least you could end off this vote with that compliment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Thank you, Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Chairman: Does vote 2602 carry? Carried.

(Vote 2602 agreed to.)

(This committee stands adjourned until tomorrow afternoon after the question period.)

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

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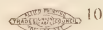
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Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
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Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1974

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2603:

Mr. Chairman: Order. Mr. Laughren.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Well, there are three of us here.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was expressing my dismay at the daycare programme of this ministry and, in particular, at the change as announced by the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mrs. Birch) a week ago. It always seemed to me that, while the Province of Ontario never had sufficient daycare facilities, they at least had daycare facilities with relatively good staff-student or staff-child ratios. It was the one thing that you could beat your chest about. Those ratios indicated that there was a fairly high degree of attention paid to individual children in the daycare centres which you approved.

But you've taken that away from the daycares, or at least you propose to. I think that's an ominous sign for a couple of reasons. One, it indicates a lower priority for the needs of daycare and, two, even more important, it indicates a lack of understanding of the problems of working with children of that age.

I don't know whether it's too late or not to think that you would reconsider those ratios, but I sure hope that you will think about it very seriously, because I don't think you are doing justice to the programme itself or to the children in the families who are recipients of child care in the Province of Ontario. It makes me wonder if you and the officials within your ministry—and perhaps just not this ministry, as I realize it's a programme that overlaps because of the requirements from Management Board—realize just what the benefits of daycare are, and whether or not you realize how significant it is or

whether or not you regard it as a delivery of a frill service in the province.

I desperately hope that you don't regard it as a frill or something that you can spend money on when it's available. I wonder if you would bear with me, Mr. Chairman, if I quoted from a document on daycare, indicating what some of the benefits are, to emphasize the arguments that I am attempting to make to this committee.

Mr. Chairman: It wasn't your intent to read the whole book?

Mr. Laughren: It certainly was not, Mr. Chairman. This is quoting from a publication called "Daycare," which is a publication of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Child Development. Some of the benefits that accrue to the children in daycare centres—I am not talking now about the families and all the attendant benefits that can be bestowed upon the families of these children, which are considerable; but these are benefits that accrue to the children themselves—I shall just enunciate very quickly.

Providing for the introduction of new and different objects to stimulate conversation; providing opportunities for listening to others as well as for following directions and for co-operating within the group; emphasizing categorizing of objects; engaging children in conversations in which they are encouraged to verbalize; providing stimulation for interest in language through field trips, stories, block play, doll corner and its equipment, film, filmstrips, music and rhythm; helping children to improve their enunciation and pronunciation through the use of records;

Providing opportunities to build stories as well as to pretend; offering opportunities to work with a wide variety of materials such as puzzles, manipulative toys, nature objects, science materials; walking about the neighbourhood to permit children to observe the world closest to them; providing teachers whose use of language and grammar can serve as an example for the children; emphasizing just plain listening;

Providing opportunities for looking at books and for being read to; visiting the museums, etc.; looking at and discussing pictures in prints; listening to music for rhythm responses and listening to many types of music by competent artists; providing many opportunities for singing; inviting guest artists to play or to perform for children's groups; providing opportunities for creative endeavours that use many media;

Learning that people do different kinds of work; learning that people live in different sorts of houses in visiting different sections of the city to see how others live; discussing the need for rules and limits to make for happy group experiences, demonstrating orderliness and respect for property; developing the desire to share, to take turns; developing respect for the likes of others.

Well, Mr. Chairman, those are just a few of the benefits. The reason I wanted to list those for you is to hopefully convince the minister that no family can provide all those benefits. It has not to do with the income of the family; no family can provide all those things a daycare centre can provide to children whose parents wish to expose them to a changed environment. I'm not suggesting that it has to be five days a week from 9 to 6 o'clock. But if the facilities are available, then parents could take advantage of them.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Right there, that's the condemnation. That's the only reason they have daycare.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, as a matter of fact, my colleague from Sudbury East shows me a section in your estimates book. I quote from that:

Nurseries help low-income parents to take advantage of daycare services, and to enable them to go to work to help overcome the poverty cycle.

Mr. Martel: That's daycare in Ontario.

Mr. Laughren: That surely should not be the purpose of a comprehensive daycare programme in the Province of Ontario. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that the evidence is overwhelming in supporting the cause of daycare, and that the costs are reasonable considering the benefits that are derived from such a programme. The evidence is there that the experience is beneficial for both the children and the parents who receive daycare facilities; also that the pre-

ventative aspects of daycare are impressive. I am talking now about health; I'm talking about mental development; I'm talking about an easing of the stresses and strains on families who have difficulty coping with children—and there are many, many such families where the mother just has no release from the pressures of young children in the home. And those are enormous pressures.

I don't know whether, Mr. Minister, you've ever spent a number of days with small children. I have. As a matter of fact, I spent a day recently in a co-operative nursery school to which I send one of my children. It was only for 2½ hours, but at the end of the morning I felt I had put in a full day campaigning door to door. It was that same sense of fatigue and strain. I don't mean to overstate it, but it really did take its toll on me.

Another thing that was brought to my attention—while that was a co-operative nursery school, not a daycare centre—was the need for properly trained people. At that nursery school, I heard one of the paid people on duty say, "All right it's cookie time. All you girls come over here and get the cookies ready." Talk about building in stereotypes at an early age, there you have it.

One other day, my little boy, who is four, came home carrying a thing that he had worn around his head, which indicated he was supposed to be a doctor. And my wife said, "Well, what did you do today? Play doctor." (It always worries me when kids play doctor, to start with.) He said, "Yes, all we boys were doctors, and all the girls were nurses." That's some kind of conditioning for our young people when we're supposed to be working in the opposite direction and trying to remove this kind of conditioning and this kind of stereotyping in children.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Let them turn on Sesame Street and they'll get just as much from that, and maybe more.

Mr. Laughren: That's no reason why we should emulate it. I'm concerned about the quality of our people in the daycare centres as well. In a province where we accept a glut on the market of things like automobile models, detergents and can openers, it seems strange that you would be defending those same consumers from having too many daycare centres in the province.

I would urge you to get on with the job of providing daycare centres, not only for the economically deprived, but for the other people who may be culturally, mentally and

physically deprived. I would also urge just a small part of an overall programme to minimize conditioning of young children by sex stereotyping and to remove the sex discrimination against women who do want to go out and participate in a meaningful way in the work force without having those obstacles there. I don't refer to children as obstacles in a way you might interpret, but rather it is very difficult for women to be equals in the workplace without universally accessible daycare centres.

There are a couple of questions I would like to ask of you before I close. One is, did the report that was presented to you, and which you refused to table, recommend a dilution of the staff-student ratio?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): First, Mr. Chairman, that report was presented to our social policy field. There was a task force that sat, I believe, for many months, close to two years.

Mr. Martel: We'd have been better off if it hadn't.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There have been revisions and so forth; so I really can't answer your question.

Mr. Laughren: Are you saying it did not recommend the dilution?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I didn't say that, Mr. Chairman. What I said was there had been a series of draft reports on the task force. If you come to my office I have about five shelves of reports that I've glanced at. I can't answer your question.

Mr. Martel: Why won't you give the committee members copies of the studies which led to the announcement by the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You were in the House today when the question was asked of the secretary of the policy field.

Mr. Martel: I wasn't in the House during the question period.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The question was asked also then of the Premier (Mr. Davis). If you read Hansard you'll see the replies.

Mr. Martel: You mean what has happened is that the recommendations won't have any bearing on the policy you have announced. They are probably diametrically opposed to what you, as a government, have announced, and that's why you don't want anyone to see what's there.

Mr. Laughren: If I could just pursue that, since it was recommended by the provincial secretary that there be a dilution of the staff-child ratios, surely you must be aware of some supporting evidence that this is the direction in which to move.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I know, Mr. Chairman, that the member would like to get into a debate on the discussion on child-staff ratio.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Tonight I am not prepared to get into a debate. I might as well tell you frankly.

Mr. Laughren: What are these debates for?

Mr. Martel: Well, we are, because this happens to be the bloody estimate that it comes under.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am prepared to make a few remarks. I am prepared to agree with many of the comments of the hon. members about the value of daycare services, their recreational, their social and their educational value, and also to agree that daycare centres serve an important purpose, not only for the child but also for the mother. There were several articles about them. One that came to my attention was in the Toronto Daily Star about the prevention of child abuse. This is another area in which everyone is interested. It says:

There is a third call on daycare. Metro children's aid societies use them to cope with some kinds of child abuse. These are cases where a parent at home during the day and under some severe pressure takes out frustration on the child.

As for what the hon. member said about the value of daycare, again we are entirely in support of daycare and of more daycare places. I said earlier in my remarks that this government has a good and enviable record in daycare and that we acknowledge there is a tremendous demand for more. I don't know why the member takes offence. This was mentioned yesterday.

Mr. Martel: A terrible document.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Some of the remarks referred to:

Nurseries help low-income parents to take advantage of daycare services and to enable them to go to work to overcome the poverty cycle.

This is one of the many reasons; this is not the only reason.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): That is the one with the big emphasis.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are social and educational reasons also. So we are in agreement.

Mr. Laughren: Could I ask you a question on broad, general principle? Are you in favour of a network of universally accessible daycare centres in the Province of Ontario? I'm not suggesting to you that this can be implemented this summer or next year, but in principle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would say that we would like to maximize our resources. When I use the word "resources" I mean our financial resources as well as our human resources. We would like to maximize them to the full extent in order to provide as many daycare places as possible. That is why we amended our legislation and our regulations, whereby we can now fund parent co-ops and other organizations. This is the whole thrust of our daycare programme.

Mr. Martel: That is why you have got 30 permanent placements under the programme. That would have included an additional 30 full-day placements. That's what your programme meant until the announcement last week.

Mr. Laughren: Could you tell me what is the need right now, supposing there were not the fiscal restraints? I realize that any government has fiscal restraints. Do you know what the need is if there weren't those fiscal restraints?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right now we have, I believe, 42,400. I'm not sure whether this number includes the private sector.

Mr. Martel: It sure does, the whole ball of wax.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that would include the private sector. This is just my own estimate. I should really ask staff who are knowledgeable in this area what is the need. I would guess that the need is probably two or three times that number, and I'm optimistic we can meet this need with the type of flexibility that we now have. This was proved considerably by the funding of LIP groups where they established daycares in vacant classrooms, church basements and so on.

Mrs. Campbell: There's something right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Exactly, Mrs. Campbell. I said that many of the programmes that were funded by LIP were very worthwhile programmes—not all, but many.

Mrs. Campbell: It isn't what the provincial secretary says.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's why our legislation and our regulations have been amended. We now have more funds available to fill those gaps and to provide assistance to those groups.

Mr. Laughren: I realize you are talking off the top of your head but you said maybe the need was three or four times the 40,000. Was it not the women's bureau that about two years ago said the need was 300,000 then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know—

Mr. Laughren: Your staff might know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—whether this has ever been estimated.

Mr. Martel: Sure it has; it was estimated in two reports.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You must admit it is a difficult thing to estimate.

Mr. Laughren: I don't think so.

Mr. Martel: The Senate report on poverty said there were 900,000 kids, with 300,000 in Ontario.

Mrs. Campbell: Shouldn't you say something about demand when you give your figures and not need? Isn't it demand that you are referring to?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Is there a difference?

Mrs. Campbell: The question was—there is a great difference between the demand for them and the need for them.

Mr. Laughren: I sure would like to know what it is.

Mrs. Campbell: The need is usually several times as great as the actual demand, whether it is in housing or anything else.

Mr. Laughren: I see, yes. I agree with you.

Mr. Martel: The Senate report in 1971 indicated there were 900,000 places needed, roughly a third of them in Ontario. Nine hundred thousand.

Mr. Laughren: That is federally.

Mr. Martel: That is federally but they broke it down. Ontario's need is roughly a third of that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Three hundred thousand?

Mr. Martel: Three hundred thousand.

Mr. Laughren: It seems to me if it is 300,000—and I think it is probably more than that—with 40,000, roughly, provided now and I believe only about one quarter of them are provincially subsidized, you really are not treating it as a serious social problem. You are treating it as an aberration which you are going to do something about for a small segment of the population—it is true, 10 per cent perhaps.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, let's be fair.

Mr. Laughren: I am being fair.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is all right to criticize, fine, but let's be fair in criticism. Our budget this year, in this book, is increased over last year. The announcement of Mrs. Birch mentioned that up to \$15 million would be spent. This is, in my opinion, a substantial amount of money. This will bring our total budget to close to \$30 million. It is quite true, I agree with you, there is need for more but at the same time do you not agree that we have to look after other social and community needs?

Mr. Laughren: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We must look after the elderly. We must look after social assistance. It was brought out considerably yesterday about the need to help families today. Fine; the GAINS programme will look after a certain classification but a large group is women who have children.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but what I am suggesting to you is that the principle upon which you base your daycare is wrong. You are still basing it on the principle that there are certain needy groups. I put the word "needy" in quotation marks because that tends to mean those who are economically deprived.

Mr. Haggerty: I think you suggested a major rein over it. Shouldn't it be?

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: Shouldn't it be that way, though?

Mr. Laughren: No, I would say not.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words you want the government to look after them from the cradle to the grave. That is what you are suggesting.

Mr. Laughren: I am suggesting there needs to be—

Mr. Haggerty: That is about what you are saying.

Mr. Laughren: —universally accessible daycare in the Province of Ontario. I appreciate the fact the minister is given certain moneys to work with and the real battle starts at the Management Board or whoever you fight for your dollars for the social development field. I realize that, but surely where we get at the problem is during the debates of the estimates of this ministry. Unless we indicate to you what we regard as the serious shortcomings in your social policy, how else do we get the message across to the government?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a matter of judgement, Mr. Chairman. In my judgement, I feel the budget for daycare centres is a fairly good budget. The budget for the handicapped—and, of course, the children who are handicapped—we referred to it earlier before this vote, for residences, sheltered workshops, recreational facilities and so forth for the physically and mentally handicapped, I feel, is an area where we have to make substantial improvements and there is X number of dollars.

Mr. Laughren: It is not either/or. You want me to accept that the money is either spent on the mentally retarded or on daycare. Surely that is not the only alternative in a province like Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I am saying is I feel this budget is never enough; regardless of which programme it is, it is never enough. At the same time there has to be a proper balance. I feel when we are spending close to \$30 million for day nurseries, it is a fairly good programme. You may not agree with me but I think the public at large will feel that this is a fairly good programme, that a fairly substantial amount of money is being spent. If it can be used—and this is its flexibility—as I said earlier, to maximize and utilize existing facilities, and use more volunteers—and I know I will be criticized

here—without lowering the standards, we believe this can be done.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I subscribe to much that has been said by the member for Nickel Belt. I would like to go back one step, however. It seems to me that what has happened is that the Provincial Secretary for Social Development has been faced with a cabinet that has forced a position upon her which will discredit women and herself. I resent it because I can't believe that any woman acting in this field would have made the announcement that she made if she hadn't been forced by the cabinet into that position.

If that is not true, then I can only feel deeply saddened by what has happened.

If we examine the statement that she made—and I am very conscious of the need to review, and review carefully the expenditures of government. I have been through that, but when I think of the moneys that are spent by this government in promoting itself—the tax dollars that have been spent, the \$300,000 to promote Krauss-Maffei, this kind of expenditure—and then realize that we have to go through this kind of debate here, I am seriously concerned about this government's priorities.

For one thing, I wonder if the provincial secretary understood that in talking about cutting back on some of the requirements, she didn't appear to differentiate between the type of care which is required for small children and that which is needed for a matter of two hours a day. One can live, I think, with somewhat of a lowering of the physical requirements, if babies are in a place for two hours a day as opposed to being there for a long period of time. I don't know whether it is applied across the board or what is happening.

I am concerned about the flexibility of choice for parents, which I think in itself is a good principle. But then when I see what they are doing and what is suggested for parents who wish to set up for themselves—where no fees are required, where apparently in most cases they can get away with very unsophisticated kinds of assistance—I am concerned about that.

I am concerned about the fact that apparently the facility in St. James Town is lost to us, by my latest information, because Metro sent in four young men to question these mothers in the most personal way about their personal habits. They became so re-

sentful of the questioning that they decided to do something else.

I think it's about time we really developed a philosophy and policy about daycare which can be understood. I want to know what the dichotomy is—if, in fact, there is one—between your ministry and the social development area, because it seems that a dichotomy is developing.

Young children are being denied one of the things that I don't think was mentioned in this matter of the asset of daycare—the muscle-building equipment that is usually available, and, which, I am told, is highly necessary for small children. It is equipment which is almost impossible for any person to purchase because it's done through the educational outlet.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Excuse me, what is the name of that equipment?

Mrs. Campbell: Muscle-building; it's big, block equipment, climbing equipment, this kind of thing, for the small child. I am advised it is totally and absolutely essential for the development of children in this day and age. If you go and try to buy it anywhere, it's almost impossible because it's an institutionalized type of delivery.

There are many children in our community with different needs. From the letters which I have received—and I think probably every member in the House has been receiving them—people are very exercised about the cutback in standards, both physical standards for all-day care and the ratios.

I assume somebody in cabinet had another look at the ratios or somehow or other the secretary didn't understand or somebody didn't understand what was being proposed in the original statement. I would say that, certainly on the basis of the original statement, what we were promoting was, in effect, child neglect because there is no way one person could handle six babies. I understand that maybe somebody took another look at it; maybe somebody with some experience got through to somebody to say, "Try to look after the emotional needs of children under 18 months." To have one person looking after six of them, if you just feed them and change them you've done about all you can do, to say nothing of any of their needs for some loving and some real attention. It was an outrageous statement, Mr. Chairman.

When it comes to how many should be provided, that I can't begin to assess. I will say, again, I think the figures which the minister has quoted are figures which indi-

cate the real, articulated demand of people in this province and not the total need for care for children.

It is a factor, and I am not going to deny it, that one of the ways in which we can help mothers in the low-income area break the cycle is to have adequate care. In this day and age, when it is almost imperative if you want to survive to have both parents working, there is a need for those people, too, to have facilities. The sooner we recognize it the better because no longer is it really possible, except, I would say, in the upper 20 per cent of income bracket in this province, for a family to manage on one salary. It's all very well to have people—and there are still the neanderthal types, I suppose—who believe that women only work in order to get the luxury items. That just isn't so. They are working to help pay off mortgages if they are lucky enough to have been able to get into the housing market before the recent turn of events.

I have watched the development of this. I have to say, certainly speaking for Toronto, I have seen us go through the cycle from the early days when you had almost surreptitious daycare centres because there were so many in the community who believed that to open a daycare centre or a nursery was to break up families. But Toronto did it. Then Metro got into it.

I would say that of all these which you have, again, the thrust and the initiative obviously came from somebody else and this government was rather dragged, kicking and screaming, into supporting that programme. So that I don't think you can point with pride to the facilities that you presently have, because they have been initiated by people who had the courage and had the concern for people to want to get them started. I don't know how many there are now in Metropolitan Toronto, but I know what it was like to try and get each one through and approved.

I still say that if this government feels it wants to provide for more children in a cheap fashion, then this probably is the way to do it. But if we look at what 3,000 additional children would be and how many families more are being assisted, then I don't know. I would venture to say that one of the problems is that you would likely not be engaging too many more families in this area because you'd be taking in more children of the same families.

I don't know what was meant by that statement. I can't think of any good reason

for it, and certainly those who are working in the field, from the letters I've had, are outraged. There must be some very careful definition that in the physical requirements, the changes will be limited to those where the care is for a short period in the day. I certainly would like some comment on that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman and Mrs. Campbell, I would say that with reference to the statement of the provincial secretary — and she's here this evening with us—the main thrust of that statement was to provide additional funds and flexibility and to provide assistance to those most in need. It was mentioned in the statement. And as was also indicated in this statement, it was to provide assistance, capital as well as operating, to handicapped children, on a priority basis. That includes both the mentally retarded as well as the physically. Also to low income-earning parents who have children. Also to native children. They were those most in need.

I signed letters last night until 1 o'clock. I wrote letters to all the presidents of the local associations of the mentally retarded. I wrote letters to the Indian bands and I wrote letters to the associations for the physically handicapped. In my letter I said that I was pleased to say we will now be funding, at 100 per cent, the capital costs of day nurseries to those organizations. And I can tell you, Mrs. Birch and members of this committee, that this will be well received. This is what the great majority have been asking for. I know—

Mrs. Campbell: Was that a Freudian slip or what?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In northern Ontario, in all of Ontario where you have native bands, it's very difficult for them to raise the difference of 20 per cent. Associations for the mentally retarded and also for the physically disabled can't do it alone. So this, Mrs. Campbell, is a really positive programme.

As indicated in the statement of the provincial secretary, we will be utilizing, as much as possible, existing premises. There are excellent premises, so we will be providing assistance in renovations. The money will be well spent and we will try, as indicated earlier in my remarks this evening, to maximize to the fullest extent our resources, our financial resources as well as our human resources.

Mrs. Campbell: Are you going to assess the number of schools that go out of existence vis-à-vis the numbers that will be served? How many are we talking about? What are we doing, are we lowering the standards for the private nursery or daycare centres?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On this question of ratios, for instance, as was indicated today in the House by the provincial secretary, for those up to 18 months, the present ratio is 3½ children to one staff. The proposed ratio is four children to one staff.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, apparently somebody made a mistake in the first statement where it was six.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mrs. Birch, who doesn't make mistakes today?

Mrs. Campbell: Really, I'm not Mrs. Birch, speaking of mistakes. I asked you earlier if it was a Freudian slip.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. Those who don't make mistakes, the great majority, are not with us. They're above us.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, maybe.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Or below.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: From 18 months to 24 months, the present ratio now is 4½ children to one staff. The proposed is six children to one staff. Now, this is the maximum; I will tell you, frankly, Mrs. Campbell, I don't know enough about ratios. As I indicated to the hon. member for Nickel Belt, to get into a debate on ratios—

Mr. Martel: Well, you should.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: You should. It is your policy.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I realize I should know, but I—

Mrs. Campbell: Who in your ministry does?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I would like to say is that I do not believe what many members are trying to indicate, that this is as severe—or whatever word you wish to use—as you indicate.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I—

Mr. Chairman: I wonder at this particular point if I might make an introduction to the committee? We have with us Don Simmonds, the member of Parliament for Peak, South Australia House of Assembly. He is chairman of the public accounts committee.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, may we have then before us the person who would know best about this precise programme, so that we could direct some questions to that person? Who will be in charge, once this ratio is in effect?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: May I say another word, Mrs. Campbell, with reference to ratios? I think you will agree that when it comes to ratios, it depends on the type of children that the staff are looking after. If they are mentally retarded—

Mr. Foulds: And didn't you say the programme was to be primarily for retarded children and handicapped children?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Foulds: And you are indicating by the implication in your statement just now that a higher ratio is okay for those, than for normal children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, that was not indicated in the statement. What I am trying to say is when you start dealing with child-staff ratios, it depends on the type of classifications; whether they are physically handicapped, mentally retarded, normal children, Indian children—that there is a—

Mr. Martel: What did you make your determination on?

Mrs. Campbell: May I ask then, if I can get down to it: Do I now understand that if the person in charge is looking after our retarded children or looking after physically handicapped children, that the ratios will be different? Is that a matter for record, because it certainly wasn't indicated in either statement?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this would be my understanding—that mentally retarded children would require a higher staff ratio than normal children. Now, I could be corrected on this.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): This maximum figure of 14 to 1 for the two- to four-year-olds; is that a maximum including a lower maximum for the retarded or the physically handicapped, and therefore allow-

ing a higher ratio than 14 to 1 for those who aren't? Surely, I hope, that is not the situation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't see 14 to 1. It might be an idea, Mr. Chairman, if I were to give the ratios. From zero to 18 months, it was indicated $3\frac{1}{2}$ children to one staff—that is what they are now. It is proposed to raise the ratio to four children to one staff: From 18 months to 24 months, $4\frac{1}{2}$ children to one staff; proposed, six children to one staff.

Mr. Martel: We are not reading the same statement then. I have the minister's statement—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The provincial secretary today made a statement in the House correcting the figures of her original statement. This was made in the House today.

Mr. Bounsall: Are the ages two to four, then? What is that ratio?

Mr. Martel: Could I have 18, too, please?

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if, perhaps, the minister could complete his statement and then possibly Mrs. Campbell will have further matters she wishes to discuss. We'll go to Mr. Martel immediately afterwards.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have those who are up from 18 months to 24 months. Now, two years of age to four years of age—half day—the existing ratio is 11 to one, the new ratio, 14 to one.

Mr. Martel: Oh, boy!

Mr. Bounsall: That's the same as in the original.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: From two years of age to four years of age—a full day—eight to one at present, the new ratio 12 to one. Five years of age, half day—

Mr. Martel: What do you do, just tie them to the chairs?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the present ratio is 22 to one, now the new ratio is 22 to one, no change. Those who are five years of age—half day—no change. Five years—full day—present ratio, 11 to one, proposed 16 to one. And then the last group, from six to nine years—after school—17 to one, now proposed, 17 to one. This is after school.

Mr. Martel: You are going to supply the rope, are you, Rene?

Mrs. Campbell: Hemp, no doubt.

Mr. Martel: That's what the \$5 million is for—to buy rope to tie them.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, who in your staff is able to enlighten us as to the way the programme is running now, and what is thought about this new proposal? Because I think that, at least, this is one case—I have to say this, and I am sorry to be so critical, but I have never been through estimates when there has been so little real explanation as there has been in these estimates. I do recognize that your deputy is working under a handicap, in that I understand a good deal of this information was prepared by a former deputy. I recognize the fact that some of it has come over to you from the Ministry of Health, and that you are not still comfortable with it, you are not able to know too much about it, but this is a programme which you have had, and I want some real explanations from those who have been in charge. Now, who is there here who can tell us?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the first part of your comments, Mrs. Campbell, you referred to some information you had requested that was not available. A lot of it was under GAINS, and again, as I indicated earlier, we had hoped to introduce the GAINS programme last week; now it will be introduced this week. But you will have ample opportunity to discuss the GAINS programme.

Mrs. Campbell: To go over some of the problems, that's all.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It will be introduced in the Legislature, and it will probably come to the standing committee, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, we've been talking a lot about ratios, and how many people we need to hire to look after youngsters. It seems to me that if we are going to expect the government to do everything, then there is not enough money to go around to do it. And I think there is some responsibility on the community to implement the number of paid volunteers with volunteer help. We have quite a number of good nursery schools in Kingston. One of the best hasn't got a paid member on it. And you are talking about mentally retarded help and physically handicapped help.

You've also got another group—a group of deprived kids. These are kids who came from

homes, where they get little help. You know yourself that if you grow up in a home where your mother takes a lot of time with you—she helps you to add, subtract, and read—when you go to school you already know a few things. Compare that with a youngster coming from a home where none of that help is available. Right off the bat, the youngster coming from a deprived home is behind the eight-ball as soon as he starts.

This kind of youngster needs much more help than the children of husbands and wives who want to go to work and leave their youngsters in nursery schools. That's fine, but the deprived kid, I think, needs more help than any of them. And I would just like to tell you about this, in contrast to what has been going on here in the last half hour, where there has been talk to the effect that the government has got to supply everything, you've got to have all—

Mr. Martel: Wait a minute.

Mr. Apps: Sure, that's what you mean.

Mrs. Campbell: Nobody has stated that.

Mr. Martel: Why don't you take a look at the statistics?

Mr. Apps: That's what you mean.

Mr. Martel: The government, in fact—

Mr. Apps: That's what you mean.

Mr. Martel: Two-thirds of the kids are paying their own way.

Mr. Apps: I'll let you talk as soon as I have finished.

Mr. Martel: You weren't even on the list.

Mr. Apps: I'd just like to point out to you here—

Mrs. Campbell: You weren't—

Mr. Apps: I'd just like to point out that one of the best—

Mr. Martel: Have you got your name on the list?

Mr. Apps: Sure, I've had it on since yesterday.

Mr. Martel: Then get it at the bottom.

Mr. Apps: One of the best nursery schools that we have in the city is made up of volunteer people who recruit older kids from Queen's University who come in and help the kids at remedial reading. There is a tre-

mendous source of help from people who are anxious, if given the opportunity, to come in and help these youngsters. I think the programme that you have started, or you are going to implement, is a good one.

Sure, it's not going to be the cure-all of everything. But if you can give some more help to those types of nursery schools—

Mr. Foulds: Inadequate though it may be.

Mr. Apps: That isn't inadequate help.

Mr. Foulds: And watered down though it may be.

Mr. Apps: It is going to be something they have never had before. It is going to be of tremendous help to them. They're doing a good job and they're not looking for government to do it all for them. I'd like to reiterate, if we in Ontario have got to look to the government to do everything that we think should be done, then we are in pretty blame bad shape.

Mr. Laughren: Who is the government?

Mr. Foulds: We would just like the government to take a position on it.

Mr. Apps: I think there are thousands of people in this province who, given the opportunity, will go in and help reduce your ratios, if that's what you are looking at.

Mr. Martel: They are increasing.

Mr. Apps: Whether it is four to one, six to one or 15 to one, get a couple of good volunteers in there and they will do a good job for you. I commend the minister for the legislation he's bringing in and the programme he is promoting, because it's going to be a great help.

I get a little bit upset when I hear people saying that government is the one that has got to do all these things.

Mr. Foulds: This is a government programme. They announced it.

Mr. Apps: You are saying it isn't enough. If it isn't enough, recruit people to help. One of the greatest things we did in the Ministry of Correctional Services was to try to increase the volunteers who are going into our institutions. This was a tremendous help and they went in on their own.

Mr. Foulds: Would you like to clarify that a little bit? Which volunteers went into which institutions?

Mr. Martel: As you increased the inmates that are going in.

Mr. Apps: They went into the institutions to help the people in the institutions.

Mr. Foulds: The ones who were incarcerated.

Mr. Apps: And the same thing can be done all over the province.

Mr. Bounsall: There wasn't a mention of that in the statement. I agree with your volunteer programme in your old area.

Mr. Apps: Sure, this is what I'm saying.

Mr. Bounsall: There wasn't mention of that in the statement.

Mr. Apps: If your ratio isn't good enough, recruit the volunteers and you've got a lot of capable people who will be willing. You know, kids from Queen's University are going in to help youngsters with remedial reading and to help them in their arithmetic.

Mr. Martel: It's too bad there isn't a Queen's in every town then.

Mr. Apps: You can get them in every town. High school kids can do the same thing in one-to-one ratios.

Mr. Foulds: Do you know one of the biggest obstacles for volunteers in this province is that there isn't enough daycare to free up those volunteers during the day?

Mr. Apps: What I am saying is this, that we have got to recruit volunteers to help in the programmes that we are instituting. The programme is a good one—more power to you. Give the money to a lot of those people who haven't really asked you for any money so far to help them upgrade their facilities and spend money on some of the capital projects which they need. But for goodness sake, let us in Ontario take some responsibility ourselves and not look to government to do everything.

Mr. Bounsall: But this ministry hasn't thought of a volunteer programme.

Mr. Apps: Sure they have.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, Mr. Chairman!

Mr. Haggerty: In 1971, almost 50 per cent of the daycare centres were operated by the churches in Ontario, and it looked after some of them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The whole thrust of all our programmes is to involve the community, as Mr. Apps has mentioned, to involve volunteers and the parents.

Mr. Foulds: It is too bad it doesn't involve the ministry.

Mr. Martel: Over two-thirds of the kids who are in day nurseries now are funded by the parents. Don't tell me about the great input by the government. There are only 12,000 kids in the entire province being subsidized to any degree. I think the former minister should realize that. If he'd look at the statistic on page 89, he'll see that in the case of the overwhelming majority of kids in day nurseries, 27,000 to be exact, the cost is not being borne by the province at all but being borne by the parents.

Mr. Haggerty: About two months ago the minister opened a new daycare centre in the city of Port Colborne. It handles about 30 children. There are about four persons who are going to look after the 30 children, if it is filled to capacity. Previous to that, the daycare centre in the Presbyterian church in the city of Port Colborne used to operate a daycare centre and I think they had a larger enrolment there. There is a fine looking building but still it's not supplying the needs of the community.

I suggest to the minister that where there are existing buildings within that community—such as the church halls that are lying vacant day after day—he should use them, and that instead of constructing this new nursery school there, he should have put up four of them in that community. That would have served the community far better than the one. One of the problems with this new day nursery school there, where the centre is, is that those persons under the Family Benefits Act or under the General Welfare Act have no means of getting their youngsters to that daycare centre.

Mr. Apps: This is where volunteers come in.

Mrs. Campbell: I haven't completed—

Mr. Apps: I'm sorry, Mrs. Campbell, but there is just one quote I'd like to make out of this statement, and I quote: "A change toward more decentralized and diverse services supported in part by the government but involving much more voluntary action by citizens"—and I underline that, I think that's most important — "and backed up by programmes that will provide individual citizens

of Ontario with resources they need to purchase services for themselves."

Mr. Foulds: To purchase services for themselves?

Mr. Apps: "Much more voluntary action by citizens." The citizens are there, they are ready to work, all they have to do is be asked.

Mr. Foulds: So you want volunteers to subsidize the ministry once again.

Mr. Martel: It is called reprivatization.

Mrs. Campbell: I have asked if I could discuss this matter with Miss Stapleford, who is very conversant with the whole area. I am a little tired of the type of discussion we have had, because it has certainly been very much a part of my philosophy to try to involve the volunteer. It is, I think, quite possible in some smaller areas to do it on a much better basis than you can with a volunteer organization in Metropolitan Toronto.

I regret that a great many of my remarks are geared to my experience in the city of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto, but really, we've been through the mill on this one years ago at Metro and it doesn't work all that well. There are certainly volunteers in the field, but if we want to get at the full impact of this policy I think it's incumbent upon us to have before us the person who is knowledgeable in the field.

I, for one, don't know; I am not a day-care person, I never had anything much to do with it, and I am not in the early learning programme either, but I certainly don't feel that I want to accept advice or information from people who probably are no more, with respect, knowledgeable than I. I don't think Mr. Apps has any more knowledge about—

Mr. Apps: I am speaking from experience of three good nursery schools in Kingston.

Mrs. Campbell: That's very nice, but I don't think that we have—

Mr. Apps: And having brought up five children.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I brought up three.

Mr. Apps: I have got three girls and two boys.

Mr. Foulds: Why don't you two start exchanging pictures?

Mrs. Campbell: The thing is that where you have the kind of population that I have to represent, and where I see the struggle that they went through in St. James Town to get the nursery school established with the help of parents, when I see that parents were quite eager—a few of them, unfortunately not all, but a few were prepared to put everything they had into it—and then when I get the report that they were so turned off by some of the questions asked by four young men from Metro about their personal lives that they just don't want any part of it, I am very much concerned at that sort of discouragement at a time when we are talking about an expansion of programme.

I recognize the fact—I had to at Metro, I had to at the city and I do here—that we are not able to provide daycare or nursery-school care for every child in the province. Certainly we've got to move faster than we have been moving, and if we can get the volunteers this is fine.

I also went through this business of renovating school buildings, mostly churches in Toronto that we renovated. I would think that most of them would be much the same regardless of the new regulations, but the costs were outrageous and what you got at the end of it wasn't that satisfactory. I think of two churches, one on Cowan and one on old Davenport. We could have built new day-care facilities for the money we put into renovating, and what we had at the end of it was not all that great. I think that would be borne out by anyone familiar with it.

What I am asking, Mr. Chairman, is to get the facts, so that I may understand what we are talking about fully, so that I can understand if the government says we are not reducing our standards of care, so that I can be convinced of that which I am not at the moment. It might cut out an awful lot of unnecessary chatter if we could get to the root of the thing and ask somebody who was knowledgeable.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, some of the remarks of Mrs. Campbell—she mentioned St. James Town and she also mentioned LIP groups. There is no doubt that when LIP groups are funded 100 per cent under our existing programmes, which are cost-shared by the federal government and Canada Assistance Plan, there has to be a test in each case.

Mrs. Campbell: I agree with that. I think that under the way we operate, yes. But I don't think it needs to be an insulting test.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are some ongoing discussions with our representatives, along with the federal representatives, to try to make it as unobjectionable a test as possible. Perhaps some combination of a needs test and an income test. And there are some ongoing discussions. It is quite true, there are many people who resent the type of information that we require, but that information is needed in order to share in the Canada Assistance Plan.

Mrs. Campbell: Some of the questions I can't see any reason for, but carry on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Now, with reference to the question of the member about the child-staff ratio, this was a policy statement of the provincial secretary. I am a member of this policy field.

Mr. Martel: Based on what? That's what we want to know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was based on a lot of studies.

Mrs. Campbell: By whom? We're entitled to know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And if there are any criticisms, I believe you should direct them to me, Mrs. Campbell. Also, there will be other opportunities. The provincial secretary's estimates are yet to come forward and then we will probably have—we have no money in our budget, in the budget before us today—so this will probably be a supplementary budget as there was last fall, I believe. So there will be an opportunity again.

But I do believe it was indicated by Mr. Apps and by the provincial secretary that we will not be lowering the standards. Now, at the same time, I have received several letters, as have some of the members, and at the same time some are asking to meet with me. I am prepared to meet with them to hear their views. But it was indicated, you know, 3½ children to one staff. Proposed was four children to one staff. And the next group, 4½ children to one staff. Proposed was six children to one staff.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, Mr. Chairman, in the course of our debate, we have heard from Mr. Gordon, we've heard from Mr. Heagle, we've heard from Mrs. Smithies, we have heard from others knowledgeable in their fields. Why is there a reluctance to have the same accorded to us in this area?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we are dealing here, Mr. Chairman, with a policy statement.

Mr. Martel: That's right. We heard the policy statement of GAINS, too.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, could we know this? To what extent were those who were expert in this field consulted by cabinet before the policy statement was made?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, as was indicated earlier this evening, there was a task force that sat for close to two years on this whole question of—

Mr. Martel: But you won't table the report. I suspect that the ratios have been reduced contrary to what was recommended in the report. If that isn't the case, then you wouldn't be afraid to table the damned thing.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, if the minister says that we have to look to him for the responsibility for this, then I do. Will he tell this committee why the report is not before this committee? Because I must point out to the minister, Mr. Chairman, that the opposition in this House, under the democratic process, has a very real responsibility. I am not trying to go on a witch-hunt but I have been through this kind of thing before and I have some knowledge of its ramifications, but it doesn't make me an expert. And why we can't have the experts, why we can't have the report—

Mr. Martel: It is obvious.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't wish to draw that conclusion, because I really can't believe that this minister would be so reluctant to expose the situation. If your suspicions are right, I want to know the reason.

Mr. Laughren: I would love to be corrected.

Mrs. Campbell: And I have the right to know that reason, because I have to explain to my constituents what this is all about. In absolute fact, Mr. Chairman, when I have been asked about the GAINS programme, when I have had letters and have been asked about this new announcement, believe me I have tried to be perfectly honest in my explanation, but you make it almost impossible for me to be honest because I don't know, and I think it is shocking and shameful in a democracy that this should be the situation. In a dictatorship it is understandable, but not in our kind of democracy.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I believe Mrs. Campbell was in the Legislature this afternoon when the question was posed to the Premier and to the provincial secretary, and the reply was that this was an internal document. The social policy committee is an extension of cabinet committee and—

Mrs. Campbell: And the opposition is not entitled to have the facts. That is the conclusion.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You sound like Allan Lawrence and you are going to end up the same way.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know of any jurisdiction that makes all cabinet minutes available to the public.

Mr. Laughren: Just admit that the policy is directly opposed to the recommendations.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, at no time have I asked about the task force. I asked about the input into this decision. You aren't allowing us to question the person who is knowledgeable in this field. You are denying this to the opposition, members of the Legislature who are as truly elected as any other member in this House. You are not prepared to tell us who was on the task force, you aren't prepared to tell us anything of the basis upon which cabinet made this decision, and you are asking us to support this policy. You've asked us to blindly approve a portion of GAINS that we know nothing about. Do you really think we are here to rubber-stamp this? Because that is not my position.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but again, Mr. Chairman, to Mrs. Campbell, with reference to GAINS, there will be ample opportunity to debate this in the Legislature—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, but we have passed your portion of that vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and it'll come back to this committee. You are not being denied an opportunity to express yourself.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, let's get on with this. Am I not being denied on this particular question, at every turn?

Mr. Chairman: Basically, as I see it, the minister is responsible. He can call on members of the support staff if he so sees fit. In this particular occasion, he doesn't see fit to call on the support staff, he has pointed out that the GAINS matters and the bills and the rest of it will come before the Legislature, it will likely come back to this commit-

tee for total and complete discussion, and I'd like you to continue now, Mrs. Campbell, with other matters.

Mr. Laughren: What has GAINS got to do with this?

Mr. Chairman: It has been mentioned on innumerable occasions tonight.

Mr. Laughren: What does it have to do with that? I know it has been mentioned, but what does it have to do with the day nurseries?

Mrs. Campbell: It's just that I am afraid I was pointing out how lacking in any kind of information these estimates are, and that's why I mentioned it.

Mr. Chairman: do I take it that we are being placed in the position that, in effect, God has spoken and that there is no opportunity for us to question?

Mr. Martel: It seems to me as if God is a female.

Mrs. Campbell: I think probably you'll find that's coming. Hopefully, when it actually happens all of the discrimination will be gone, but let's see.

In all seriousness, this is what we are left with. If I cannot appeal to reason, if I cannot appeal to the democratic process, may I urge the minister to develop something along this line so that I understand why this announcement was made? This government has been too guilty too often of standing up and making vote-getting announcements with no material behind it. I don't want it to be like that in daycare. Krauss-Maffei is one thing. Daycare affects the lives of people in this province and I don't think it should be left with an unchallenged announcement at this committee level. I couldn't be more concerned about the position in which I find myself here and I would urge the minister to rethink this matter.

As I understand it, what the Premier said was that minutes of the cabinet are not available. I don't think any of us questions that. None of us has asked for minutes, but you have a report on which this is based. We don't know whose report it was. You have experts in your ministry who could help us, whom you choose to hold not available to us. I don't want to jump to the conclusions that have been jumped to. I would like to have my mind disabused of that kind of concern. I think it is my right and the right of those people I represent, and we

can't forget that I do represent people. May I have an answer?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I'm just repeating myself with reference to the report. It was a task force report by the various ministries. It was submitted to our policy field. It's an internal report. Our policy field is an arm of cabinet and there are many reports that are strictly internal reports.

Mrs. Campbell: Secret.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you wish to use that word, but it's confidential information. These are recommendations. It's the policy field itself which makes the policy and decisions.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but it's also the policy field that is answerable for the reasoning behind its policy, and the minister is a part of that policy field. Somebody has got to be answerable for reasons of policy and you have somebody up at that table who must have sat on that task force.

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Was there nobody from your ministry on that task force?

Mr. Martel: If you look in the Globe and Mail today, on page 12 it says—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I'm sorry, I don't read the Globe and Mail before coming here.

Mr. Martel: —“Poor Policy at a Bad Time. New Daycare Plan Catches Social Service Officials by Surprise.” I suspect, in fact, that people like Miss Stapleford were not involved in the planning or the introduction of this statement. I would venture to say I'm not very far wrong.

Mrs. Campbell: I would say I have to agree.

Mr. Martel: That's precisely the reason why Miss Stapleford isn't being allowed to answer questions tonight because, as Mrs. Campbell has indicated throughout these estimates, whenever convenient the minister has called upon people like Mr. Healey.

Mrs. Campbell: Heagle.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Heagle. You've called upon Mr. Alfieri. You've called on innumerable people—

Mrs. Campbell: Mrs. Smithies.

Mr. Martel: —to answer questions. Yet I suspect very strongly, and I bet you any money that your staff wasn't involved.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There were members of our staff on it.

Mr. Martel: Was Miss Stapleford on the committee?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe so.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't believe so. She's only been in charge of daycare for how many years in the province?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The fact that she wasn't on the committee is not—we have quite a large staff.

Mr. Martel: Let us ask. Can we ask Miss Stapleford if she agrees with the new ratios?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't think so. As I said, this is a policy statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: It's a policy statement, so is GAINS and we were allowed to question Mr. Heagle and we were allowed to question Mr. Alfieri.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On GAINS?

Mr. Martel: On GAINS.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, we were on the housing aspects and the rest of it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They spoke on income security.

Mr. Martel: Well, who from your staff was on that task force?

Mr. Chairman: I think the minister has set out quite clearly that he doesn't intend to call on members of his staff with respect to replies in this regard.

Mr. Foulds: It is not your job to protect—

Mr. Martel: That isn't what you are there for, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Exactly, that is what I am here for.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I have to say this in answer—

Mr. Martel: What, to protect the minister?

Mr. Chairman: Absolutely not, no.

Mrs. Campbell: —to some of the things that are said. I couldn't agree more than I do with the member for Sudbury East in

this matter. However, I cannot subscribe now, under the circumstances, to calling Miss Stapleford in this kind of a climate, because I think we can only put her in a very bad position. And she probably couldn't answer anyway, and I don't want to embarrass her.

Mr. Martel: I suspect she could answer. I have no doubts about that.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I'm sure she could. But I don't think she would be allowed to.

Mr. Martel: I suspect very strongly she is irritated to no end—I just make that comment—to no end at the new ratios and that is precisely why the minister doesn't want her to answer.

Mr. Chairman: Can we continue with the estimates, please?

Mr. Martel: We are.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't think—

Mr. Foulds: You know, Mr. Minister, that slogan on your lapel is going to come back and haunt you.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, if we are in this position, there is of course nothing that I could responsibly do on this vote, no motion I can make that would indicate my contempt for the way in which this matter has been handled. With that comment, I can see no way that I can do other than go on reluctantly to other items. But I hope before we finish these estimates that there will be some soul-searching by those whom I hope still believe in the democratic process, and that there will be a reversal of this position so that those of us with responsibilities are enabled to carry them out.

I regret deeply that in these days when there is so much pressure to try to give equal opportunity to people, to try to give, particularly, opportunities to women, that the muzzling should be at the hands of a woman initially, and that the person muzzled should be a woman. It is a bad state of affairs.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, may I just make a couple of comments about that? As I understand it, the money for the new programme—

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, he is not on the list. Mr. Martel is next.

Mr. Apps: No, I just want to comment about what Mrs. Campbell was saying. The

money for this particular programme is not within these estimates. I take it that there will be ample opportunity for everyone to ask the same questions that are being asked now of the minister who brings forth this in the supplementary estimates or in the policy field estimates. So although maybe the answers aren't forthcoming at the present time, I would think that they would be.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Apps: Well, let's give them the benefit of the doubt.

Mrs. Campbell: We will have until the fall to get to those estimates that we are going to be dealing with on daycare.

Mr. Martel: You sound more like Jim Allan every day. The pacifier.

Mr. Apps: I am getting about as old too.

An hon. member: Old and wise.

An hon. member: He is in better shape.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It's like the debate on the FBA and how they set the levels of starvation. Remember that debate that went on for two years, how we tried to find out how you arrived at those dollars that you have allowed for meals, and all this kind of thing? Nobody ever found out. Nobody knows. And we are still back where we were then.

Mr. Martel: Everybody said it was plucked out of mid-air, some figure. It had no relationship to cost or anything. But the deputy minister right here agreed.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was the same kind of debate with the same minister, really.

Mr. Martel: You are so ashamed of everything you do.

Mr. R. S. Smith:—other than the fact that a decision has been made. Where God can make decisions and the rest of us can—

Mr. Apps: You are not really being muzzled.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is a very sanctimonious attitude to take.

Mr. Apps: You are not really being muzzled.

Mrs. Campbell: We are not being muzzled?

Mr. Apps: No, you are not being muzzled because you are going to have the opportunity of asking these questions when the

estimates dealing with this particular programme come up.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, in the House the secretary said there would be no disclosure and the Premier said he wasn't prepared to make disclosure—

Mr. Apps: Then you expect the minister to say yes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, you are referring to the report. The opportunity to debate—

Mrs. Campbell: To debate blindly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the daycare centres, this programme, there will be two opportunities under the provincial secretary and this fall under the supplementary budget.

Mr. Martel: If I had a weak stomach I'd gag.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Technically, Mr. Chairman, we shouldn't be debating this because the money is not in this vote.

Mrs. Campbell: All right then, may I look at this vote?

Mr. R. S. Smith: We should have debated the GAINS in the last vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We like to be co-operative and give a lot of latitude, and what do we get? Criticism.

Mrs. Campbell: Now, just a minute.

Mr. Martel: Come on.

Mrs. Campbell: In the money in this vote—

Mr. R. S. Smith: We should have debated GAINS in the last vote and it wasn't debated there because you didn't know what it was all about.

Mrs. Campbell: No, you don't even know what minister is going to introduce the bill.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Then, when you're asked to continue, you don't know what they are all about. Obviously GAINS falls under vote 2602 but we couldn't debate it because you wouldn't tell us what it was all about.

Mrs. Campbell: We couldn't debate the retarded and the broader range of community residences because you don't know that either.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Have you ever debated legislation which has not yet been introduced? No.

Mrs. Campbell: Why weren't you ready for it or why in the world were these estimates brought forward at a time when you didn't know any of the answers, Mr. Chairman, to the minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to GAINS, you will have ample opportunity to debate GAINS.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. May I ask on the actual amount in this vote for the Day Nurseries Act, what is it for? Where are these day nurseries? Under what regulations will they function? Will they be functioning under the new announced regulations or will they be functioning under the old regulations until such time as the \$15 million is approved? Is that a question I may ask since it is in your estimates?

Mr. Laughren: He is looking very comfortable now, Margaret. He is on safe ground.

Mrs. Campbell: I know. I am very reluctant—

Mr. Martel: Why don't you allow the staff to answer it?

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I beg your pardon. You are asking, under the Day Nurseries Act, the amount—

Mrs. Campbell: Allocated for day nurseries, 1974-1975; \$918,800. Is that permissible?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I have under the Day Nurseries Act, in the estimates for this year, \$12,823,800.

Mr. Martel: Hurrah. We got an answer.

Mrs. Campbell: Where is it going?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can give you a breakdown of where it is going.

Mr. Martel: Great.

Mr. Laughren: Look at the information. A veritable cornucopia all of a sudden.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The capital grant, funded at 80 per cent, for developmental centres for the retarded, \$311,000; to the Indian bands, \$270,800.

Mr. Martel: He hasn't worked the other policies out; that's the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Expansion at existing facilities, \$400,000, and this makes a total of \$981,800. Now the operating subsidies—

Mr. Laughren: Your grasp of the ministry is awe-inspiring.

Mrs. Campbell: Are we getting into the operating subsidies in this vote? We haven't been able to get into anything else.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The vote, Mr. Chairman, includes both capital and operating facilities.

Mr. Chairman: It covers grants and purchases of services.

Mrs. Campbell: All right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. To municipalities, this is the bulk of the money, \$5,531,300; to developmental centres for the retarded \$2,500,000; ordinary centres for the retarded \$752,300; to the Indian bands \$653,800; making a total of \$9,437,400. These are operating subsidies. To the operating subsidies add purchase of service \$3,378,800, making a total of \$12,816,200.

Mr. Martel: Whoopee.

Mrs. Campbell: May I ask the question of the amounts allocated to day care? Are these amounts going to be functioning under the new or the old regulations to the budget of the Provincial Secretary for Social—

Mr. Martel: Don't worry about the name. It's not really important.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These amounts, Mr. Chairman, are for funding at 80 per cent under our existing regulations. As I said this afternoon, hopefully—and I would say it's about 99 per cent certain, as raised by Mr. Smith—we will be funding developmental centres with 100 per cent subsidies. Under the new programme, as indicated in letters I've written to the various associations for the mentally retarded, the Indian bands and the associations for the physically handicapped, we also will be funding the capital costs at 100 per cent.

Mrs. Campbell: May I again ask, are the ratios for the daycare centres for children of low-income families, which are within this vote, going to remain as they are now or are they to be amended by reason of the announcement?

Mr. Martel: He doesn't know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. Let's be fair. As you know, we have raised the budgetary allowances for the calculation of assistance for daycare programmes. It's quite a fairly

generous programme—not as generous as some would like it to be, but it does allow practically everyone on social assistance and many low-wage earners to have daycare facilities for their children, some at no cost and others at a very small cost.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry. I don't make myself clear. My question was, will the daycare centres, which are part of this vote, be operating under the present ratios or under the new announced ratios?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have to establish regulations for the programme that was announced this week. So, as I indicated earlier, the funds in this vote are for existing programmes at the existing level of assistance.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Under the existing regulations?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Under the existing regulations. These funds will be under existing regulations. But we will have to draft new regulations for the—

Mrs. Campbell: And is it—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Excuse me, Margaret. Could I just ask this one question? Are you going to be running two parallel programmes under different regulations from this fall until next spring? Is that what you're telling us?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We don't intend to change the existing programme, which provides 80 per cent to municipalities.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You're not going to change the regulations?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, we don't intend to change the 80 per cent to municipalities.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Insofar as the ratio of workers to children is concerned, you're not going to change that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The staff ratio? Well, the staff ratio will require a change in regulations.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. What you're saying then is that while we're voting the money right now for the existing programme, there is going to have to be a change in regulations when the new programme comes into effect.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly there will be. The new regulations on staff ratio will have a bearing, of course. And it could take a month or two months; I don't know. It depends on when the new regulations will be in force.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But the new regulations will be in force for the programme for which you are asking us to vote money now, tonight.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What we are asking, as I said earlier, is for funds under the existing regulations; and, as I indicated, these are funded at 80 per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But those regulations will be changed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will be changing regulations with reference to the Day Nurseries Act.

Mr. R. S. Smith: To correspond with the regulations and ratios under the new programme?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Then, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the minister at what stage we have the opportunity to debate the matter if it is a fait accompli when the budget comes in in the fall?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I indicated earlier, Mr. Chairman, that there will be opportunities; the supplementary budget and also under the provincial secretary's budget.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, but it is a fact that you have indicated that the new regulations will come into effect before we ever get to those budgets, so it will be a fait accompli and we will have been denied the opportunity to get the facts before it is put into effect.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Legislation and regulations are continually being amended and revised. This is not the Magna Carta.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, all I can say is that legislation is usually debated. We are now told that we will have an ample opportunity to debate this *ex post facto*, and I can't imagine any government, even this one, going so far.

However, may I now turn to the item which provides for the construction or acquisition of buildings to provide residences for children and use of homes for unmarried mothers.

Mr. Martel: Are you off day nurseries now?

Mrs. Campbell: Oh yes, I've had it.

Mr. Martel: I want to talk about day nurseries, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, I'll yield.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I have been waiting rather quietly for some time.

Mr. Chairman, I wasn't surprised by the superminister's statement. She has made some real statements in her short tenure in office. This one didn't surprise me at all. I think she made a statement with respect to women—that they should not have taxicabs to go home a night—and she made statements on the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, this is not in the estimates.

Mr. Martel: I'm coming to what's in the estimates. I am talking about this statement today.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You can dispense with the preamble.

Mr. Martel: No, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: We will get back to the daycare nurseries right now.

Mr. Martel: Yes, sure we will. I'm on my way to it, but I just took a circuitous route.

Mr. A. J. Roy (Ottawa East): There is nothing wrong with a little editorial comment.

Mr. Chairman: We are not editorializing in here, we are on estimates.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: When did that start? You allowed the member for Kingston and the Islands to interject for half an hour and he wasn't even on the list, so please don't—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He was on the vote, though.

Mr. Martel: I am coming to the vote. I am talking about the minister's statement. It didn't surprise me one jot, that statement she made. I'm not sure if the Tories have made her the hatchet woman in the pack but she is doing a pretty good job.

Her statement certainly was a revelation. I have it somewhere marked out. It was so great that it almost tickled my fancy. Her statement, for example, about "to choose for themselves the kind of care the children will receive." If there ever was a red herring, Mr. Minister, that was it. We have been saying for years in this party that there should be options under the daycare programme. That doesn't preclude the government from being involved one iota. But be-

cause the government has never experimented with day nurseries and has attempted to make them all uniform, is no reason for the government to opt out.

That is really what they are doing. In fact what they are doing in this statement, by and large, is two things—they are turning it over to the private sector to be responsible and, secondly, they are in fact watering down the day nurseries to a point where they are going to be nothing but baby-sitting institutions. In fact, one would suspect that there will be tremendous difficulty in even being an adequate baby-sitting institution when we talk about ratios of kids, two to four, and we are talking about how many, 14?

Well, who is she kidding? And who are you kidding and who are you trying to kid that it is workable? I know full well the reason you won't reveal the documentation which this policy statement was based on is that it flies in the face of the report by the staff that put it together. And, in fact, when you leave someone like Miss Stapleford off the committee who did the study, it indicates to me you didn't want or you weren't sincere about a day nursery programme in this province which was going to make sense.

Mr. Laughren: In the first place—

Mr. Martel: I look at the report from the Association for Early Childhood Education and their statement is—I have their statistics based on work they do in the field daily—that from zero to 12 months, there should be a ratio of one to two; from 12 to 20 months, it should be a ratio of one to three; from 20 to 30 months or 2½ years of age, a ratio of one to four. But you want one to six for up to two years old. And when I make the statement about tying the kid to the chair, that's in fact what I mean. Otherwise, it is going to be tremendously difficult to do anything meaningful with them.

What do you think we are doing? Are you going to have an octopus in the building in the form of a person in charge who can be with six kids up to age two, simultaneously looking after their needs? Who are you trying to kid? And the reason you won't supply any documentation is you know full well that you have been lacking in daycare services.

The only real input of daycare service was in 1971 when you were fighting an election and you put \$10 million in the pie to sweeten it up and then it has been downhill ever

since. It has been downhill ever since because you have only got \$480,000 or so in the budget before the minister's statement recently. In fact, Bill 160 did nothing to improve the conditions in the province. It meant 30 new full-time placements. That's what it meant. That's what came out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have several applications for jobs under Bill 160.

Mr. Martel: Several applications. Well, we will come to the needs of the province in a moment based on the studies done by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. They estimate that the current need for this age group, and I am talking about an age group of pre-school kids under three years of age, for Canada is 130,000 placements. And in the next group, the Royal Commission on the Status of Women indicated there were 325,000 kids between the ages of three and six. If you consider that Ontario has roughly a third, what we are saying in Ontario is we need placements for at least 150,000 kids.

You didn't put the money in and you haven't put the money in except in an election year, and you have gone downhill ever since. And now to make it look good, you are going to involve the public. Hurrah! And you are going to put in \$15 million, \$10 million of which is going to go to capital and \$5 million is going to go to look after kids.

The only way you can make that look substantial is if you water down the ratios, and that's what is really the problem. We play little games here that you won't supply the documentation. Who in the hell are you kidding? You are embarrassed by it. As the Globe said, your staff involved in day nurseries wasn't involved in the planning. And that's why you won't let them answer here tonight. Like Mrs. Campbell, I am not going to ask them for answers. It would probably jeopardize their job, or they would have to deviate.

I have watched you squirm and wiggle for an hour and a half, Mr. Minister, and you haven't levelled one iota. You have just played a little game up there. I suspect that you didn't even know what was in the statement until it was announced in the House. Your input was zilch and the input from your staff was zilch.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I knew what was in the statement.

Mr. Martel: Hurrah!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The statement was discussed at our policy field on different occasions.

Mr. Martel: All right. Table the documentation on which the statement was made. Table it, if we are so wrong.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You have heard the—

Mr. Martel: Don't give me that nonsense of what I have heard. It is a study based on what child care should be. It is nothing secret. We are not keeping secrets from the Russians, are we? We are talking about a report on which a statement was issued by the minister. Unless you have flown in the face of that report, then there should be no objection to putting it on the table, like now.

You can play all the games you like. You can hide behind the policy minister if you want, or behind "Billy the Kid's" shirt tails. But if you are genuinely sincere about developing a daycare programme, put the material on the table and stop playing games. Or allow your staff to answer one question, do they agree with the new ratios? I will bet you anything you want, Mr. Minister, that they disagree with the new ratios as outlined. That's why you don't want us to ask them.

Now, tell us straight, did the staff or the committee that tabled that report say to increase the ratios or not? Yes or no.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Yes.

Mr. Martel: I didn't ask you, Ellis. I asked the minister.

Mr. Morningstar: Oh, I am sorry.

Mr. Martel: Did they say to increase the ratios or to hold the line? Which? You must know that much about it.

Mr. Chairman: I say to the committee—

Mr. Martel: I say to you, Mr. Chairman, you are out of order.

Mr. Chairman: You are out of order!

Mr. Martel: No, I am not.

Mr. Chairman: I just say that we are merely being repetitive at the present time—Mrs. Campbell has already gone over all of these matters—and the minister has not suggested that he use his support staff on this particular occasion.

Mr. Martel: I am asking the minister a direct question. Did the report of the com-

mittee that led to this policy statement recommend increasing the ratios or holding the line? Which?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The staff made their views known to me. As I indicated earlier, this was a policy statement decided and agreed upon by our social policy field. We think it's a good statement—

Mr. Martel: You still haven't answered the question. You're skirting it again.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, he has answered the question.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and we think it can be implemented without lowering the standards.

Mr. Martel: What in fact you are saying then is contrary to the ratios as outlined by those people who work in the field. The Ontario Association for Early Childhood Education says the ratios should be: 0 to 12 months, 1 to 2; 12 to 20 months, 1 to 3; 20 to 30 months (or 2½ years of age), 1 to 4; 30 to 48 months, 1 to 8; 48 to 60 months (or four to five years of age), 1 to 12; and 60 to 72 months (or five to six years of age), 1 to 15.

Obviously, by your answer, Mrs. Campbell is right: You ignored the recommendations of the very people who actually work in the field and your own staff. And, as I said earlier, you have been embarrassed by your great Bill 160, which was going to do something. But you didn't put in the funding and now you are forced into a position to try to prove to society that you are doing something with day nurseries. And you come in with a programme that flies in the face of everything and all the studies that are available. You do this for headlines—and this government is well known for its headlines.

I just remind the minister of the \$10-million increase for senior citizen accommodation in 1971; by 1972 the minister himself was starting a withdrawal programme in both the daycare centres and in institutions for senior citizens. You recall that statement in Chatham? "We have to hold the line."

The pressures are on, aren't they, Mr. Minister? So you come in with—might I use the term—a bastardized form of policy with respect to daycare centres.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, we think it's a good programme—

Mr. Martel: It is a lousy programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and the people will have an opportunity at some time in the future to make their views known.

Mr. Martel: When? When it is a fait accompli? When there is no opportunity for input? When there is no opportunity to discuss whether the ratios were recommended by all of those people involved in the field? Is that when they are going to have an input? Or are they going to have an input before? It's torn apart at the seams.

It's obvious to me that you and the policy minister, and maybe "Bobbie" Welch or somebody else, put that together one night around midnight over a few cocktails. There is no thinking in it. It doesn't even tell anything about budgeting, does it? It's just a great, grand statement with no substance. You are not even in a position to tell us what's going to happen. Well, then, tell me how it's broken down financially.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I indicated earlier that about half of the amount would be spent on capital construction, new construction as well as renovations—

Mr. Martel: I don't mean that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and the other, the balance would be spent on subsidies on the order of—

Mr. Martel: Tell me about the subsidies. Who is getting them? What is the cutoff level?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The cutoff level?

Mr. Martel: The cutoff level, those people who can receive assistance. Give me the cutoff level?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As indicated in the statement, it's to provide the greatest need for—

Mr. Martel: Tell me the amounts?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —easing the handicapped, the children from low-income parents, those on social assistance and also native children. As I said I signed letters until 1 o'clock last night—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, that's a good PR job.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —to the areas indicating 100 per cent funding for capital construction. The member is being very negative on a good programme. He is.

Mr. Martel: I'm being negative?

Mrs. Campbell: How do we know what kind of a programme it is when we can't get any details? We can't.

Mr. Martel: I'm being negative when the minister refuses to give us the documentation on which he bases his great policy statement? I'm being negative when I ask where the cutoff point is because in the minister's total programme last year, the total needs of Ontario, there were only 12,000 kids subsidized? I don't even know if that is full subsidy—I intend to come to that in a few minutes—or partial. Some full, some partial.

I ask what the cutoff point is because in Ontario we know full well that there is a group—between a little over \$6,000 to about \$9,000—who are paying who simply can't afford to. Or the kids aren't there despite the fact they need it. And the minister was supposed to announce that this year too; there's a statement by the policy minister. Tell me how many more people are going to be eligible for subsidy? At what level will they now start to be eligible for subsidy, as opposed to under the old regulations?

Mr. Chairman: I think, as the minister pointed out with all due respect to the members of the committee, this is not at the present time a part of this estimate.

Mrs. Campbell: It's a joke if it wasn't so sad.

Mr. Martel: What in the hell was it announced for then?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Mr. Chairman, you are wrong because the minister has said that the regulations will be changed—

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —for the funds we're voting right now.

Mr. Chairman: He has also suggested that government is an ongoing machine.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Oh no, but it is a part of this estimate because he said they were going to change the regulations on the funds we're voting for right now. So it is a part of the estimates.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Also Mr. Chairman, and Mrs. Campbell. I don't know if you were there, but I believe you were mentioning about the Metro work groups. The Metro work groups were looking for assistance to fund some of their day nursery programmes that had been funded, and we will be able—

Mr. Martel: What's the cutoff point, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —under this new programme, to provide assistance—

Mr. Martel: —under the new programme?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —to parent co-ops and other types of voluntary organizations.

Mr. Martel: Under the new programme what is the cutoff point for financial assistance?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm not too sure what you mean by the cutoff point.

Mr. Martel: In other words, those people who can receive subsidization in order to get their kids into day nurseries. What's the cutoff point? You indicated last year you thought there was a group—and there is a group who range from \$6,000 to \$9,000 who simply can't afford to put children in day nurseries at \$100 or \$120 a month—and you said that you would probably increase that level. What's the level where people can start getting subsidized?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You must understand the present procedure. We have, as of January, raised the budgetary allowances—I think it's called Form 6 that they complete. Quite a large number of low-wage earners do not have to pay any assistance.

Mr. Martel: Twelve thousand.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For others it's on a graduating scale.

Mr. Martel: Tell me the point at which they can start to be subsidized?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We would have to give you some specific examples of that.

Mr. Martel: That is exactly what I want.

Mrs. Campbell: Can they now get it under unemployment insurance, for example?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Unemployment insurance, I believe, is considered as income.

Mrs. Campbell: So there's one group that's knocked out right away.

Mr. Martel: They're not low-wage earners though, \$5,000 a year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm just going by memory now. I thought that Dr. Cliff Williams had told me that a person with four or five children, who was earning maybe \$10,000 a

year, would be eligible for daycare assistance without any fees. I can stand to be corrected. I remember that was in the last column.

Mrs. Campbell: Subsidized.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, let me tell you what they do in BC.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Why don't you move to BC? You keep referring to BC. It must be a paradise there.

Mr. Martel: It isn't a case of moving to BC. It's a case of moving this government into the 20th century.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we get a lot of criticism. What I was saying to you a while ago—I don't like to be political but a year from now—

Mr. Martel: When you hand out grants the way you do you're not political?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are continually deprecating—

Mr. Martel: Degrading.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —this province and—

Mr. Martel: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You'd think that our government programmes are such that they are poor programmes.

Mr. Laughren: Right.

Mr. Martel: They are not people-oriented.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would say that the people will have an opportunity in this province next year to assess our programmes.

Mr. Martel: Tell me, Mr. Minister, on one sheet—

Mr. R. S. Smith: It will all be changed by then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. R. S. Smith: They will all be changed by then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We keep on improving them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There is no way—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Our programmes are continually being improved; being expanded.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Nobody is downgrading the province. It's the people who are running it that they are downgrading.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The people who are running it have been running it for 30 years. So the people of the province must have a certain amount of faith in them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, I thought—

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, if I might, on one sheet of paper—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Martel: I know who is eligible for assistance in BC. I know that if there are two children in the family and the income is \$500 a month, that there is no charge. I know that at \$510 a month, it's a charge of 20 cents per day. I know that at \$520 a month, the charge is 40 cents a day.

I go over to the next column. If there are three children at \$560, there is no charge; at \$570 it's 20 cents a day for a child; at \$580 a month it's 40 cents a day per child. I know that at \$600 a month, it's 80 cents a day.

I can go right down to a family of 10 where, if the income is \$1,130 a month, that the charge is zero.

When I ask you where the cutoff point for assistance in Ontario is, give me a piece of paper that breaks it down. Then people will know when they can start to receive assistance, or when there is no charge. It's very simple. One little page could do it all.

Now, you give me your one little page that indicates who in Ontario gets assistance. Because out there at the \$6,000 level, there is no charge if there are two children in the family. At \$560 a month there is no charge for a family of three. I want a simple breakdown like that in Ontario. Because, do you want to know something? I have never understood—and I asked the minister to explain it to me last year. I went over Hansard the other day, just for the fun of it, and the minister couldn't explain how payments are made.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is not correct.

Mr. Martel: Well, you tell me that. Give me a simple breakdown for every one.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You practically need a form; you have to have a form. I think it's called Form 6.

Mr. Martel: You don't need a form at all.

Mrs. Campbell: Form 6.

Mr. Martel: All right, sure. But it doesn't tell you how to qualify. I want to know how

you qualify. Does somebody earning \$800 a month qualify in Ontario if they have four children?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It goes by the income. The income is considered, and then the expenses. And, as I said, we raised the budgetary allowances for the expenses in January. Then there are the number of dependants—and it's fairly generous. There have been ongoing discussions with the federal government. This has been brought to our attention several times about trying to find maybe another type of test, instead of having the existing one. But I am told that ours is still quite simple.

Mr. Martel: I am told that it's a tremendous difficulty for people in the \$6,000 to \$9,000 group.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): What is it then?

Mrs. Campbell: So we can hopefully get it. A family of four in St. James Town—that is, mother and father and two children—on unemployment insurance can't get one child into a nursery school with—

Mr. Martel: At \$500 a month in BC there is no charge for two children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is a sliding scale for municipal daycare centres. For a family of two persons with a net monthly income below \$500, there is no fee. It starts at \$510, with a 20-cent fee; those earning \$530, a 60-cent fee; \$540, an 80-cent fee; and \$550, a \$1 fee.

Mr. Martel: Where did you get that list, by the way?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: Where did you get that from?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We could give you this list.

Mr. Martel: No, no. It looks very very similar to the one I hold in front of me.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is Ottawa.

Mrs. Campbell: Ottawa.

Mr. Martel: No, I want yours.

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): No, no, the city of Ottawa.

Mr. Martel: Oh, the city of Ottawa.

Miss Crittenden: The municipality of Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The municipality of Ottawa. We fund municipalities or we can purchase services.

Mr. Martel: It sounds similar to what was introduced in BC a year and a half ago; almost to the cent for Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, yes, so we are comparable.

Mr. Martel: Who took the lead as usual? Did they adopt the BC one?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could be. We have no—

Miss Crittenden: I think it's about the same rate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, about the same rate.

Mr. Martel: It is not the same rate though, is it, Miss Crittenden? For Ottawa? How about Toronto? How much a day?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, we haven't got, for example, the city of Toronto, but they are all very much the same.

Mrs. Campbell: Why don't we?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We could easily get the listing for Toronto. But there wouldn't be too much difference with Ottawa.

Mrs. Campbell: I have been through this Form 6 with people in St. James Town and I am going to tell you, it wound up with most of the people, the greatest proportion of them, being charged something like \$35 for a child.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: As for their incomes, this isn't in accordance with the situation there, I can tell you that now. I will go back and find the sheets if I can, because it didn't work out.

Mr. Martel: Isn't it a fact that in Ontario anyone earning over \$6,000—\$6,000 to \$9,000—had to meet a tremendous cost in trying to obtain daycare services and they are the people who can least afford it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's on a graduating scale.

Mr. Martel: Right. It's on a graduated scale which you indicated last year you thought should be made more generous, because in fact that group was out in the cold. In fact, if that group earning \$6,000 to \$9,000 tried to get a child in daycare they

would find it extremely difficult. You told me last year you would look at that. You have made an announcement—or I shouldn't say you but the "think ministry" made an announcement—and out of that announcement did you increase it or make it more generous so that the group from \$6,000 to \$9,000 will, in fact, find it considerably easier to put children in daycare where it is available?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is as indicated in the announcement—

Mr. Martel: No, there was nothing with respect to money in the announcement, Mr. Minister. Not a thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have indicated that it would provide more assistance to the low-income families.

Mr. Bounsall: Has there been a table devised yet, such as in BC? And when it is devised will that table be circulated?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We could give you the existing tables on the city of Ottawa and the city of Toronto, but with reference to the policy statement, it will be a few weeks before we will have that information.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, to go into some specifics, I want to say that so far we have learned that your staff had no involvement—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is not a fair question, Mr. Chairman. There were members of our ministry and some other ministries on the task force.

Mr. Martel: I think you must have supplied the secretary or the steno, because certainly the people who were responsible for the programme over the years weren't involved. The statement in today's Globe indicated that your staff who had been contacted didn't even know the policy was coming. You read the Globe on page 12 when you go home tonight. It will indicate your staff didn't even know it was coming. That is an indicator to me that in fact they didn't know what was coming off.

Mrs. Campbell: That is the extent of the planning of these programmes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is not correct, Mr. Chairman. That is not correct. Maybe some members of the staff weren't aware, but the senior members of our staff were aware of it.

Mr. Martel: No. Miss Stapleford, I believe, is the senior member of your staff in that field, and has been for a number of years,

and you yourself indicated she was not involved. So the most senior member of your staff—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I indicated she was not a member of the task force.

Mr. Martel: That is right. She was not a member of the task force. The most senior member of your staff in that field was excluded.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I think I should speak about this point. In our ministry, before April 1, we were divided into divisions. The division of children's services was headed by the executive director, Mr. Gordon McLellan. Under his direction there were three branches: children's institutions, child welfare, and day nurseries. Miss Stapleford was the director of day nurseries.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Miss Crittenden: The executive director of children's services, her superior, who was responsible for all the gamut of services to children, was a member of the task force. It is not a matter of exclusion.

Mrs. Campbell: What was his experience in the daycare field?

Mr. Martel: I find it strange that the person who was the most senior person responsible for daycare was excluded. It is beyond my comprehension as to why. It really is.

Miss Crittenden: I think you are going back two deputy ministers ago. Mr. McLellan was the senior person in the division of children's services, and I see nothing illogical in that appointment. But, as I say, it is going back two deputies ago.

Mr. Martel: You don't see anything illogical about excluding the most knowledgeable person on a policy involving daycare centres, about excluding from the study the person most responsible for it in the province?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I really want to indicate there was not an exclusion. When an executive director has a director on his staff, and that person is appointed to the task force, they have the input from that director. This was a broad ranging study of many things, but there was no exclusion.

Mr. Martel: The main study was day nurseries, and that the director for day nurseries would be excluded says a good deal for the report that was ultimately presented to the cabinet to consider, and

ultimately the programme that was announced the other day. That you would exclude the person who has done the most work—and I am not discrediting Mr. McLellan at all. I don't know what his knowledge is in the field. I am just saying it is offensive to me. It would be offensive to me if I were in that role as the chief person for a programme, and it was developed, and I was excluded from it. You can say it is not exclusion. I want to tell you, in my opinion it is. That is like establishing a programme on nuclear physics and going out to get the town drunk to be on it.

Mrs. Campbell: An unfortunate comparison. You don't think he meant the task force?

Mr. Martel: I am sorry, I don't mean any reflection on Mr. McLellan at all. I make the point that when you are discussing nuclear physics you go and get the nuclear physicist. You don't go and get somebody else to discuss nuclear physics, do you? And when you are discussing day nurseries, you take that person who is in charge of day nurseries. You don't go somewhere else.

Mrs. Campbell: Not in this government. You never plan anything. You announce things and wonder why you can't make it work.

Mr. Martel: And so the statement in the Globe is fairly accurate. It is obvious to me why the minister doesn't allow the staff to answer. Because, in fact, he knows full well that the statistics indicated by the Association for Early Childhood Education would be contradictory to him.

I suppose Miss Stapleford has worked with that group in the past. She would probably have been involved in some of this preparation—this goes back a year—in assisting these people because she is one of the acknowledged experts in day nurseries in the province. There is no disputing it. And for you to exclude her, I suspect her figures would show up very close to this.

You also don't have anything with respect to money in here, on how it will be allocated. You don't tell who is going to be allowed to get extra financial assistance, or how you will help the group most affected, the \$6,000 to \$9,000 families who are in a position to have enough income to support themselves but not enough to provide day nurseries. In this statement, it's not there.

In fact, it is a mish-mash that you threw together on the eve of the estimates to be some sort of face-saving grace. Particularly

when one considers the great announcements in 1971, about all that you were going to do for day nurseries. In fact, it hasn't increased one jot.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In all fairness, Mr. Chairman, I say to the hon. member that the Metro work group came before us, I believe, in April, and it was mentioned at that time that this was being considered, and we had no idea at that time what their ideas would be on.

Mr. Martel: I know what the Metro work group's opinion of this government is.

Mrs. Campbell: So do I.

Mr. Martel: It is not very complimentary.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I just mentioned that this policy statement had not been decided at the last minute; it was being planned for quite some time.

Mr. Martel: Yes, it has been planned all right, as I said—

Mrs. Campbell: In limbo.

Mr. Martel: —some night, over a cocktail. The royal commission on the status of women say they are—and a couple of years ago they were all talking about kids under the age of six. We are talking 455,000 just in those two categories. We are not talking about, as your report does, those over six years of age. In fact, you've totally ignored their needs.

The recommendation for child-care boards across the province to include, as my colleague says, an integrated system across the province isn't there. If it isn't there, you are going to have a hodge-podge of daycare centres established across the province with nothing connecting them at all, because you don't announce any type of umbrella operation to ensure that they are all working in the same area and developing, possibly—and this is for the minister—the type of diversification which we called for.

No one is suggesting they should all be similar. In fact, conversely they can't be because of the makeup of this province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, on that point we will be assessing the needs of each application—

Mr. Martel: Yes, I know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —whether it is from the municipality or an Indian band or an association.

Mr. Martel: How do you ensure a development right across the province? Do you think it is going to spring up by itself? My God, in places like North Bay—and we were there recently as a mini-caucus—they are fighting like hell to get one day nursery agreement with the municipality of North Bay, a city of 60,000 or 70,000. They can't get it, and you're telling me that there is development in this province. You don't even have the tools in place to ensure that it develops.

Mr. Laughren: Or Ottawa-Carleton.

Mr. Martel: Everything has got to come from local initiative or it doesn't develop.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Martel: You don't have sophistication maybe in some communities that realize the need. In Sudbury they just recently attempted to buy a building in an area where the majority of the women are working mothers whose husbands have separated from them, and the regional council turned it down. That would have allowed the women an opportunity to go out and earn an income and have their children properly looked after, and the council turned it down. You have nothing in place to ensure that it develops properly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman. In all fairness, by our legislation we can now fund parent co-ops. If the municipality decides it does not wish to have a day nursery, the parents can get together and we will fund parent co-ops. This is one of the programmes.

Mr. Laughren: What does that have to do with the working mother?

Mr. Martel: Sure, the mother can spend her evenings, after she has finished working all day and comes home to do her housework with no husband there, going out to plan a co-op day nursery. Who are you trying to kid? Where does she find the time? You don't have an instrument or any apparatus in place to guarantee that there will be a development right across this province. You have nothing in there about transportation, not a thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, on the subject of transportation, we subsidize at 80 per cent now. We are doing this.

Mr. Martel: For whom?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Under our Day Nurseries Act. This is part of the operating expenses and it's funded at 80 per cent.

Mr. Martel: Transportation for day nurseries for kids?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, and I can stand to be corrected.

Mr. Martel: Since when?

Mr. Haggerty: There are a lot of people who are not aware of it.

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are doing it; we are paying for it.

Mr. Martel: Who knows about it?

Mrs. Campbell: Who is doing it?

Mr. Laughren: Does your staff know about that?

Miss Crittenden: I can't tell you how many, Mr. Chairman, but I do remember being asked, I think it was by Blenheim or Chatham, to approve the transportation costs, because there was a bus that was being used and they were fairly high transportation costs, but it is certainly being done.

Mr. Martel: Co-op Day Nurseries have just been turned down. They went to the school board in Sudbury and asked if the school board at least would supply the costs of the school bus, for Co-op Day Nurseries, using the same school buses that were being operated by the school board. They were turned down flat.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is the co-op in Sudbury?

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, they have a member there who certainly is not bashful; so if the member will raise it—

Mr. Martel: I raised the matter last year and I don't know whether there has been a change in the regulations, but I'd like to see the regulations with respect to subsidizing children 80 per cent to get to day nurseries. If you could supply me with a copy of that, I would appreciate that.

Mrs. Campbell: I would too, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Then I could pass it around.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would be pleased, Mr. Chairman, to make it available to Mr. Martel and Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Martel: Of the 12,000 children being subsidized, how many are getting the full subsidy?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: About 22 per cent.

Mr. Martel: About 22 per cent are getting full subsidy. Boy, we are really spending a lot of money in Sudbury. How much are we subsidizing? Let's find that out. What is the cost of subsidization for working families? We want to get at them.

I'm glad the member for Kingston and the Islands is here, as he'll appreciate this. There are 12,000 and only 22 per cent are getting fully subsidized. We'll see how many are getting assistance in the province. We're talking about a province with one million working poor.

Mr. Apps: That means there's a lot of good volunteers working pretty hard too.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: How many are getting full subsidy?

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: What was the cost of subsidization for kids in the province last year?

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to get five cents worth in here some place.

Mr. Martel: You'll get it when I'm finished.

Mr. Laughren: You have to wait your turn too, Ellis.

Mr. Martel: I waited for an hour and a half—

Mr. Morningstar: I've waited all night here. Are you going to rehash, rehash, rehash. Jesus, we've listened to this committee for three hours and he's said the same things over and over again, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will definitely have that information for Mr. Martel. If the Chair would allow in the meantime, Mr.—

Mr. Martel: Oh, sure. Let him have his say. He'll tell us how great it is in the Province of Ontario and the great city of Welland.

Mr. Morningstar: I just want to say—I don't know what you mean by this cutoff or cut in. But we had a day centre established in Welland at the request of the municipality there, in 1973—

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sure.

Mr. Morningstar: We don't hear any complaints whatsoever. It's working out wonderfully. I thought you people should know about it.

Mr. Martel: How many kids in it, Ellis?

Mr. Morningstar: Oh, I can't count them all. A great number of them.

Mr. Martel: Tell us how many.

Mr. Morningstar: I don't go down there every day and count them.

Mr. Martel: You've got a lot to say—tell us how many are there.

Mrs. Campbell: He hasn't the faintest idea.

Mr. Morningstar: Dozens of them.

Mr. Martel: How many dozens?

Mr. Morningstar: Come over and count them then.

Mr. Martel: Right. And base that on the needs in the city of Welland. Tell us how many need help in Welland and aren't getting it. Maybe you might look at that.

Mr. Morningstar: This is a great government. They're looking after the little people.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, while you're looking up these things, could I also—

Mr. Morningstar: I know we can't satisfy you.

Mrs. Campbell: —ask that you look up the criteria so that we know what the criteria will be for those new applicants?

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. I wonder, is the answer ready, Mr. Minister?

An hon. member: Coming.

Mr. Martel: Oh, coming. Did your computer break down? We have to have some type of modular—

Mr. Laughren: The best of all possible worlds, eh, Ellis?

Mr. Morningstar: Sure, great government. Can't beat it. They wouldn't be here for 25 years if they weren't.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, while we're waiting I would like to pay special tribute to Miss Stapleford for the wonderful work she's doing in Big Trout Lake. That's the only daycare centre in my riding other than Geraldton. They're doing a marvellous job, the capital work is already completed and they're just in the process of hiring staff.

Mr. Haggerty: He just killed everything you said, Elie.

Mr. Stokes: No, no. I am paying tribute to Miss Stapleford and her staff. They're doing an excellent job there. All we need is more of them.

Mrs. Campbell: You're continuing to ignore her. How does women's services handle this kind of a situation, could the deputy answer that? I think a woman is being humiliated here tonight and I hope you're taking cognizance of it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the municipally operated nurseries will be receiving, in this fiscal year, \$5,531,000; nurseries for the retarded, \$3,252,000; the purchase of services, \$3,378,000; and nurseries for Indian bands, \$653,000.

Mr. Martel: That not what I'm asking.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and day nurseries board of review. \$8,000.

Mr. Martel: That's not what I'm asking. I'm asking for a breakdown on what portion of the expenditures went for subsidizing kids. Not the operating costs; you have an operating cost. The actual subsidy to parents or to kids—direct cash. You're telling me that 12,000 kids got \$12 million?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No.

Mr. Martel: No. The figures you just read very quickly add up to \$12 million, if my mathematics are correct.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, the total amount is \$12,823,000.

Mr. Martel: Twelve thousand people got subsidized. What was the cost to the province for the subsidy of 12,000 kids?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We can get that information, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: That's what I want.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I did give the purchasing of services of \$3,378,000.

Mr. Martel: That's what it is, \$3 million—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is \$3,378,000.

Mr. Martel: That is a \$3,378,000 subsidy for the working poor. That's a great boost, isn't it? So your total cost of subsidization indicates—you know what it indicates to me? If you are spending \$12 million on day nurseries and 27,000 are paying their own way, then 12,000 are getting subsidized to the tune of over \$3 million—in fact, the working poor aren't deriving benefits from the plan at all.

In relationship to the actual number of the poor, as opposed to middle income and upper income, those people in the province who are deriving the benefits from day nursery programmes are those who have the money. That is what is happening in the province.

Mr. Morningstar: Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is why, with the new programme, we will be providing more assistance to low-wage families.

Mr. Martel: No, because, Mr. Minister, out of your \$15 million announcement—which is a one-shot deal, I suspect—about \$10 million is going to capital and \$5 million is going to subsidization. And that's just not subsidization directly to the working poor, but to operating costs of all day nurseries. In fact, the working poor will not be the ones benefitting from the day nursery plan.

This was discovered in New York, by the way, that those who enjoyed the benefit of day nurseries were not those who most needed it, the working poor. It was the middle income and the upper middle income groups which derived the most benefits. It is obvious that the same thing is occurring in Ontario.

Mr. Laughren: That's why it doesn't work.

Mr. Martel: That is what is happening in Ontario. There are 27,000 who don't get any subsidization and 12,000 who do. What you have happening is those who can afford to pay are the ones who are making use of daycare. And those who can't afford to pay—and they represent the overwhelming majority in this province—aren't making use of daycare. Your programme isn't going to do a thing to improve the situation.

We are talking about a province in which your own report to the Senate committee indicated a million people at least were in the working poor category—and there were only 12,000 subsidized to the tune of \$3.3 million.

And yet we have got day nurseries two-

thirds filled by the people who are paying the shots themselves. I would like to see that broken down. I would like to see the income range of the 27,000 to see how many can afford well beyond any means test that you have. I would suspect that you will find the group that flapped out again is the \$6,000 to \$9,000 group. It is those with over \$10,000 earnings who are making maximum use of the daycare service being offered. When you listen to the member for Kingston and the Islands and the member for—

Mr. Morningstar: Welland.

Mr. Martel: —Welland—wherever he is from—that, in fact, it isn't those who need it most that are getting the services, it is those who need it the least. Your programme isn't going to do a thing to change it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But, Mr. Chairman, this is one of the main thrusts of the new programme.

Mr. Martel: Your thrust is \$10 million in capital placement for 4,000 more kids, and it isn't even going to reverse that trend which sees 66 per cent, or 27,000, who can afford to go. I say if you were to look at the income group for those 27,000, I would venture to say they are all the over-\$10,000 group—or nearly all the over-\$10,000 group.

The money of the province isn't being meted out to meet the needs of the needy; it is for the middle and upper middle income groups. Now give me a breakdown of the salary range of those 27,000 kids in daycare services.

Mr. Laughren: Right on again.

Mr. Martel: Give me the breakdown of who is utilizing the services.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We can try to provide the member with that information, Mr. Chairman, but I don't believe that we have this readily available.

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you, Mr. Minister, that this daycare programme is a dismal plot. The \$15 million you are adding might add 4,000 places at most and I suspect that there is only \$5 million for all operating grants, not just subsidization. In fact, as it indicates now, the working poor will get \$3 million out of that programme as it is of the \$12 million. That's a quarter. A lot more than a quarter of the population of this province can't afford to have daycare centres, and I don't think your programme is going to help one jot to change that, not one jot.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, that is your opinion.

Mr. Martel: That is my opinion based on your figures.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know where you got your figures of \$10 million for capital and \$5 million—

Mr. Martel: That's what the policy minister has stated.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You said up to \$15 million—

Mr. Martel: No, no. Out in the hall the other day when she was doing a television programme after her announcement, the provincial secretary indicated that capital was going to be \$10 million and there was going to be about \$5 million for operating costs. Now the minister is here. If she wants to say I am wrong, that she didn't make that statement, fine, I will accept it. She was in a debate with the member for Scarborough West (Mr. Lewis)—and the Provincial Secretary for Social Development.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Brunelle.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We know, Mr. Chairman, that there will be, as indicated, up to \$15 million. As indicated, I have written letters to the various organizations and we will know some time soon what are the demands and what are the needs.

Mr. Martel: You don't know that now? You mean you don't know what the demands in this province are?

Mr. Laughren: That's pretty obvious.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we have disagreements with you. I know you people have all the answers and—

Mr. Martel: We don't have all the answers, but we are just using your own figures.

Mr. Foulds: We are just raising the right questions.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We don't know right now just how many applications—

Mr. Martel: You didn't read the figures in this blue book?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This we know. Are you not referring to the new programme?

Mr. Martel: I am referring to both the overall needs of the province and what's in here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Be fair in your remarks.

Mr. Martel: I am being fair. I am being fair, Mr. Minister. Your programme now for this year is \$12 million. Exclude the minister's statement the other day. About \$12 million. Of the \$12 million, roughly \$3.7 million goes to subsidize the working poor.

Mrs. Campbell: It's \$3.3 million.

Mr. Martel: About that. About a quarter of it goes to subsidize the working poor. That means \$9 million, roughly, goes somewhere else. The overwhelming majority of kids in the daycare programme, in fact, pay their own way. I am saying to you that if we are only subsidizing by \$3.3 million or \$3.7 million, in fact, we are hardly subsidizing any of the working poor if we are subsidizing 12,000 kids.

The minister made a statement the other day that there would be \$15 million more; \$10 million of it, as I understand it in discussions with the leader of this party, for capital and \$5 million for operating grants. That isn't even broken down. There is nothing in the statement. You put it all together you have got the overwhelming majority of people using day nurseries, private nurseries, it is 27,000; half of that is subsidized.

In fact, most of the money for daycare at the present time is going into day nurseries in which people can afford to pay the shot. Two-thirds of the kids in day nurseries are there because their parents can afford them. We think we are spending a lot of money for the working poor, when in fact a majority of it is not going to this use. The majority of the use of daycare centres today is for people who in fact can afford to pay the full shot.

Of the \$12 million, only \$3.3 million goes for the working poor, which indicates to me that it is not the poor who are getting the benefit of the programme. And here we are arguing that it should be changed at that level. In fact, you have colleagues over there who don't even want to look at the figures to realize that most of the money in daycare is for those who need it least. I am not saying they don't need it. Using the member for Kingston and the Islands' own statement a moment ago, it is in those homes where you can notice the difference, yet those aren't the homes that are being subsidized today.

Mr. Apps: Just a minute now, let me correct the hon. member. In municipality-run daycare centres, I understand that all the

youngsters there would qualify under your terms as the working poor.

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. Apps: Yes.

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. Apps: Yes. I will confirm that to you tomorrow, but it's my understanding that this is what that particular daycare centre is all about.

Mr. Martel: How many kids, Syl?

Mr. Apps: I would say there would probably be 30 or 35. This is a municipally-operated daycare centre which was introduced a couple of years ago on the winter works programme, and which had to have the approval of the municipality to go ahead anyway. It went ahead and all the youngsters there are the kind that you are talking about.

Mr. Martel: All of them? Thirty kids in the entire city of Kingston?

Mr. Apps: Just a minute. That is one and there is an additional one. The other one I was talking about is operated in the Baptist church; the one I have a great deal of knowledge of, has, I think, anywhere from 40 to 50 youngsters. I will confirm those figures to you as well. They aren't subsidized at all, but they will be helped I hope by the new programme that the minister is providing.

Then there is another daycare centre that is a combination of the two. They have some that are subsidized, and some where they pay their own way. So if you take the three of them, and if you take 100 per cent for the three, probably 75 per cent is for youngsters who are being subsidized.

Mr. Martel: But have you looked at this book at all?

Mr. Apps: I'm not talking about that book. I'm talking about the three homes that I mentioned previously. I'll confirm these figures to you, but I would think that at least 70 per cent to 75 per cent of those youngsters—

Mr. Martel: At the same time you are confirming that, will you look at the minister's own statement as it's broken down? You will find that less than one-third of the kids are being subsidized. It leaves a very simple mathematical conclusion: that in fact the majority of money in daycare doesn't go to the needy. The majority of money in daycare goes to other than daycare people.

Mr. Apps: The only thing I can tell you is the experience that we have in Kingston, where the majority of money does go to the needy.

Mr. Martel: I am telling you what goes on in the province.

Mr. Apps: I'm not that conversant with what goes on in the province.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, may I have one question before we adjourn?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Martel: We'll still be on this tomorrow; I'm not going to yield.

Mrs. Campbell: I am asking my question only to enable the officials to have the information available, Mr. Chairman. In connection with the new programme and the applications which are being invited by the minister in all these letters he has been writing until 1 o'clock in the morning, could I know what the criteria will be for assistance to these various groups? I think that is important, because the difficulty with this statement is that it doesn't give you any detail at all.

Mr. Martel: It's a superfluous document.

Mrs. Campbell: Will that be available for tomorrow, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Martel: Don't hold your breath, Margaret.

Mrs. Campbell: It may be that the cabinet won't let us have that either.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, June 12, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1974

The committee met at 2:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES (continued)

Vote 2603:

Mr. Chairman: Order, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Martel.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): I am just waiting for an answer. I requested some information late last night at the adjournment on the amount of funding that went toward the subsidization of the working poor specifically how much went to subsidize the 12,000 kids who were in day nurseries.

Mr. Chairman: Are those answers available, Mr. Minister?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, I would like to give the following figures about the operating subsidies as indicated in the book here. One category is the municipally-operated nurseries, \$5,531,300. The second category is the nurseries for the retarded, including the development centres, \$3,252,300. The third category would be nurseries for Indian children, \$653,800.

Mr. Martel: How much was that figure?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The nurseries for the Indian children, \$653,800. The fourth classification is the purchase of services; these are group daycare and private home daycare, \$3,378,400. That makes a total of \$12,815,800. The total amount of the \$12,815,800 represents subsidies to be paid to organizations for the delivery of daycare services to children of parents having financial need.

In the case of nurseries for the retarded, the amount the parents contribute toward the cost of the care provided is 6.45 per cent.

In the municipally-operated nursery, the sample of 840 cases out of 1,612 cases in the municipality of Metro Toronto, shows the following: 82.74 per cent of the parents contribute up to 25 cents of the per diem rate—from nothing up to 25 cents of the per diem

rate; 8.10 per cent contribute from 30 cents to \$1; 7.38 per cent contribute from \$1.05 to \$2; 0.83 per cent contribute \$2.05 to \$3; 0.71 per cent contribute \$3.05 to \$4, and 0.24 per cent contribute \$4.05 up to \$10.

In nurseries for Indians, 22 per cent of the children are fully subsidized while the remainder are all partially subsidized. In the purchase of services area, the amount of \$3,378,400 is for both fully and partially subsidized children. In this area 22 per cent are partially subsidized while 78 per cent are fully subsidized.

Since municipalities and associations for the mentally retarded are not required under the Day Nurseries Act to carry out a needs test to determine parents' ability to pay for the services provided, some municipalities do not use a needs test at all while others would use, as a yardstick, a rate which does not necessarily reflect the true cost of the service provided.

We do not have statistics on the number of parents who could pay fully for the cost of the care provided for the children, but who are charged a rate based on a figure not representative of the true cost.

Mr. Chairman: Are there further comments, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: I don't understand, really.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We would be pleased, Mr. Chairman, to make copies of this information available to the committee.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Well, look now—

Mr. Martel: I don't understand what is going on, okay? Don't panic.

Mr. Chairman: I never panic, Mr. Martel. It is a matter of, do you wish to continue your discussion or do you wish to turn it over to Mrs. Campbell or Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Martel: I am just trying to understand the figures. Is it all right with you?

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Just on a point of information, I don't want to pro-

long it but I have a question based on what you said at the outset as you gave the figures. That last figure—the \$3.3 million which is a fee for service payment; I believe all of that is subsidy—how much goes to municipal day-care, non-profit and co-op day-care, and how much of that would go to the private sector, the privately operated for profit day-care centres? How much of that money would go to the 27,000 plus children who are in the private sector?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The purchase of services—this is to the private sector—

Mr. Lewis: It is all to the private sector? All that \$3.3 million?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, both day-care and the private home day-care. That's the \$3.3 million; purchased by the municipalities.

Mr. Lewis: Presumably from the private sector. If I recall your figures, you had a total of roughly 40,000 who were involved in day care of one kind or another; 27,000-plus in the private sector; 12,000-plus in other day-care arrangements. I take it that this \$3.3 million is applied to a purchase of service arrangement for some of the 27,000? Is that fair? I'm just trying to understand what the figures mean. That's not fair?

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): That would be for the subsidized youngsters paid for by the municipalities.

Mr. Martel: No. That's what we're trying to find out, Syl.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. McLellan will elaborate on this, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. G. McLellan (Executive Director, Social Services): The \$3,378,000 is all for purchase of service by the municipalities from the private sector. And it's all for children whose families are needs-tested. So it's all for needy families. It's purchased from both the private proprietary sector and the private non-profit sector.

Mr. Martel: Have you broken that down into who gets how much? How much of that \$3,378,000 does the private profit-oriented sector get?

Mr. McLellan: I don't have those figures.

Mr. Lewis: What is the difference between that and the \$5.5 million to municipalities, Mr. McLellan? Do I take it that the \$5.5 million to municipalities, which the minister talked about, is by way of capital grants, renovation grants?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, Mr. Chairman, these are operating subsidies. The subsidies in the first category that I mentioned, the \$5,531,300, are to municipalities that are funded at 80 per cent.

Mr. Apps: There are two types.

Mr. Martel: Funded for what, though?

Mr. McLellan: Municipally operated day nurseries.

Mr. Lewis: Well, how much is paid by people who go to those municipal day-care centres?

Mr. McLellan: The figures that the minister gave earlier give you the breakdown.

Mr. Lewis: The 25-cent fee, etc.?

Mr. McLellan: That's correct. The great majority of them are subsidized either fully or to a considerable extent.

Mr. Lewis: So the \$5.5 million would go toward the operating costs of much of that subsidy, I take it?

Mr. McLellan: That's correct.

Mr. Lewis: I see.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any further questions on this vote?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): You know there are. I asked to be put down on the list. I had a question before we adjourned.

Mr. Martel: If you have \$3,378,000 for the purchase of service in the private sector and you've got them partially subsidized in the municipal sector—and only partially—what percentage of the money in day care in reality goes toward the working poor?

What bothers me, and I can't seem to get a handle on it, is that there's a lot of money there and most people are of the opinion that it's going toward the working poor or those not working at all. I want to question that a little later on, but I'm not convinced in my own mind that the majority of the money is getting to where we want it to go. I started to raise that matter last night. Does any money go to—well, most of \$3,378,000 does go to the private sector—

Mr. Apps: No, that's a mistake. That goes to the municipalities—

Mr. Martel: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is the purchase of service—

Mr. Apps: For youngsters placed in the private sector by a municipality?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Apps: Well, I think that's right, isn't it?

An hon. member: That's right.

Mr. Apps: Is that right?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Apps: Apparently municipalities operate their own; they also place children in daycare centres that are operated privately. And the \$3 million goes to—

Mr. Martel: Private.

Mr. Apps: —the private sector to pay for children sent there by the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And many of those could come from the so-called working poor.

Mr. Apps: Most of them; I guess all of them do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A great majority.

Mr. Martel: What do you contribute? In your blue book you have the breakdown on day nurseries in the private sector, indicating 27,032 children there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What page is that on?

Mr. Martel: On page 90.

Mr. Chairman: Page 90 in the other book, not in yours, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, in fact I think we were right, Mr. McLellan, because you have divided it into private nurseries without agreements with municipalities, 27,000 kids; private nurseries under agreements with municipalities, 3,900.

Mr. McLellan: Yes, I was looking at it in terms of the number of children subsidized, which—

Mr. Lewis: I see.

Mr. McLellan: —breaks down roughly the same way, but in a different breakdown.

Mr. Lewis: I follow you.

Mr. McLellan: It's about 13,027 in terms of subsidized and non-subsidized.

Mr. Martel: Is it safe to assume that those nurseries without agreements with munic-

ipalities, which represent 27,000 kids, don't get one cent from the government of Ontario?

Mr. McLellan: Yes.

Mr. Martel: They don't get any money at all? So that in effect the \$12 million in the programme goes in some form of subsidy to the kids who are being subsidized in one shape or another. Some of it goes to the private sector and some of it to the municipally operated daycare centres.

That's what I'm trying to get a handle on. That's what I was trying to get at last night.

Mr. Apps: I think in some cases these private ones you are talking about are non-profit daycare centres.

Mr. Martel: Oh yes. Right. What I'm trying to separate, Syl, is where the money goes. Who does it in fact benefit? When one looks at all of these figures with relationship to daycare centres, in fact, the government's contribution toward daycare centres is to the tune of about 12,000 kids a year, while the pressing need in this province is for anywhere—giving a conservative figure—from 150,000 to maybe 200,000 placements. The rest is already in the private sector or the public sector through co-ops and everything else. But in effect the government's contribution in this field is very minimal, in terms of placements.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When the member says very minimal, Mr. Chairman, as I indicated yesterday there will be up to \$30 million in this year's estimates.

Mr. Martel: In terms of placements for kids though, the government—I guess the reason I'm pursuing this is that the member for Kingston and the Islands thought, or seemed to give the impression last night, that the government shouldn't take the total responsibility for daycare centres. In fact what I'm driving at is that for over two-thirds of the kids in daycare centres today, the government has no input at all.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you know, Mr. Martel, it is now possible to fund for capital as well as operating subsidies, parent co-ops, all sorts of—

Mrs. Campbell: How is it possible now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: Has that been improved?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: By the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The legislation was amended, Mrs. Campbell, in June; the regulations were passed and are in force now. We have several applications from parent co-ops and other organizations—there are parent co-ops and associations for the physically retarded—and also in the educational field, maybe from universities, so there will be other classes eligible.

Mr. Apps: As I understand this now, 30 per cent of the youngsters in day nurseries are subsidized to some extent by the government, either through municipally operated day nurseries or by private day nurseries which are taking some people from the municipalities. Seventy per cent of the youngsters in day nurseries now are in private nurseries without any government money and, I take it, are paid for by the people who are sending the youngsters there.

The problem, as I see it, is that beyond this 30 per cent or 12,000 there are many more who need this type of service who, at the present time don't have it. As I understand it too, the statement that was given by the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mrs. Birch) would indicate that more money would be made available to help provide day nursery service for those people who need the subsidization and can't pay for it themselves. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right. This is the intent of the announcement of up to \$15 million—

Mr. Martel: Yes, but only \$10 million of it is capital.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that there has been, as Mr. Martel indicates, a fixed position—if I may use that term—that \$10 million should be for capital and \$5 million for operating subsidies.

Mr. Lewis: It was categorically stated by Mrs. Birch—who may since have changed her mind. But outside the Legislature, both to me and to the press, she simply said: \$10 million capital for renovation as well as new facilities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the statement, you know, Mr. Lewis, the breakdown is not mentioned. As I said earlier yesterday—

Mr. Martel: But if two-thirds is supposed to be capital, you have got very little left to subsidize those kids who haven't got the service.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As indicated in the statement, we hope to use existing premises as much as possible and to renovate them.

Mr. Martel: But that's immaterial.

Mrs. Campbell: That is for capital construction.

Mr. Martel: That's immaterial; that is still capital construction. Two-thirds of what you are allocating is for capital construction. You are going to put in another \$5 million. If it's costing \$12 million now to subsidize 12,000 kids—\$5 million more means what?

Mr. Apps: Are you asking me?

Mr. Martel: Yes, you or the minister. What does it mean? It means relatively few kids are going to be subsidized—despite the announcement. If you've got 12,000 kids and it's costing roughly \$12 million, then we are lucky if there is going to be another 5,000 subsidized.

Mr. Apps: Yes, I would assume that the capital expenditures would be made or given to those organizations who are providing nursery service for those who need it. You say the working poor should be among them. I don't know what the ministry's is, but my own personal opinion would be that this should be designated only for those municipalities with facilities for looking after children from the working poor who have to have some subsidization.

I don't know whether that's the case or not, but it would seem to me to be a logical situation. It would have to be, because you can't give the money to private nursery schools.

Mrs. Campbell: How could that be when at Scarborough there are Indians in there; there are the mentally retarded and physically disabled?

Mr. Martel: But you have got maybe 3,000 placements altogether, so what's the real—

Mr. Apps: The point is, Mr. Chairman, that it's more money than was made available before; and if it's directed toward that end, it's going to be better than it was previously.

Mr. Martel: But it is going to get hung up.

Mr. Apps: It may not be as adequate as we might like it to be, but I guess within the money that they have, this is one way in which they are hoping to increase the number of youngsters who need this type of service where they can't afford it.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Could we have a little order?

Mr. Martel: I just think, Mr. Chairman, there has got to be another way. Last year, and you agreed to it, I had tried desperately to get two high schools to establish daycare centres, and they opted out, by and large. But they are going to in 1975; I think it's moved past the stage where we can wait. I think that you, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, must insist that in the curriculum in every high school there is—call it what you want—an education programme involving children which includes a day nursery and the students or the kiddies from a cross-section of the community. You have the staff there, the facilities there, and the home economics teacher, who would be teaching the young students at the school. They would actually be preparing meals for kiddies. You would have the boys in the shop who would actually be making chairs, tables, equipment, lamps, or something useful—and that's all that goes on.

Mrs. Campbell: Stereotyping again.

Mr. Martel: You would have the school nurse already there. You would have the students who were in high school who are going on into the field of social work, who are going on into medicine, who are going on into any number of fields. You would also have the capital construction overcome. There would not be a need for capital construction. There would not be a need, outside of maybe one person in each school, who would have graduated through the course at Guelph. You would have all of the students from grade 9 on—the majority of whom baby-sit—under the supervision of people who are qualified. You would have home economics people there.

I think that if we mean business, Mr. Minister, we should no longer play around with the teaching profession. In the Sudbury area, for example, we have a community high school just opened up; it's designated as a community high school. It has a swimming pool; it has the whole business but that principal turned down an educational programme involving young children in a day nursery. Out of the 14 principals in the high schools, we can only get one who's lukewarm about the whole proposition.

They are doing it in the United States in 200 high schools. I say the time has come, if we are sincere, for you and the Minister of Education to sit down and say, "Now every high school will offer this course" just as they do English, Latin and French. You utilize the facilities there—the home-ec room; there is a place for the kids to play; a gym; the whole business—which can be worked right into the curriculum. Call it a parent-

student or early education programme; call it anything you want. It makes abundant sense. The facilities, when we take out \$15 million—

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): But your party is opposed to compulsory subjects in the high schools.

Mr. Martel: I didn't say it would be compulsory.

Mr. B. Newman: You're trying to make it compulsory so that everyone has to take it.

Mr. Martel: I did not say it should be compulsory. I didn't say that for one second. If you want to read the newspaper, you read the newspaper.

Mr. B. Newman: I can listen to what you're saying and read the newspaper, too.

Mr. Martel: If you want to interject, then listen to what I am saying. I said that every high school would offer the course just as they do English, Latin, French, algebra, geometry and so on.

Mr. B. Newman: What do they drop?

Mr. Martel: They offer the course. Now stop playing games. If you want to play little games, go out in the hall.

Mr. B. Newman: You can go out in the hall, too.

Mr. Martel: I haven't got time. I want to talk to the minister; I don't want to talk to you.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): You are not back in the classroom now.

Mr. Martel: It seems to me, Mr. Minister, everything is there.

When we take the \$15 million that's being added to the programme, and you realize that \$10 million is going for capital and maybe \$4 million for subsidy—because we have to pay for it—we are better off using everything that is already there. The cost would be that one extra staff person, maybe, because you already have people under contract in the high schools, such as the home-ec teacher who would be helping prepare meals and so on.

I think we have reached the stage when we get serious about it and we say, with the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells), this course will be offered in every high school. It is optional for the students but it will be offered. We will help the Ministry of Educa-

tion to devise the minimum standards of the curriculum for that course.

I suspect that, instead of talking about bringing in 2,000 or 3,000 or 4,000 kids with \$15 million, for the same type of money and the number of high schools across this province—I'm not sure how many we are talking about. Maybe Mr. Gordon can tell us how many high schools there are in the province; I am sure he worked in that area; some rough figure.

Mr. A. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister, Programme Development): About 750.

Mr. Martel: About 750. Let's say we put 30 kids or 20 children in each; we are talking about the placement of 15,000 kids in one shot, at least; a minimum.

Mr. Gordon: Yes.

Mr. Martel: I think if we are serious about it we should move in that direction under the properly trained people and we stop playing games. The teaching profession might not like it very much; it is obvious from the Sudbury experience. Actually the principals are frightened of it; that, I think, is the problem. They are not sure what it is all about and so there is a hesitancy to move ahead in the field. I think if we want to overcome this and we want to involve young people with the very young, the kids of two, three, four and five years old, there is a way of doing it.

There are other factors involved. In the past, the families helped a great deal; the grandparents, the aunts and the uncles but with society so flexible and mobile today that family relationship isn't there.

I suspect it would be a lot more than 15,000 but I think we shouldn't wait any longer. The minister in her statement said we wanted flexibility. High schools are now designed to meet the needs of the specific area they draw students from; you should cater to that in each of the high schools and I think we then get on with the job.

The second type I would like to suggest you might consider, Mr. Minister, is the establishment of daycare centres at plants. Plants like—I don't want to use Dare Foods; it's not a good example—Christie, Brown and Co., maybe, where much of the work force is women. You eliminate the transportation problem. The mother brings the child with her to work. The daycare centre is established there, so she leaves the child, does her day's work, picks the child up at the end of the day and there is no transportation problem for us. Also, the mother is close by in the event something happens.

If you want to innovate and experiment, there are all kinds of ways; but it seems to me that what I suggested last night holds true and what my colleague from Nickel Belt (Mr. Laughren) said holds true, that we must have a network of daycare centres in the community at places where people need them, and at places where they can become useful for early education for future adults and so on. I suggest that you have to get on with the business, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Are you through with your remarks?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I can just make some brief remarks, Mr. Chairman, I am in agreement with what the hon. member is saying and I wish to commend him. I think members will agree that we have co-operated when they have brought things to our attention.

I wish to mention just briefly an early childhood education conference which was held in Toronto on April 27, 1974. Miss Stapleford, our special consultant, sent me quite a report. I would like to read, briefly, a couple of short paragraphs.

This conference was sponsored by the early childhood education committee of the Ontario Teachers' Federation. This committee has been in existence since 1969 and consists of a group of teachers from elementary and secondary schools who are interested in promoting all aspects of early childhood education in the school system. The conference was intended to bring together representatives from education, community and social services, high schools and high school students and the public in order to review the potentials and problems of establishing nurseries in high schools.

Two facets of the benefits of nurseries being located in high schools were brought out by various participants. The first one is the opportunity to teach young people to be good parents when they found their families. The second main aspect was the suitability of the location to offer a high standard of daycare to families living near the high school. [It goes on, and Miss Stapleford mentions here on the last page:] The early childhood education committee plans to report on this meeting to the board of governors of the Ontario Teachers' Federation with a view to furthering the idea that the high schools are strategic places in which to teach child development to young people and to have demonstration

nurseries and good daycare. [She ends up by saying:] My feeling was that this one-day conference was a definite step forward in bringing about the use of high schools as a setting for daycare centres.

I agree that we should be providing leadership in this area, and we will be in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, the school boards and other. There is certainly a definite need for daycare centres in high schools. I think it should be optional but there should be an educational programme to show the value.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I agree that all the courses the kids at the high school take should be optional. All I say is that the high schools should offer those courses. I don't know how many will take it, but I suspect a goodly number. The option must be on the curriculum for them to have the option. As I say, I saw reluctance in the 14 high schools in Sudbury. I am sure that the principals were frightened of them and of the prospect or the concept. I met Mrs. Bernier, from your staff, and Mr. Tuttle, one of the principals, and we spent three or four hours with them. We obtained the documents of the various curricula being used in the United States. There seemed to be a tremendous reservation. Mr. Tuttle, at least, was willing to look at it. The other 13 principals turned it down flat. One of them was in charge of a community high school, if you could imagine, and he turned it down cold. When you build a \$4-million high school and call it a community high school and then you opt out, I suggest that we have to get down to business with the Minister of Education to ensure that it goes ahead.

Your staff, because it has the expertise and has qualified people in day nurseries, should assist the Ministry of Education in working with the teachers' federation to establish the basic core of the curriculum which would be offered. Then you put it into the high schools as an option. There are so many valuable things in it one wonders how we've overlooked it for so long.

I appreciate what the minister did last year. It is certainly not his fault that we haven't got two of them established in Sudbury. You can see there is tremendous resistance there at this stage; I have sent you copies of the letters and the minister is aware of the rejection at this point. They are saying, "We'll do it in 1975." Although we were meeting last fall which gave them a year to plan a curriculum they still aren't ready to move for another year. I'm not sure if they are willing to move at all as a result of my

last letter in which I told the principals' association I thought they didn't realize their responsibility to the community when 13 out of 14 opted to stay out.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, are you through with your remarks at the present?

Mr. Martel: No, I have a couple of other points on FBA recipients and general welfare recipients. A statement I have from some mothers—I'm trying to find it quickly, Mr. Minister—here it is:

Most daycare centres have what they call an agreement with Metro Toronto. This means that children in need can have their fees wholly or partly subsidized. However, women on mother's allowances can't have their children subsidized unless they have a letter from the Children's Aid Society or a medical authority saying in effect that they are unable to look after them.

Naturally we can't afford the fees which are approximately \$100 even if we can find space in the centre near us. Most half-day programmes are also closed to women on mother's allowances although some children are subsidized in a few nursery schools. Metro won't take out an agreement with the majority of half-daycare programmes. You may be subsidized for daycare if you want to go back to school. You may also get a subsidy if you want to look for a job. However, your subsidy will be cut off if you don't find a job within a fairly short time, usually three weeks to a month.

What gives? What gives with this group? Many of them are mother-led families who have the children with them 24 hours a day. If they go shopping, if they visit friends, they don't have the money for a baby-sitter and they have to take the kids with them. It gives that woman no relief whatsoever, as my colleague from Nickel Belt said; if you are stuck with the kids constantly 24 hours a day, what does it do for these women?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this was a statement by whom?

Mr. Martel: A brief on daycare being circulated to all the members of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Who was it sent by? Who is the author?

Mr. Martel: It's an organization, a group of women, who are putting forth five proposals: one on income, which we have discussed and the right to retain more; one on rental freezes—it's the Women's Action Group, I guess that is the name.

Mrs. Campbell: It's a spinoff from the Anti-Poverty Coalition.

Mr. Martel: Right. Why it is that these mothers are excluded? Under what legislation is it that they can't get assistance? It boggles the mind that Metro Toronto, I suppose Sudbury, the Soo and so on, would have the same policy. Is it because they are getting government assistance and, therefore, they are home all day that their children can't be subsidized for daycare? Is that what is behind it? I suspect that's what it is.

Mr. Haggerty: Maybe we should give the mothers more money and let them look after the children at home.

Mr. Martel: But they do need a break.

Mr. Haggerty: Maybe it would be cheaper in the long run; less costly.

Mr. Martel: Those kids are kids who see tremendous poverty. Why aren't they getting assistance to have the kids in daycare centres to give them a break, to let them go shopping and so on?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Because one of the main benefits, or aims rather, of daycare centres is with reference to single mothers; it's good for them and, of course, the children themselves. As was indicated yesterday, it is certainly one of the many benefits that prevents child abuse. Mothers get frustrated if they are tied down all day.

Mr. Martel: But they are not being allowed in. They are not getting subsidized, Mr. Minister. Maybe Mr. McLellan or somebody could tell me what is going on, because I am surprised.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I find it hard to understand—

Mr. Martel: This is what it says—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't have the figures with me, but I am sure the expenditures of Metro Toronto for daycare services are substantial.

Mr. Martel: But they are being excluded, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Martel, could I ask—

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment on this? I don't know, but I would take it that the allowance given to the mothers takes into consideration the fact they are going to stay home and look after their children. Is that correct?

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, surely that isn't correct.

Mr. Martel: Let's assume that you are right.

Mr. Apps: Is it or not? It is the same thing with any mother, whether the family has an income of \$3,000 or \$10,000; the children are still at home. When they go shopping they have to take their children with them. It is the same thing. But I think the premises must be based on the fact that the allowance to the mother is given partly to allow her to stay at home and look after her children. Therefore, she doesn't really need the benefit of a daycare centre—unless there are special circumstances involved; then she should be considered. But I would say that is the general philosophy behind it. Maybe the minister can correct me on that; I don't know.

Mr. Martel: But these are kids who need the extra attention, the starts, the improvements, because they don't have them at home. These are the very families that don't have books in the home for kids to read. They simply can't afford them; there is not enough money. These are the kids who are most deprived in your society.

The second point, and more important, is that I am sure your wife or my wife doesn't spend 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year with the kids.

Mr. Apps: Blamed near that.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Some women won't leave their families.

Mr. Martel: Oh, come on. You go out in the evening. You don't have to take your children with you.

Mr. Wiseman: The husband stays home and lets her go out.

Mr. Martel: I am sure you and your wife don't take your kids with you when you go out in the evening to visit.

Mr. Apps: Many people do.

Mr. Wiseman: When they were small my wife wouldn't leave them.

Mr. Martel: She never hired a babysitter?

Mr. Wiseman: Not very often. Usually I stayed at home with the kids.

Mr. Martel: Well, I don't, unfortunately. I think it is good for a woman to have some—

Mr. Apps: I haven't got an answer to my question. Is it correct that the allowance is

paid on the basis that the mother stays home and looks after her children? Is that the principle behind it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For instance, in the regulations under the Family Benefits Act, I believe there is a limit to the number of hours that a mother can work. I think it is 120 or 130 hours; I forget which. The reason behind this is that they felt that the mothers should look after their children.

Coming back to Mr. Apps' point, my understanding is that you feel the allowances are given to mothers so that they can remain in their own homes and look after their children. Is that correct?

Mr. Apps: To maintain the family, sure. Is that the principle behind it? I don't think that whether she works a certain length of time would prevent her from—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are other considerations.

Mr. Martel: Sure there are other considerations.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I personally think that the daycare centres are good for the mothers and for the children. They help those mothers who can work to obtain employment, and they are good for the children. What you are questioning is our philosophy. Is that correct?

Mr. Apps: Apparently, from what Mr. Martel is saying, children of mothers who receive family allowances are not eligible to go to daycare centres. Is that correct?

Mr. Martel. Yes

Mr. Apps: The only justification I can see for that is that the mother's allowance is based on the fact that this money is given to the mothers to allow them to look after their own children. I am asking you, Mr. Minister, am I correct in assuming this?

Mr. Martel: But surely you would have to agree, Syl, that these mothers have to have breaks; have to get away. They don't have any money for babysitters. They don't have any breaks. If you go into those homes, there are no magazines. There are no books for kids to read. There are no opportunities for them to go to zoos and recreational activities.

Mr. Apps: Unless the mother takes them.

Mr. Martel: But she doesn't have the money to take them; that's the point.

Mr. Apps: Well, I mean we should try to give them enough allowance.

Mr. Martel: There is no money in FBA to give the mother an opportunity to have her kids exposed to other things. They don't have money to take a bus to come down to downtown Toronto to go to the museum. They just don't have that kind of income—so the kids are almost ghettoized.

Mr. Apps: You are getting down to the basic argument of whether you are getting enough in the mother's allowance or not.

Mr. Martel: No, I'm getting—

Mr. Apps: —and this isn't the point I am trying to find out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I hope this answers your question, Mr. Apps, but the priorities for admission are: first, children of single parents working, or students of single parents; and then, secondly, children of parents of low income, with both wages required for adequate maintenance; and, thirdly, children who have special social or emotional needs and also, of course, handicapped children. So that the priority is given in those categories.

Mr. Apps: By making those priorities, then you have indicated that for mothers on family allowances, their children are not eligible because they don't fit any one of those categories.

Mr. Martel: They fit the last one right down the line.

Mr. Apps: No, not necessarily. If they do, they should go in, but some of them won't.

Mr. Martel: They have got to prove that—

Mr. Apps: All right.

Mr. Martel: What they have to prove to get any subsidization at all is that they have to have a letter from a medical authority—

Mr. Apps: That's right.

Mr. Martel: —saying they are unable to look after them.

Mr. Apps: There are special circumstances surrounding this—the youngster is perhaps a little bit emotionally disturbed or handicapped in some way—

Mr. Martel: No, it shouldn't be that at all. Is he deprived to develop as a child because things in his home aren't there? You know, one of the greatest secrets of education, in my opinion, is that you expose kids to a wide range of opportunities and experiences, and that creates a desire for further learning. If

you start reading to young children when they are one year old, you encourage them to read. I have always taken the position that if you like reading and you are a good reader, you can succeed. But if they have never been exposed to any of this—

Mr. Apps: Other than through their mother.

Mr. Martel: But they don't have the money for books.

Mr. Apps: I don't know about that.

An hon. member: There are libraries.

Mr. Martel: You have got to have money in Toronto to get to the library. They don't have the money.

Mr. Haggerty: Or any library.

Mr. Martel: One of the problems a mother on FBA faces is just going shopping and getting the groceries home; because they usually have to do it by cab. They don't have the money for their kids to be exposed to any of these things that we take for granted. Therefore, they are a group that doesn't start out with equal opportunity in this province.

Mr. Apps: Then the fault isn't in the day nurseries, if this is the case. I don't know; you may be right; I can't tell you that. They are not getting enough in the mother's allowance.

Mr. Haggerty: Insufficient income.

Mr. Apps: So don't blame the day nurseries for that.

Mr. Martel: But if you give more—and this is the ministry's hangup. Mr. Smith was here the other night saying that if you increase the mother's allowance any more, they make more than the working poor.

Mr. Apps: That's always a problem but—

Mr. Haggerty: That's the case.

Mr. Apps: We are trying to find out why these youngsters aren't allowed to go to nursery schools. As I said before, I assume it's because the allowance that they get is to allow the mothers to look after them themselves—and therefore they are down on the priorities. Now, is that the proper assumption?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Mr. Chairman, we are not getting anywhere here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel has got the floor here.

Mr. Stokes: I thought Mr. Apps had it.

Mrs. Campbell: It's hard to tell down here.

Mr. Stokes: Instead of trying to find out why programmes don't work, let's try and work from a positive angle—find out how we can make them work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, our whole thrust, as has been indicated, is more flexibility. Again, I think the fact that now we can fund parent co-ops, and maybe some of these groups could—

Mr. Martel: You can be as flexible as you want if there is no subsidy for daycare through some agreement with the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, a parent co-op does not have to go through the municipality. We can fund directly a non-profit parent co-op.

Mrs. Campbell: Where no staff is employed? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. McLellan, perhaps you would explain.

Mr. McLellan: Perhaps I could make a point or two in terms of the discussion. As the minister pointed out, under the amended regulations the province can subsidize directly parent co-operatives and a daycare centre operated by non-profit groups. Under this legislation then, through the funds made available under the new announcement, we will be able to fund directly rather than through the municipality half-day nursery schools and parent co-ops which are serving needy families.

Mr. Martel: In other words, if I were on FBA with the regulation changes coming in—just to understand this clearly—and I appealed directly through you to have a child in for even a couple of days a week to give the mother a break, to give her an opportunity to go shopping, to visit or just to give her a break as a woman, you would fund me?

Mr. McLellan: Yes, this is correct. A non-profit nursery school can apply for direct funding for families served by it who are needy, such as a family benefits mother.

In terms of the earlier point about municipal daycare operations, the municipalities, of course, have a share in the funding of the municipal programme and so have to set their own budget and determine their priorities for daycare. By and large, in the municipally-operated centres which operate a full day, which can be 11 or 12 hours a day, they give

priority to the children of working parents who need that kind of long-term care, rather than to families whose parent or parents are in the home and don't require full daycare.

I certainly agree with you that single parents, particularly, do need relief from time to time, and there are other benefits in the daycare programme itself. This new legislation does provide that avenue. It is also an avenue open through the municipal system, but municipalities haven't taken advantage of that to any great extent, again because they have to determine priorities in terms of the utilization of municipal funds. Municipal daycare centres have, by and large, been the full daycare operation for children of working parents.

Mr. Martel: What bothers me is that through the rent the mother pays she, in fact, is indirectly paying her taxes to this municipality just like anyone else. We know in the statistics available to us that most people on fixed incomes pay about 47 per cent of their income for rentals. They're paying a pretty hefty chunk and that's one of the reasons why there's nothing left for books or for experiences for these kids to enjoy or to learn through.

We see them using up 47 per cent of their income—that's the figure in the Senate report that I'm using—just for residential rentals. They're in such a bind that it's just inhumane for these mothers exposed to children seven days a week. This is so not only from the mother's point of view as she doesn't have any free time for herself, but from the kids' because they don't have the same opportunity and they are deprived to start with.

You're talking of 39,000 mother-led families who are deprived of a father right from the beginning. Their opportunities aren't equal to those where both parents are there and there's more income, there's more things and they can go out on trips with the parents. They're really a deprived group. It really bothers me that municipalities don't even give these people a break for a few minutes a day. I think it's got to change. As you say, if the legislation's going to change it, all well and good.

I would hope from the outset that the minister would monitor them somehow to determine within a year how many of those people have been able to take advantage of the new legislation and how many are still in the same boat one year from this day. This would determine if they are going to get the equal opportunity, the head start we might call it, that they need just to catch up to other kids in normal homes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that there would be many parent co-ops that would take advantage of the assistance available now.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Not for a few minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, last night before we rose I asked if I could have the criteria under which these people to whom the minister has been addressing his invitations would apply for the provision of daycare. I wonder if that is available now?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Just for clarification, Mr. Chairman, you are referring, Mrs. Campbell, to the letters I wrote to the various Indian bands and the various associations of the handicapped informing them of our 100 per cent capital funding, and you are now asking for our criteria as to how we will determine which bands qualify. Is this what you are asking?

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry, I wasn't just aware of that. I knew that the minister stated he had been sitting up till 1 o'clock writing letters to invite people to apply. I wasn't aware that he was not including mothers who are now organized in some areas who might be entitled under the co-op.

Could I then ask under the co-operative parent proposals what would be the criteria in those cases? I have had a letter from the minister advising me that the new regulations will permit this sort of co-op. If I say, "Thank you, Mr. Minister, I am here to apply for co-op funding," what would I have to answer and how would I get those funds?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. McLellan, would you outline the criteria for a group of parents who form a co-op? What are the criteria required to provide assistance?

Mr. McLellan: In this programme we want to encourage the development of co-ops so that we are concerned not to make the criteria so stringent that small neighbourhood groups will have difficulty getting off the ground. They will require to be incorporated, which is not a terribly difficult procedure now I understand. They will also have to accept the understanding that the parents who qualify for assistance will be those who meet a needs test or are on assistance and will therefore be eligible for that. Those are the main qualifications.

To be incorporated it will have to be a viable group with an elected board of directors who will have to give us some indication that they will be able to operate as a viable group.

Mrs. Campbell: Will parents in this group who are on UIC be part of a viable group?

Mr. McLellan: There is no reason in my understanding why the parents on UIC would be excluded.

Mrs. Campbell: Are you aware of the fact that they have been?

Mr. McLellan: No, I am not, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: I wonder who in the ministry could explain it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I understand the question of Mrs. Campbell it is that those who are the recipients of unemployment insurance benefits, who wish to place their child or children in a daycare centre—

Mrs. Campbell: Are not subsidized, as I understand it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And not subsidized.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there anyone here who knows the experience in St. James Town, which is part of the problem in having it fall apart? The only case I can recall was a case of four in a family, two parents and two children. The father was on unemployment insurance benefits, and the charge to the family for one child for half a day was \$35, which they couldn't meet. I don't know yet the full explanation of it, but if they now can be part of a viable group under this, I shall be happy to get the message back from Ghent to Aix and thereby into St. James Town—but I don't want to make a statement to them that is not honest.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, Mr. McLellan has some information.

Mr. McLellan: Mr. Chairman, I think I should qualify what I said—

Mrs. Campbell: I thought so.

Mr. McLellan:—by the point that I made earlier, that parents who qualify must do so under a needs test. If a person is on unemployment insurance and perhaps has a husband working or there is other family income, then of course this is income to the family and will be taken into account in terms of the needs test. If there is some indication that a mistake has been made, which

is possible, then of course it should be explored.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, there is no evidence of a mistake. I sat with a group of people in St. James Town, and we went over the forms which they had to provide. They were mixed. There were some women on FBA, and there were some on unemployment insurance.

It's interesting that a mother on unemployment insurance is under an obligation to take work and yet she couldn't qualify for assistance. At this point, I have forgotten why, but it was a technicality. It didn't really come under the full needs test, as I recall. It was simply the fact, I think, that the income which came by way of unemployment insurance was not regarded as income within the meaning of the forms that were required. They are now in the predicament, of course, that they have an obligation to seek work and have no way of being relieved of their responsibility for looking after their children when they are required to go and find work.

I simply would like to understand this more thoroughly, because it seems to me this is one of the first things we have to look at—unless, of course, we're going to encourage people to be totally dishonest, because they have no other possible way out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I believe that unemployment insurance is considered as income for, say, taxation purposes. Is that correct?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Therefore, if unemployment insurance is considered as income, it should be included in the calculations. As an example, let's say there are two fathers, both on unemployment insurance and receiving, say, \$100 a week, and one has one child while the other has five children. I would think that the person who has five children would be subsidized either fully or partially for his children in the daycare centre. But it could well be that the other father, with only one child, may not be subsidized because—

Mrs. Campbell: It doesn't work out that way, as I recall it. I can understand that kind of quid pro quo, but that is not the way it worked out, as I recall it. We went into this at the time—and it was astonishing to me how many people couldn't qualify—in order to help the school which is desperately needed in a place like St. James Town, which is, I suppose, at least the size of Wingham but with a great many more problems than that community.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I recall correctly, Mrs. Campbell did bring this to our attention in the estimates.

Mrs. Campbell: At the time, and to Metro's attention.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: And I got no place.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly if there are inequities, we would be prepared to take it up with the—

Mrs. Campbell: In connection with this, do we have now any idea of the type of questions which are going to be asked of these mothers, if they wish to have children in daycare? I think it's rather important, because the questions themselves lead mothers not to want to be involved in some areas. I grant you there are many questions which are important and have to be asked, but some of the very deeply personal questions I don't see should be asked. They take something away from the dignity of a human being, and many of them just won't go along with it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the assistance we provide is cost-shared by the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan. In order to have as many resources available to maximize our programme, we do take advantage of it. There are some ongoing discussions.

What the hon. member says is quite true that many feel that the existing formula is sometimes not suitable. If there is to be another type of formula, some sort of an income test or a mother's test, again it has to be done with the approval of the federal government.

Mrs. Campbell: I have inquired of the federal government and the best answer I can get is that they are concerned in a needs test basically with income and liabilities. I can find nothing anywhere which permits the kind of deeply personal question that is asked.

What is the amount that is available to a daycare co-operative and how do you decide how much money they can have? Is it dependent upon the size of the community, the size of the group asking for it? Again, what are the financial criteria?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is funded, I believe, on an 80-20 per cent basis. Is that correct, Mr. McLellan?

Mr. McLellan: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: If women are on welfare of one form or another and they get direct

funding, they would have to provide 20 per cent of the funding for the programme. Would it not seem that that might not be possible, since this is not something which is shared with the municipality? It is a direct funding from this ministry to parents for a co-op. How many parents, if they have a needs test, are going to be able to fund 20 per cent of the costs?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As the name implies, it is a parent co-op and there is a lot of voluntary input. Many have been operating now on their own without any help. I don't know how many there are in the province. I am just guessing, but I would think there must be several hundred. I know in the city of Hamilton alone there is quite a large number.

I would think that, having operated before without any government assistance, now that we are prepared to fund them on an 80 per cent basis this would be of considerable assistance.

Mrs. Campbell: That's understandable if the 20 per cent can be determined as service rather than cash. They would be employing staff. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, they would have to. They would be employing staff.

Mrs. Campbell: There would be no fee in these cases? That is correct, is it not?

Mr. McLellan: There would be—

Mrs. Campbell: As I read the statement of the minister, it referred to no fee.

Mr. McLellan: I believe the statement of the minister referred to a no-fee situation where parents would be operating the centre themselves without any hired staff. The position of the statement was that kind of operation would not be licensed, but the majority of parent co-operatives do hire supervisors and provide the rest of the assistance through the parents. This does result in quite a low per diem cost because, by and large, there are also half-day operations without the costs of full-day staff and lunch-time and the meals. They are low-cost operations notwithstanding that there is usually at least one paid supervisor.

Mrs. Campbell: Do I understand that there are two types? There is the type of co-op which has to be incorporated and there is the type—again, I would call it a co-op; perhaps that is not the correct terminology—where the parents simply get together; they don't hire staff and they run the show com-

pletely on their own. What happens in that kind of case?

Mr. McLellan: In that latter type of case, Mrs. Campbell, they are, by and large, baby-sitting arrangements, perhaps two mornings a week, to give the mothers relief and the chance to shop and do other things. There are no fees charged because it is a co-operative arrangement and we don't enter the picture in terms of incorporation or in terms of subsidy in any way.

Mrs. Campbell: So if they need to rent space they are on their own?

Mr. McLellan: Yes, that is correct.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. If they wish to have any kind of funding they may do so by incorporation?

Mr. McLellan: Yes, that's correct.

Mrs. Campbell: In that case they would possibly have to pay rent and a qualified staff person. I would think those are probably the initial costs. Is that correct?

Mr. McLellan: That is correct and in that event they would be subject to the licensing and the regulations.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. They would have to have—you get into the physical regulations and what happens to it? Would they be able to obtain a capital grant and on what basis?

Mr. McLellan: Yes, they would be eligible for capital grants and under the programme announced by the provincial secretary, these grants would be 100 per cent. In most cases they would be relatively small to enable them to get started. They would be startup grants for renovation and preparation of facilities.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I know what relatively small is?

Mr. McLellan: I'm sorry, I didn't hear that.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I know what relatively small is?

Mr. McLellan: That could range all the way from a few hundred to several thousand dollars. There is a great range on this kind of thing. Sometimes facilities need fairly extensive renovations; sometimes quite minimal so I really couldn't quote a figure on that.

Mrs. Campbell: In making their application, I take it they have to indicate where they hope to have this place. If it is in a church basement, as many of them have

been in the past—and I have forgotten the capital costs. I believe that one of the first ones—and if Mr. Anderson were here, he could correct me if I'm wrong—where Metro did a renovation of a church basement, ran to something like \$80,000.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For how many places?

Mrs. Campbell: For the one church.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but I mean—

Mrs. Campbell: How many children?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't recall the figure. It was on Cowan Ave. You see, I think when people are trying to make application, and when they have been told that all this is available, I should be able to go into my own riding to meet with my people and tell them how to go about it and what funding they can get.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We would be pleased to provide as much co-operation and assistance as possible, Mrs. Campbell. And if you could indicate to us the areas in your riding, we would have staff available from our children's services bureau and to give you that assistance.

Mrs. Campbell: Now, may I come back to this: Could you tell me whether Mini-Skools made representations to the task force? Or were they part of the task force?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Were Mini-Skools part of the task force?

Mrs. Campbell: Were they either part of the task force or did they make any representation to it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I don't believe that Mini-Skools were part of the task force.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I have a deep concern, as I expressed last night, about our inability to discuss the new announcement. I would just like to say that I am concerned about the fact that Mini-Skools, I am advised, presently have seven or eight schools in Ontario with an enrolment of 1,000 children. They are a national organization, with headquarters in Winnipeg. They fully support the statement of the secretary, as against which the organizations involved in daycare, the Association for Early Childhood Education and others concerned with the quality of daycare, I should think, have expressed their very deep concerns to me; and I am sure I haven't been singled out in this Legislature for that kind of attention.

I wonder if it doesn't strike someone here that this is a matter which has to be answered by the ministry in one form or another. I am not one, as I said before, to jump to conclusions when it comes to something of this kind. But we have seen it in the development of nursing homes, and I suspect we will now see it in the development of the Mini-Skools. These schools, because the regulations have been lowered and presumably because they are a commercial operation, are very supportive of the provincial secretary's statement. I would like to know how we get to the point where we can, in effect, really bring together those two dichotomous groups and come to some judgement.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I would only say at this particular time that we had a pretty broad-ranging discussion in respect of the provincial secretary's statement in the House the other day. But there is no legislation surrounding it, and I think it's very unfair to ask the minister to go outside of the jurisdiction that's been provided for him to deal with presently in these estimates; and to try to discuss with us today the matter of Mini-Skools and many other matters.

I have read, just as you have, the statements by people in respect of these schools and their suggestions. But I would suggest to you today that I intend to rule out of order any further discussion with respect to the provincial secretary's statement until such time as we can have legislation and regulations that might provide us with the necessary information to discuss it.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, it would be with the greatest regret that I would have to appeal that ruling in view of the fact that we have already been discussing the regulations. We have been advised by the minister that the regulations will be changed during the summer and that they will apply to the matters in this vote.

I have been put off enough by this attempt to keep this committee from getting the facts. I would tell you now that you cannot discuss it in part. It is before us because it will be changed by regulations this summer when we are no longer available to discuss the matter.

It was clearly pointed out the other night that anything we discuss with the provincial secretary will be *ex post facto*. Therefore, if you are ruling in this way, I have to appeal that ruling. And I challenge it.

Mr. Chairman: I suggest to you it's very difficult as the chairman of this committee with specific estimates before us to rule on

a matter that relates itself not to regulations, not to legislation, but merely a statement of the ministry. Maybe I am not fully aware of the situation that did take place, but it is a statement that has been changed on two or three occasions in the press since the time that the original statement was made to the Legislature.

Under those circumstances, I would suggest to you that I cannot accept any further discussion on this particular item. I am sorry about that. It's not my way of doing things, or wanting to do things. It's a matter of a situation.

I know that the minister would like to discuss these things if he had all of the information before him. He is unable to do so. I know that he is unable to do so, because he hasn't got the regulations and the legislation. It is a ministerial statement rather than what we call in the Legislature reality coming to bear on a particular piece of legislation that has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, the minister stated yesterday that he had to be responsible as part of the policy group, and it is the policy of this government. It is not just a simple announcement, it is policy. And it was on that basis that this committee was denied the opportunity to question Miss Stapleford yesterday and presumably it is on the basis—

Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Chairman, this committee has functioned in a way, I suppose, that I should find very beguiling, because I am a very interested reader of Eric Ambler, when I have an opportunity. Last night we put in request after request to ask Miss Stapleford for answers to those concerns of ours. She was not permitted to answer, because it was government policy. And today we find that she, presumably, has been whisked out of the city and will remain out of the city for 10 days. And now you say it isn't government policy.

It's a very interesting thing, Mr. Chairman, but while the government tends to try to talk out of both sides of its mouth, I am afraid a chairman is not in a position to do that. Therefore, either I am going to be permitted to have some answers to these questions on behalf of the people I serve or, if your ruling is a definite ruling, I challenge it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I may, with reference to Miss Stapleford, she had accepted quite some weeks ago—quite some time ago and this can be confirmed by her

office, Mrs. Campbell—to attend a convention in Windsor, the city of Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Her first responsibility is to the committee.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a Canadian Psychological Association meeting. She had accepted this quite some time ago.

Mrs. Campbell: It wouldn't have mattered, would it? She wouldn't have been permitted to speak here anyway because it is a policy of government. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the answer to the question I put or I would like to have your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, I am in this position. I have been charged with being appointed the chairman of the social development committee with specific estimates put before the Legislature—

Mrs. Campbell: And you have my deepest sympathy, sir.

Mr. Chairman: —with the estimates of the social development committee put before me; in this particular case, Mr. Brunelle's estimates. I regret he doesn't have all the answers. I regret no one on the staff has all the answers at the present time.

Mrs. Campbell: Or is permitted to answer.

Mr. Chairman: Just a moment. Because of the instances I put before you and there is neither legislation nor regulation surrounding any statement by another minister of the Crown, I suggest to you it might be more properly discussed under her particular estimates when they are put before the Legislature or a committee of the Legislature. I believe we are in a position today in which I can't accept, as the chairman, the discussion of matters outside the estimates which have been put before me as the chairman of this particular committee at this time. Therefore, I would have to rule out of order any discussion on ministerial statements outside the area of the estimates and I so rule.

Mrs. Campbell: I challenge your ruling.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Chairman, on a point of information; I wasn't here last night so I don't know what went on. The minister and the people associated with the ministry may not have all the answers in connection with this particular programme but surely the estimates associated with this ministry are spent on the basis of carrying out policy which is announced within the ministry.

As I understood the minister's statement in the House, it was policy related directly to this ministry. Is that not so? That was my understanding of it. Surely, it is quite proper to discuss matters of policy directly related to this ministry under the spending estimates of the ministry. Is it not? I had always understood that, sir.

Mr. Martel: They just formulate policy. The actual implementation of that policy comes under the individual ministry.

Mr. Chairman: This is not a matter of discussing policy—

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Chairman: If we were discussing policy we would be in another particular field. We would be discussing an Act or regulations relative to this particular department. We are not discussing these things at the present time. What has been suggested and was discussed last evening was a ministerial policy announced by the Provincial Secretary for Social Development without further statements being made by the particular ministry in question.

Mrs. Campbell: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, your ruling has been challenged. I think it is inappropriate for your speech following that, if I may point that out.

Mr. B. Newman: Put the question.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, before you do that, I am sorry I had to go away for a little while. What is the problem?

Mr. B. Newman: Let's not stall.

Mr. Martel: Bernt mixed up the cue to go out and get some members. He is going now, Syl.

Mrs. Campbell: Put the question. You can't stall to get people in here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: There are no division bells or anything. You have to put the question now.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Apps: I think you can discuss it.

Mrs. Campbell: No, you can't discuss a challenge to the Chair.

Mr. B. Newman: No.

Mr. Chairman: We are in no different position from when we are in the House, dealing with matters which reflect on policy or on the estimates.

Mr. Martel: Will you put the vote?

Mrs. Campbell: Will you put the vote and stop waiting for your Tory members?

Mr. Chairman: We will have the vote in 15 minutes.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, that is outrageous.

Mr. Chairman: It is no more outrageous than the three-quarters—

Mr. Stokes: What gives you the authority for that?

Mr. Martel: Is that a new rule you just made up? You tell me. Is that a new rule?

Mrs. Campbell: This gets more like Eric Ambler every minute. Where is the spy in this camp?

Mr. Chairman: We are in no different position in this committee from when we are in the Legislature.

Mrs. Campbell: You cannot do this in the House, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: We are dealing with the estimates—

Mrs. Campbell: In the Legislature you cannot stall a challenge.

Mr. Chairman: No, the bells ring in the Legislature and we don't have the bells.

Mr. B. Newman: You didn't call for a voice vote, so you can't come along and adjourn it. If there was a voice vote, then you could have said there what you did say.

Mr. Martel: You can't make new rules as you go along. Come on!

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): It is quite all right. He has made a ruling.

Mrs. Campbell: And I have challenged it.

Mr. Martel: She has challenged your ruling. What do you do now?

Mr. Villeneuve: We will have a vote in 15 minutes.

Mrs. Campbell: Why 15 minutes?

Mr. Martel: On what ruling do you make that?

Mr. Villeneuve: He's the chairman who says this.

Mr. Stokes: He is not God.

Mr. Villeneuve: He doesn't have to be, but he happens to be chairman of this committee.

Mrs. Campbell: Perhaps he had better get the Speaker of the House then or the Clerk or someone.

Mr. Chairman: Well, make it five.

Mr. Martel: You mean you have taken enough time for the whip to go out and round up some bodies. Isn't that it?

Mr. Chairman: No, I didn't say that.

Mr. Martel: You didn't have to say it. It's obvious.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, Mr. Chairman, I will then adjourn.

Mr. Gaunt: Let's vote right now, Mr. Chairman, and get on with it.

Mr. Chairman: We will vote as soon as possible.

Mr. Stokes: As soon as you have enough members to support you.

Mrs. Campbell: This is a further contempt of the opposition.

Mr. Martel: I move the adjournment of the debate—

Mr. Gaunt: Adjournment of the committee.

Mr. Martel: —of the committee until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Put that one in your pipe and smoke it.

Mr. Chairman: All those in favour of adjournment?

Mrs. Campbell: We have to adjourn.

Mr. Chairman: Those opposed?

Mr. Martel: Three. Too bad, boys. If you want to play games, we can all play games.

Mr. J. Riddell (Huron): Do you mean my trip down here was for nothing?

The committee adjourned at 3:40 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 13, 1974

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1974

The committee met at 3:15 o'clock p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2603:

Mr. Chairman: We have a quorum. I'll call the meeting to order. If it meets with your approval, the minister has a statement he would like to make.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, this concerns the—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Can you give us a copy of the report?

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Martel: No?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I have copies of the statement here, Mr. Chairman.

I thought in view of the interest in day care and the fact we are expanding the programme substantially, that I would establish an advisory council on day care.

I am pleased to announce it is my intention to appoint an advisory council on day care. It is clear the supervised day care of children outside the home has become one of the most rapidly growing and certainly one of the most important programmes in our communities.

The care, education and protection of children is a central concern in our system of values and is vital to the well-being of our society.

As our social system changes, and as the needs and expectations of families for supervised day care increases, it becomes increasingly necessary for government to undertake a leadership role not only in funding, but also in the assurance of adequate standards and in the development of new approaches.

It is therefore timely to appoint an advisory council on day care, and the function of the council will be to advise me with respect to daycare standards and programmes. This will involve both reviewing proposals brought

forward from groups and individuals in the community, and also the development by the council itself of proposals for my consideration.

The council will be organized in such a way that it will be open to receiving briefs and submissions, as well as arranging personal meetings with organizations and individuals interested in day care.

In view of the rapid developments now occurring in this field, I am most anxious to have the advisory council in operation, and I expect to announce the names of those to be appointed in the very near future. The council will comprise representation from the many sectors of the community involved in day care, including the major voluntary groups, the private sector, municipalities, the provincial associations, the co-op councils, and others. I should include here, of course, native groups. All those who have an interest in day care will be included.

The new advisory council will welcome representation from all segments of the community on all subjects regarding daycare programmes.

Mr. Martel: It sounds like the umbrella I was talking about the other night, Mr. Minister. Just remotely.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have an advisory council on aging; we have an advisory council on vocational rehabilitation services; we have one on geriatrics. We do believe that this would be very helpful to involve all the organizations that have an interest in day care.

Mr. Martel: There is only one thing missing from it—just on a cursory glance. Will it also have the responsibility to see that an integrated system of day care is developed right across Ontario? For example, if there is an area that doesn't move ahead and the council recognizes that the need is there to see that a comprehensive daycare system, involving a variety of day care, is being developed right across the province in a comprehensive manner, will they have the responsibility to draw that to your attention to see what influence the government can bring to bear to ensure that there is estab-

lishment? That is what I was talking about the other night when I meant an umbrella not only to oversee legislation, but to ensure that it is developed adequately and properly across the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I think it's a good suggestion and certainly we would be pleased to consider it. We are certainly open for suggestions.

Mr. Martel: I am delighted.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Chairman, may I say that I welcome this statement and I trust that there will be on the council someone from the early childhood type of concern. I don't see that the committee, whose membership I now have, that reported on this matter had too much input so far as the membership was concerned in the area of day care.

I think it's unfortunate that this was apparently so. I think with one exception they were mostly people who were not primarily involved in that field. So I hope that that would be considered when the advisory council is set up.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, last evening I was trying to pursue a matter. It was ruled out of order, but since that time I have had the opportunity to obtain some further information and I now wish to direct my questions to the present operation of the many schools in the Metropolitan Toronto area. I believe my information is accurate that this ministry does have subsidies for this operation via the municipalities and their agreements. I wonder if the minister would explain to me—my information is they have consistently run over the regulations so far as the ratios are concerned and they were most anxious to have the ratios changed. I wonder what the procedure is if daycare facilities do not abide by the regulations; what are the procedures either to ensure they do or to ensure they no longer continue the practice?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Campbell knows they have to be licensed—

Mrs. Campbell: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and they have to conform to our regulations. If they do not we have the authority to cancel the licence; of course, we give them proper notice and as a last resort, we do this.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ascertain from the minister whether, under this programme,

these seven schools in Metropolitan Toronto have not honoured our regulations but have continued to be licensed?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you familiar, Mr. McLellan with the seven schools in question?

Mr. G. McLellan (Executive Director, Social Services): With reference to the seven Mini-Skools, I believe they all now have full licences. The new school on Sheppard Ave.—which is the largest daycare operation in Ontario, I believe, with about 300 enrolments—had an interim licence for a period of time while the standards were being brought to the point of meeting the regulations. This, in my understanding, has now occurred. Part of the difficulty, of course, at Mini-Skools was starting an operation as large and complex as a centre like that and they did have staff difficulties for a period of time. My understanding is this has now been resolved.

Mrs. Campbell: Are they now engaging the services of people trained in the field to handle these children, to look after them?

Mr. McLellan: Yes, I believe so. I understand, Mrs. Campbell, they have had trained people from the beginning, a certain number of trained people, but now the staff qualifications and so on are adequate.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I have been informed that the babies are on the second floor; on one occasion there were nine of them in the care of two persons and a child rang a fire alarm. Fortunately there wasn't a fire but it became apparent that in those circumstances two people would not have been able to get those nine children out from the second floor. Mr. Chairman, this is the kind of thing which concerns me and I wonder if there is any comment from the minister since I presume that under the new regulations they would be able to have two people to eight babies, if I am correct, still on the second-floor operation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These are babies up to 18 months of age and the present ratio is one staff to 3½ children; the proposed ratio will be one staff to four children which is a very moderate—

Mrs. Campbell: I presume it would then be two to eight, or isn't that right?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right. Two to eight, that's right.

Mrs. Campbell: I draw that to the minister's attention—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And that's the minimum. If they want to have more staff they can do so.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, but this is a chain operation, I believe, originating in Manitoba. Is it not?

Mr. Martel: Could you tell me who's on the board?

Mrs. Campbell: I know the president is the former Minister of Education in the Tory government in Manitoba.

Mr. Martel: What's his name? One Walter Weir?

Mrs. Campbell: John Christianson.

Mr. Martel: Isn't one Walter Weir, the former Premier of Manitoba, also on the board?

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know.

Mr. Martel: And that's one of the reasons why, of course, I'm convinced that the ratios were raised.

Mrs. Campbell: Exactly.

Mr. Martel: Because without increasing staff at all, increasing the ratio that now exists, for two to four-year-olds, from 11 to 14 to one will mean an increase in profit to the operators of somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$9,547,000, without adding one additional staff member.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the ratios were not changed to accommodate private enterprise.

Mr. Martel: Well, I tell you it's disgraceful. What?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They were not changed to accommodate private enterprise.

Mr. Martel: It certainly was.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They were changed because it was felt that they could be increased, as indicated in the statement, without lowering the standards.

Mr. Martel: It can't be and you know it.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, may I ask whether anyone in the ministry can answer the question whether the Mini-Skools have requested from time to time to eliminate the kitchens in their programme and to go to catering services, in order to provide more space for the care of more children? Is there

anyone who can tell me whether that was their position?

Mr. McLellan: Not to our knowledge, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. There is no one present from the ministry who could answer that, I assume?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As indicated, Mrs. Campbell, it's to provide more flexibility in our programmes. Where it's more economical and preferable to cater, this will be done. The whole thrust of this new programme is to provide more flexibility and—

Mr. Martel: More income.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: More income.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, more funds. Yes.

Mr. Martel: More income for the private operators.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no.

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Mr. Chairman, when Mrs. Campbell asked if there was anyone in the ministry who could answer that question, the assistant director is with us and she says that it has not, to her knowledge, come up. I would like you to know that we have the assistant director with us.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, one more question: Is it not a fact that, while at the beginning of the operation of these schools the staff was trained staff, there has been some change in this policy and that it isn't felt so necessary to have trained staff, in accordance with the policy statement of the provincial secretary?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding is that certainly the trained staff are very necessary, but where it is, say, after hours and where parents will be more involved, the voluntary segment, there is no intention to lower the standards.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, then, Mr. Chairman, may I take it that any suggestion in the statement that it is not a requirement to have trained staff only applies to those cases where there would be parents, and not to cases such as the Mini-Skool operation? I just want a clarification of the minister's statement.

Miss Crittenden: It could be a variety of qualifications. A primary certificate of a school teacher at present has not been acceptable. There are other child-care certificates that are

recognized in other jurisdictions as acceptable. There would be a variety of qualifications but not lessening of standards.

Mrs. Campbell: This is now interesting because perhaps, then, I misread the statement of the secretary in that area and I'm glad to be corrected on it if that is the case. If the director is here, could she advise about whether or not there have been problems with overcrowding and with larger teacher-child ratios in this area than is presently allowed?

Mrs. J. Stevenson (Assistant Director, Programme Development, Day Nurseries Branch): This was one of the difficulties—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Stevenson is the assistant director.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I know.

Mrs. Stevenson: This was one of the difficulties that we were encountering and, therefore, were in touch with the particular nurseries. This was one of the reasons that, for the time being, conditional licences were issued which now have been brought up to a clear licence because, when our staff visited, they were back up to the number of staff required for the children attending.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, in this case, are they still advised in advance as to when any inspection will be made of these schools?

Mrs. Stevenson: No, they are not.

Mrs. Campbell: And could you tell us how long it took to have them brought up to standard?

Mrs. Stevenson: Usually the conditional licences are issued on a temporary basis, under agreement with the people who receive the licences, up to when they think they can comply. I believe in these cases it was about three months, but there were visits made in that intervening period.

Mrs. Campbell: And are the records that you get from these schools, records of enrolment or records of attendance?

Mrs. Stevenson: Both.

Mrs. Campbell: Both. Thank you. And are the standards that they're at now, the present standards or those contemplated in the change?

Mrs. Stevenson: The standards that we have at the moment.

Mrs. Campbell: I have no further questions on that item.

Mr. Martel: I have only two, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Okay.

Mr. Martel: How many nurseries are established under the change which came in a year or so ago allowing five children unrelated to the mother who might be in the house? How many such nurseries have been established?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How many nurseries have been established?

Mr. Martel: Yes, there was a change about a year ago, a year and a half ago, which allowed for nurseries to develop.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding is that where there are fewer than five children, or up to five children, it is not a day nursery.

Mrs. Stevenson: They are not a day nursery.

Mr. Martel: Do you know how many of those might have been established, though? Have you any idea?

Mrs. Stevenson: No, this is not a regulated service; therefore, many numbers of these could exist as private-home day care. But we do have some which are supervised because a fee for service is arranged for children of families in need in those that have supervision either from a municipality or an approved agency. In those there are 345 children who are being subsidized but there could be many others.

Mr. Martel: My understanding is there are quite a number and there are quite a number established on which some pressures have been brought to bear to have FBA mothers, in fact, look after them. I wonder under such circumstances if that statement is correct: I don't know if it is. To what benefit to the children is such a situation? We don't know (a) how many and (b) if the quality of what is being offered is good. I worry about that. We have no handle on it and it could lead to rather devastating results.

Mrs. Stevenson: If there is a family benefits person providing a private-home daycare service, in which a subsidized child is being cared for, this would be a supervised home, and therefore be meeting the standards required by the municipality or by the approved agency.

Mr. Martel: You have checked into some of them?

Mrs. Stevenson: The municipalities that have private-home day care, and those agencies that have private-home day care, have home visitors who do this.

Mr. Martel: My understanding is there are some problems with it, but I don't have a handle on it, you know. I am wondering how the ministry, in those areas where there is no subsidy going in, knows what the benefits are to the kids involved in such places. Are they good, are they bad, or are they just indifferent, or what? It bothers me. I am sure it should bother the ministry staff too. To some degree, we should know what is going on. I just leave that for the ministry to consider. I'm sure it could have devastating results in some instances. We just don't know what is going on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the member makes a good point. We certainly think it is an area that we would be prepared to consider to assess the—

Mr. Martel: Just some type of assessment of it. The other point, very briefly. I don't want to deal at length again with the figures. But, Mr. Minister, I did some rough calculations on ratios from the two to four age group. It is going to be increased from 11 to 14; which means you'll take in three more kids without an increase in staff, which is an increase of about 27 per cent. You can divide that 27 per cent into some 27,000 kids in private-home profit-making daycare centres. We are talking about 7,000 children—7,344 possibly. In the aggregate for the two-to-four, at about \$25 per week for 52 weeks a year—what we are doing by the increase in ratios, means increased profits to those day nurseries, and without their increasing staff, in the neighbourhood of \$9,547,000.

I wonder because I looked at the figures of other groups who are concerned about that age group. When I see a ratio of 1 to 14, Mr. Minister, for children two to four, I don't care how you are—my experience as a teacher indicates to me that there is no one who can look after 14 kiddies between two to four years of age. Fourteen. There is just not one person that I know of who can handle that many.

If it is just profit motive that has caused the ministry to alter its position it is a pretty shocking bit of chicanery. I defy anyone on your staff, or anyone who's dealt with children, to tell me that one person can handle

14 kids between the ages of two and four adequately. I just defy them to come forward.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Parents have difficulty with just three children.

Mr. Martel: I defy anyone to say that they can handle a ratio of 1 to 14 and it not be merely an effort to babysit kids. That's what it's going to boil down to.

Mrs. Campbell: Exactly.

Mr. Martel: That's what it's going to boil down to. And there is no one—no one—

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): Have you tried it, Elie? Have you tried it?

Mr. Martel: I've had classes. I've taught school and I've had kindergarten.

Mr. Havrot: Babysitting. Have you tried babysitting?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Havrot: You have?

Mr. Martel: Try babysitting 14 of them from ages of two to four. Just two to four—14 of them by one person.

Mr. Havrot: Yes, so what is wrong with that?

Mr. Martel: Do you think it can be done—adequately?

Mr. Havrot: I don't know, have you tried it?

Mr. Martel: I think I told you before—

Mrs. Campbell: No way it can be done adequately.

Mr. Martel: —and they are not all in the two- to four-year old range.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you speaking about half-day or full-day, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: I don't care which. I really don't care which.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The reason is, for the full day, two to four years the present ratio is 8 to 1, and the proposed 12 to 1.

Mr. Martel: Well, no one can look after that many, Mr. Minister, and do a job of what day nurseries are supposed to do. They just don't have the skills or the time. You're talking about kids two to four years of age;

you're not talking about five- and six-year-olds who in a natural junior kindergarten at that age have difficulty with those numbers. Imagine two to four years of age with those numbers. It's ridiculous. Cut it any way you want, it's just impossible.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But this is the minimum.

Mr. Martel: You and I know full well that every day nursery is going to get 12 in there come hell or high water. We'll be lucky if it's even a good babysitting institution.

Mrs. Campbell: Does the minister realize that when you have staggered staff hours, say 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., during the period between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. you may have double that quantity of children in the hands of one person? I would urge the minister at least to look at this situation to ensure that this does not happen. But my information is that it is happening.

I know that throughout this discussion on day care I have been both sharp and abrasive. But I would like the minister to understand that it is as a result of my very real and deep concern for the care of these children, particularly when I know it's projected that one chain will have 25 of these outlets in the province and I call them that advisedly. My information is that they have a chain in Georgia and a chain in Texas. My information does not agree with the information I have received from the ministry, and I am concerned about that.

Mr. Martel: Almost a sausage factory.

Mrs. Campbell: I am told from those who have been engaged in the training for these positions that that is the toughest age group of all to look after. Does this mean that we are no longer concerned about early childhood training? Are we throwing it aside? Are we discarding it? I suspect education will be discarding the early learning type of experience in our schools because it's cheaper not to have that kind of training for children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would say to Mrs. Campbell that certainly we are just as concerned as you are about the proper care and standards for the children.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, there are many people in Ontario today—I know there are some in the government side and perhaps on other sides—who believe that it doesn't require much training to look after children. I would hope that that isn't the way

the ministry feels about this situation. It's awfully important.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to engage in a little dialogue with the minister concerning the meetings that he held in Windsor in the early part of the year. A whole series of presentations were made to the social development committee. Some of them are directly involved in the items under discussion here now. I wanted to ask of the minister some of the recommendations made by the group, what action has been taken on the part of the ministry? I am going to concern myself with those in the mentally retarded group dealing with day care. They mention in their brief dealing with the day nurseries branch:

In our pre-school programme we have a number of children over six years of age who, for a variety of reasons, do not meet the criteria for admission to the school for retarded children operated by the local board of education. To meet our costs over and above the 80 per cent operating grant supplied by the branch, we find it necessary to charge parents of these children a tuition fee and a transportation fee. [And their suggestion is:] We suggest that the associations be allowed an additional amount equal to the 20 per cent for each child over six years of age enrolled in the pre-school programme so that the parents of these children do not have to pay in addition to their school taxes. An alternative suggestion would be to have the board of education purchase services for these children.

What action has the ministry taken on that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this question came up during our estimates and I have indicated that I believe that we should be funding development centres 100 per cent. I indicated that I am 99 per cent sure that we will be able to do so. There is no doubt that with handicapped children, especially mentally retarded, the earlier that they can be looked after the more their chances of being rehabilitated in life. I would like to see from the very beginning up until school age—whatever age that is in the educational system, four or five years of age, that they become part of the educational programme—that they be funded through our ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: One hundred per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But from the school age, whatever that age, that they be funded the same as if they are normal. The parents

would pay the same taxes and so forth. And I am optimistic that this will come about, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Can you foresee that being put into effect within a year?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, I would say during this current year. Hopefully, since it concerns children, it would probably demand a very, very high priority.

Mr. B. Newman: The second point that I wanted to raise, and that was point 3 in their brief, is the present Day Nurseries Act and regulations. Under regulations 12(1)(c) and 12(2) regarding staff it states:

Staff must have specialized knowledge and adequate experience in the methods of child guidance suited to the ages of the children supervised.

Now, their recommendation to you is that the branch clarify the specialized knowledge and adequate experience required, because that leaves them in a vacuum. What do you mean by specialized knowledge and adequate experience? They don't know the definition or the meaning of that. That is quite a concern as far as staff are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is the regulations 12—

Mr. B. Newman: Regulations 12(1)(c) and 12(2).

Hon. Mr. Brunelle:—dealing with the qualifications of staff?

Mr. B. Newman: What do you refer to as specialized knowledge and what do you mean by adequate experience, because this has a direct bearing as far as the operation of the nurseries?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Stevenson.

Mrs. Stevenson: The specialized knowledge would infer some training, and adequate experience would be experience in the field either obtained during the years of training or as a person worked in day care or nursery school or a similar type of operation. To be more specific might jeopardize the way in which that could be interpreted for those parts of the province that do not have access to the specific type of training that we might quote.

Therefore, in some parts of northern Ontario or places where early childhood education courses are not as easily accessible, or where we might not find groups of people

who have come from other parts of the country or even overseas with appropriate training, a group would not be found.

It would be too bad to exclude a group from starting an operation if they could find someone who had training other than a diploma in early childhood education, as we know it in the Province of Ontario. If the training didn't seem sufficient, they might be expected to work under a conditional licence based on whether or not these persons had access to a course, and that as soon as they could, they would enrol.

Mr. B. Newman: When you made mention of specialized knowledge you said "some knowledge." What did you refer to by "some" knowledge? Some knowledge of what?

Mrs. Stevenson: Child care; early childhood education.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you have a specific curriculum or guidelines that they must follow, so that they would know whether they fall in the category of specialized knowledge?

Mrs. Stevenson: We rely on the variety of courses that are available that people might have accomplished.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. That's satisfactory.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask one question? Would that include the General Electric programme of six weeks?

Mrs. Stevenson: No.

Mr. B. Newman: The next recommendation presented to you, Mr. Minister, at that meeting was: "An approved corporation may include as an operating cost for subsidy purposes an amount up to a maximum of \$1 per day for each child for transportation costs, and where the corporation anticipates that costs will exceed the \$1 limit, the branch may approve the excess to qualify for subsidy." It should be noted that with the increase in the minimum wage, the increase in the cost of gasoline and so forth that \$1 per day allowance is unlikely to be adequate.

They suggest that, in addition to this, when a pre-school programme such as theirs operates vehicles for transportation purposes that the initial cost of the vehicles, or the replacement costs, qualify for the 80 per cent subsidy under the capital grant for pre-schools. What action is going to be taken on that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mr. Chairman, we're in support of increased assistance in the transportation.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, your answer to the first question that I asked you follows through.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: You are concerned and you hope within the coming year to be able to completely fund that type of programme?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's true.

Mr. B. Newman: Right. Thank you, Mr. Minister.

The next question I wanted to ask you concerns family benefits to those who are involved—retarded children over 18 years of age. As of April 1 they will be permitted extra earnings of up to \$50. In view of the increasing inflation and increased minimum wage levels we are of the opinion that \$50 is a very small amount.

They recommend that trainees be permitted to earn at the current rate which is \$2 per hour minimum wage based on a 40-hour week and that these earnings be accepted as permissible income under the Family Benefits Act.

The maximum income per month of an individual would be calculated as follows now: Your present maximum benefit for boarding is \$140; for renting it's \$170. The maximum permissible income would be the difference between that \$140 and the minimum wage (160 hours a month at \$2) of \$320, at least \$180 a month. In that way, their present benefits and their earnings of \$180 would be the equivalent of the minimum wage of 160 hours a month at \$2 an hour.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of things I'd like to say. Certainly, there's no doubt that with inflation and rising costs, the ceiling on earning exemptions of \$50, which was formerly \$24, is inadequate. We intend to raise it, maybe to double it. Or—as you know the present scale is, you can earn up to \$50 and then you are allowed to keep 75 per cent which is quite a high tax—what we may do is change that percentage, maybe keep the \$50 ceiling and only tax the balance at 50 per cent. There is also the GAINS programme. Many of the handicapped will be eligible for GAINS, which will give them a substantial—

Mr. B. Newman: What they are really asking for, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Is to continue working.

Mr. B. Newman: —is that the person gets at least the minimum wage were he working.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a very constructive proposition and it is an easy one to implement, because we know how many we are dealing with, those who are in sheltered workshops. So it is one that we will be implementing. We will be making changes in the near future.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you planning then to make their permissible earnings the equivalent of the difference between what you give them under the family benefits programme and what they could have earned were they to work on the minimum wage for 40 hours a week, four weeks of the month, 160 hours a month? At \$2 an hour that would be \$320 were they to work at the minimum wage. In this coming year, are you going to permit them to earn up to \$180 a month if they receive \$140 family benefits, so that the total of the two is the equivalent of the minimum wage for the month?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I indicated earlier, Mr. Chairman, this is one of the first priorities. We definitely will be making changes to allow them to keep more of their earnings. I don't know the details enough to say, as you are suggesting, whether it will be the equivalent of at least the minimum wage.

Mr. B. Newman: I hope, Mr. Minister, that you would take it very seriously. You and your staff are certainly aware of the problem and anything that we can do to alleviate difficulties certainly should be done. Another point they make, under vocational rehabilitation, is that persons who request vocational rehabilitation services in Windsor are required to wait 11 to 12 months before obtaining assistance from the local office.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Eleven to 12 months?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, this is their comment. This was in the brief presented to you. They recommend that this situation be investigated and that steps be taken to improve delivery of this service immediately. Have you looked into this, back in my community?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On the average, I believe it's somewhere around three to four months. Mr. Sohn is former director of the vocational rehabilitation branch. We have added more counsellors and we hope to be able to shorten the waiting period.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, shorten it substantially, Mr. Minister, because if what they say in their brief is factual it certainly doesn't speak well if an individual has to wait 11 to 12 months.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I entirely agree with you.

Mr. B. Newman: You may have to wait beyond the point of no return, and then rehabilitation cannot be as effective as all of us would like to see it being as far as the individual is concerned.

They also make mention in their second recommendation under vocational rehabilitation—Mr. Chairman, don't worry, I am not going to go over everything in here, just the points that are directly involved with the group and were presented to the minister when they had the meetings in Windsor, which, by the way, I thought were extremely fruitful. I think it was a good idea. I think it gave the community an opportunity to not only see who pulls the strings here in Toronto but also to make some type of input.

However, as I made mention to the gathering when I was there, we hoped that a lot of the recommendations that have been made by the many organizations wouldn't fall on deaf ears, but would be implemented.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, they are. And we are following through. I'd like to say to Mr. Newman, through you, Mr. Chairman, that we have communicated with all the groups and we have some ongoing discussions, for instance, with the group of Alpha, the physically disabled, and there are some concrete steps being taken to bring about housing for the physically disabled.

Mr. B. Newman: I met with them on a personal basis also, Mr. Minister, after you people had met with the various groups, and they likewise have given me substantial information as to their problems and their concerns.

Now, the second point I wanted to make under vocational rehabilitation, Mr. Chairman, was that present plans to phase down large institutions have put a large responsibility on local associations to provide improved community-based programmes. If the local associations are to meet this responsibility, they must have increased financial assistance to meet the ever-increasing capital costs.

Recently, the Windsor Association for the Mentally Retarded purchased an old building for \$90,000. Approximately \$40,000 was spent on renovations, and as the capital grant is 25 per cent, this meant they had to raise \$97,000. Their recommendation is that capital grants for sheltered workshop programmes and activity centres, in particular, be in-

creased to 100 per cent. They are performing the services for the ministry and I think that their recommendation has a lot of merit, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with sheltered workshops, again, we have acknowledged that our present funding is inadequate—and we have indicated that it will be raised. Now, I doubt very much, Mr. Chairman, that we will raise it to 100 per cent, because we do believe that when there is community local involvement, that it makes for a much better programme. Once government funds activities at 100 per cent, we remove that local involvement. There are some that we are doing, and are prepared to do 100 per cent. But we are certainly going to give substantial increases for sheltered workshops, and also for residences and all types of residence support.

Mr. B. Newman: Rather than the 25 per cent capital grant, you will substantially increase it so that at least you will come a substantial distance toward meeting what their recommendation is.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. The next point was, in some instances, through the local office of the ministry, a social worker is assigned to the workshop to assist with counselling. Last year our workshop was able to use such a social worker, but her time was limited to one half-day per week.

Their recommendation is the duplication throughout the province of co-operative ventures between government and local associations for the mentally retarded. The model would be the Hamilton guardianship programme, whereby social workers—paid by the Ministry of Community and Social Services—work from the premises of a local association and in co-operation with them, and provide counselling and a wide variety of help to individual retarded citizens living in the community. Most of these citizens are on family benefits and are, therefore, the proper concern of the Ministry of Community and Social Services. So the counselling should be substantially increased. We hope, Mr. Minister, that you have noted that and the ministry will follow through to take care of that problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a good recommendation.

Mr. B. Newman: The next point was, in many cases there is a duplication of agencies and the branch in investigating referrals to rehabilitation programmes. Assessments, medical reports, school reports, and so forth, are often duplicated as a person is referred from one programme or agency to another.

Their recommendation is that a central, regional registry be established where individual records of handicapped persons are filed. The flow of information could then be controlled by forms of consent to file and/or release information signed by the parent or guardian. So that, rather than duplicating record keeping, you would simply have it once and then, with consent forms, it could be sent from one association to the other. I think it makes good sense there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. This whole area, Mr. Chairman, of the services to the mentally retarded is one where there is a major thrust and we are dealing, of course, mainly with the local associations. They have the expertise in delivery. It is an area where we will be doing more, because we have to in view of the transfer into the community of many of the retarded.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, some of the other recommendations could be discussed under another vote, rather than take up the time of the committee on this. I will wait for the next vote on that.

Mr. Chairman: Any more discussion on vote 2603?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would like just an explanation of the explanation on page 79, item 5.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We don't have the same numbering.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I see, you have information we don't have.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But often the answers are not in it to the questions which are posed.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry, I'm interested—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Would you repeat that page number?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, it is 79 in this. It is the item which provides for construction and acquisition of buildings to provide residences for children and youths that I am particularly addressing myself to. What type of residence is this? It would appear that it must be somewhat different from the residential care indi-

cated under item 2 on that page. I would like to know something about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Are you referring to item 3, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: No, I'm referring to item 5.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Item 5?

Mrs. Campbell: That which was not funded before. Is this something unique you are doing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This item, not funded in this fiscal year, provides for the construction or acquisition of buildings to provide residences for children and youth, and homes for unmarried mothers.

Mrs. Campbell: I was addressing myself, in the first place, to this matter of the residences for children and youth, and wondering if this is something that is to become unique, as apart from the residences which are to be set up under 2?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, there is a lessening demand for homes for unmarried mothers. There is far less use of the capacity so that many of the beds are not used. We do not propose to build anything in that area this year. However, in the area of the children's institutions and the adult, we have money. When we say item 5, homes for unmarried mothers, we are not going to build any more under that Act.

Mrs. Campbell: As I say I hadn't addressed myself to that; I'd addressed myself to the construction or acquisition of buildings to provide residences for children and youth. I'm asking in what way this would vary from the explanation, item 2?

Miss Crittenden: Through the years there was an overlapping of admissions to certain institutions. You would find that perhaps a boys' village might have young people of 16, 17, 18 going up to 23. Most of the organizations choose to use the Children's Institutions Act because they get a better financial break. That is why the money is there. It is to their advantage to use that Act.

Mrs. Campbell: But is this not to be funded in 1974-1975?

Miss Crittenden: It just meant that it wasn't being funded under the Charitable Institutions Act; it's being funded under the Children's Institutions Act.

Mrs. Campbell: I see, under the Children's—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The Charitable Institutions Act, Mrs. Campbell, has limited funds. It has a maximum of \$5,000 per bed for new construction which, of course, today is sometimes only one-third of the actual cost.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I was aware of the funding but I couldn't understand the explanation.

Coming to the matter of homes for the aged, again I am somewhat concerned. If we could only find a way to assist people and keep them longer in their own homes so that they don't get involved in the programme of going from their own homes to senior citizens' homes to homes for the aged, this kind of cost, it would seem to me, could be cut considerably.

Of course, I recognize this is a capital item and what I'm talking about is a service item but I'm somewhat worried about this thrust. Has there been any new thinking in the philosophy, which seemed to be emerging, that it was a good idea to move with senior citizen housing and homes for the aged in conjunction with one another? It is one that has troubled me since I have heard of it as a possible new philosophy.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm sorry, Mrs. Campbell. Your question about homes for the aged is? The first part of your question, we are entirely in agreement that everything should be done to try to keep the elderly, those who can, of course, in their own homes or apartments, or wherever they may live. And this is the main thrust of our government in supplying community outreach services—

Mrs. Campbell: —help services.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right, home-maker services. And our budget this year is substantially increased for those types of services. And then, of course, on senior citizen housing, the second part of your question was?

Mrs. Campbell: There was some discussion as I recall, last year, on the thrust of trying to have the homes for the aged facility in the same area as the senior citizen facility, and/or to combine homes for the aged with other types of facilities, and I'd like to know if that has been developed. Because I have a grave concern about that approach.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's quite true. There's some very new thinking—you may be familiar in Oakville with a complex that was built under both CHMC and under Ontario Housing, where one wing has senior citizen apartments that are self-contained. Those

elderly people who can provide their own meals, and so forth, do. And then the other wing is composed of senior citizens again who are unable to make their own meals. Then there is a common recreational room. In some areas they also sometimes have extended care services in an adjoining section of the building.

In other words, they try to provide services to the various groups, because a senior citizen one week may be in good health and then he suddenly suffers a stroke and requires medical extended care. So, it is becoming more and more popular to have a complex that provides a multiplicity of services.

Mrs. Campbell: You say that it's becoming more popular. I was just wondering if that were so, because I think there's quite a difference of opinion in this field.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We try as much as possible, Mrs. Campbell in our ministry, to concentrate on residential care.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I know.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And now that the extended care programme came into being on April 1, 1972, this comes directly under the Ministry of Health.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I am aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But at the same time, we recognize that in certain parts of Ontario, in northern Ontario and other parts of the province, it's sometimes not possible to move senior citizens—who were born in an area where their relatives and friends live—200 miles or more to either a nursing home or a home for the aged.

The Minister of Health (Mr. Miller) and myself, along with our officials, are looking into the sort of facility where, say, one wing would offer residential care, which would be paid for under our regular homes for the aged and purchase of services. The other wing would offer extended care funded under the Ontario Health Insurance Plan. Also, we amended our legislation—our Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act—last year so that we now can purchase services. We can rent or lease—and when I say “we”, we, of course, do this through the homes for the aged board, for county homes in southern Ontario and northern Ontario district homes. In other words, we have a lot of flexibility in our programmes in order to adapt ourselves to local conditions. And, of course, we use foster homes more and more. If a senior citizen

home is filled and the person needs someone to look after him, we will look into the community, I'd say. We again administer it through the homes for the aged board to provide foster care services.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, my belief is that, in Toronto at least, people don't like the idea of having, in part of the complex, the senior citizen and the home for the aged. Maybe it's fear, I don't know what it is. Could I be kept informed how these various things are working out? I'm running into some problems with people who don't like the idea. It may be just that it's depressing. I don't know the reason, but you don't find it working that well in the city of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I'm trying to say, Mr. Chairman, to Mrs. Campbell is that in the last few years there have been new approaches to try to provide the services and adapt to local conditions. Of course, here in the city you're familiar with Baycrest.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I am.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As a leader they have an elderly persons centre, and—

Mrs. Campbell: The hospital.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —elderly persons from the community come in for their meals at night. For day care they come in the afternoon and spend the afternoon or part of the day with those in the residence. There are some very positive new approaches to caring for the elderly.

Mrs. Campbell: Baycrest is somewhat different from what I was thinking about. I won't labour the point if I can just be kept informed as to how these things are working out with the senior citizen and the home for the aged. People seem to have a fear of that combination in this city.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, might the minister advise me of the number of young people being looked after in group homes and various institutions and the per diem rates being paid to these institutions for looking after these people?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Apps, when you say "young people" you are referring to those 18 years of age and under 65?

Mr. Apps: No, I'm referring to youngsters that may be, on page 87, section 2, "Children's Aid Societies provide care in group

homes and institutions," and in section 3, various types of institutions for what you choose to call troubled children that are given treatment by various agencies, such as a boys' college and such agencies. In other words, many of these children, instead of going to training schools, are referred by the courts to Children's Aid Societies or to various institutions that are looking after them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You want an estimate of the number that are being looked after?

Mr. Apps: The number you're getting and the per diem rates being paid.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. McLellan can speak on this. It comes under the Youth and Children's Institutions Act and the rates vary considerably.

Mr. McLellan: Mr. Apps, the numbering is different, but there is a table on page 89 that gives the bed capacity of the various institutions. In addition to that there is a group home system in the Children's Aid Societies. This constitutes about 150 group homes that are not listed there. I don't have an exact figure on the number of children. Most of these are for eight to 10 children at most, so that there would be 1,200 to 1,500 children in addition in the children's aid system.

Mr. Apps: What is the range of per diem rates you pay?

Mr. McLellan: The ranges vary greatly depending on the intensity of the care being offered and the types of problems being addressed in these homes. They range from \$6 to \$7 up to \$35 or so a day.

Mr. Apps: You have group homes that you only pay \$6 or \$7 to?

Mr. McLellan: I believe so. This is the information that we have.

Mr. Apps: Just a minute now, I'll just check that through. You are talking about a group home that looks after a group of six or seven youngsters where you are only paying \$6 per day?

Mr. McLellan: I think Mr. Macdonald could speak on this. He has had a good deal of experience in institutional care.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald (Director, Children's Services Bureau): Mr. Chairman, I believe that some parent-operated group homes which are operated by the Children's Aid Societies can be operated at a rate as low as \$6 to \$7 a day, and that there is a range

from there on upwards to the \$30 to \$40 range—and above I think.

Mr. Apps: Above the \$30 and \$40?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes.

Mr. Apps:—depending on the type of care that is given. I think, Mr. Chairman, what I'm trying to do is illustrate the tremendous cost involved in trying to remedy some things that might have been caught earlier on. In other words, if you have to pay \$40 per day for a youngster to get certain treatment and that youngster is 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 years of age, I think it outlines the importance of trying to catch these youngsters at a much earlier age—maybe at nursery school, I don't know, or a day nursery. We should try to prevent this type of treatment having to be given, you might say, after the horse got out of the barn.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes.

Mr. Apps: I might question your \$6 or \$7 a day as far as group homes are concerned. I don't think that is possible. You may be thinking of a different type of group home than I am. But when you are talking about emotionally disturbed kids that are 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 years of age and the tremendous cost involved in looking after them, I think it points out the fact that somehow or other we've got to get these youngsters before they reach that point where you have to spend so much money on them.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, could I have clarification?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Apps has spoken of the emotionally disturbed child. I deliberately asked the question on the group homes, when we had the word "troubled" children, whether that would still include emotionally disturbed children. I understood that was not the case—that they are still within the Health ministry. Is that so or isn't it so?

Mr. Apps: I guess we may be getting confused in terminology between troubled children and emotionally disturbed.

Mrs. Campbell: That's why I have asked for a definition—which they can't give me yet.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: I'm having some trouble with the term "group home," because in Ontario I think there are a wide variety of facilities which operate under the

term "group home." The Children's Aid Societies operate group foster homes and I think the definition there is a home with more than five children in which they place adolescents, usually, who are older and may or may not have behavioural problems.

There is in the province a whole range of types of group homes. They range from the parent-operated type that I've spoken of to a fully staff-operated group home in which there are three shifts of staff on a 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week basis. They take a range of troubled children. Usually there is a strong relationship between the need in the child and the degree of staffing required. The cost of operations go up accordingly. There are facilities operated by Children's Aid Societies and by organizations under the Children's and Youth Institutions Act which could be termed group homes, which are staff-operated on a 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week basis and which do take troubled and, I use the term advisedly, emotionally disturbed children.

Mr. Apps: The point I wanted to make is the fact that it's pretty expensive to have to give this type training to some of the youngsters. It is important that we try to prevent it before they get to that particular area.

Mr. B. Newman: The member speaks with knowledge from his previous ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): If Mr. Martel would permit, could we pursue this a bit? I think Mrs. Campbell wants to continue.

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, thank you. I am very concerned about this because I raised the point about the Thistletown type of operation, which is for emotionally disturbed children, which the minister said was very costly, as indeed they are.

Mr. Lewis: It is over \$100 per day now and rising.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Over \$100?

Mr. Lewis: Sure. Thistletown has been over \$100 a day for some time. I would bet on it.

Mrs. Campbell: That facility has been losing its assistants to the point where it has had to close down part of it. Mr. Chairman, I thought you understood my concern that we are not going to develop into that area in

this ministry because that was specifically a Health ministry matter which required a great deal of very highly skilled staff?

Mr. Lewis: That is not so.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there no way that at this point in time we can have a definition of what the ministry is talking about in terms of the troubled child? I am very familiar with the type of group home operated by the Children's Aid Society. Usually if a child goes to one of those homes from a court, for example—and that is usually the way they go to such a home—there has been a very careful scrutiny as to the needs of that child and he or she is not deemed to be emotionally disturbed in the true sense of the word. The child is deemed to be troubled.

Surely, there is a way? Your own ministry seems to be awfully confused on this point. Is there no way we can be assured that we are speaking about the same thing and that we are not just trying to provide care for these children at a cheaper rate under this ministry, to take the heat off the Ministry of Health and its care of emotionally disturbed children?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. McLellan, would you or Mr. Gordon answer?

Mr. A. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister, Programme Development): Mr. Chairman, I believe when we were discussing this the other day I tried to assure Mrs. Campbell that in establishing the interministerial task force we don't want to run into that exact problem; or we have the problem and we don't want to make the mistake you are concerned about. It is our hope that by pulling together with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Correctional Services and others interested we will be able to deal with the overlapping or gaps, either of which may occur, in the need to provide services in the community for children with different types of problems.

With that, plus the other committee I spoke of with Correctional Services with respect to section 8, I believe—perhaps some of the confusion, if that's what it is, apparent at the moment is because we are in a state of development of just that kind of discussion—it is our hope that by this time next year certainly we will be in a position to be far more definitive, if I interpret things correctly, about how we will be able to analyse or evaluate the problems of the children adequately so that they do get the proper type of attention in the proper type of home.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, may I? Mr. Minister, I am sitting here listening and I am thinking to myself, in a fashion both congratulatory to you and nasty implicitly, how useful it is to shake up a ministry once in a while, particularly in the child welfare field. I am hearing more clarity and lucidity in 10 or 15 minutes than I have heard in the previous four or five years and that is kind of encouraging to those of us who are disciples of the feeling that something should be done for children.

Let me try to understand just a little further because I think that what Mrs. Campbell is saying is in large measure true. There are a large number of agencies or institutional arrangements under the Children's Mental Health Centres Act, which are funded by the Ministry of Health. As soon as it became possible in the Province of Ontario for children to be referred directly to those centres, without the intervention of the Children's Aid Societies as the referring agency, particularly out the intervention of the Children's Aid Societies lost a very large number of placements that they had, actually and potentially.

I have been, in the last little while, because I want to learn more about it again—I once knew something about it, I know very little now—but I gather that many of the most sophisticated treatment centres are pretty well filled with direct referrals from families or doctors.

So what have the Children's Aid Societies done, then, when they are faced with waiting lists in these various treatment centres. They have started to establish their own network of treatment centres—and it is nonsense to pretend that many of the kids in the group homes in the Children's Aid Societies are any less disturbed than those who are in treatment centres out of the Ministry of Health.

I am not going to discuss levels of pathology, but I know from what I know of waiting lists and I know from what I know from some of the people in the field, that Children's Aid Societies—and I suspect some of those who pretend to be useful working under the Children's Institutions Act are—running for very disturbed kids some kind of institutional arrangement.

You and I may not feel that it's as valuable as it might be; but it is the same kind of kids that the Children's Aid Societies would have referred to the treatment centres before. No question about it. Except, there is no more space for them in the treatment centres. The Children's Aid Societies have

found other arrangements or have expanded their own arrangements.

If you are getting to a level of \$30 or \$40 per diem or better, you are implying, I would assume, fairly sophisticated treatment apparatus and you are dealing with a level of disturbance that is not the troubled child. This extraordinary semantic difference that we have developed between the troubled child and the disturbed child, I will accept for the purposes of argument.

The member for St. George has dealt with the Training Schools Act, sections 8 and 9, more often than I have—so has the member for Kingston and the Islands—but those distinctions are largely not applicable.

What about these group homes—some of the more sophisticated—would you not call them, in effect, treatment centres operated by Children's Aid Societies?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Okay. If they are treatment centres operated by Children's Aid Societies, what kind of supervision and activity does your ministry have in relation to them? I am not asking for controls; but to what extent is the ministry involved?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: The ones that I am familiar with are operated by the large societies who have a fairly sophisticated network of organization and a fairly sophisticated resource bank of staff on their own payrolls and they are supervised internally. I know most closely the programme operated by the CCAS in Toronto, which has a fairly high degree of sophistication built into its programme, in terms of the training of its staff, the training of its supervisors and the use of outside consultants.

Mr. Lewis: And you feel, as a ministry, fairly satisfied with the level of treatment provided for kids with fairly serious problems—and obviously this is what we are talking about.

Mr. Gordon: Mr. Chairman, if I might attempt to respond to that kind of question, which really the minister only can answer, but I can say that we are concerned enough about the need for a co-ordinated development of treatment for children in whatever type of facility, with whatever type of services are required, that we are participating in this interministerial task force on group homes. If we felt there was no problem, we would not have participated in this particular committee.

Some areas are better served than others. I think this is well recognized. There are different forms and we wish to avail ourselves of every possible form of referral system, of analysis, of service that we can possibly make use of within our community. The major thrust of our ministry, in terms of my involvement in the last few months, has been to try to develop a co-ordinated approach to this kind of a problem. This would then allow us to tap all the resources of the community and not to have the gaps and overlaps that, quite frankly, we all recognize occurring in various spots at the present time.

Mr. Lewis: Who's on that task force from the Ministry of Health?

Mr. Gordon: I would have to get the names for you. I am sorry, I don't have the list of names.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The minor ministries are Health, Correctional Services—

Mr. Lewis: Do none of you sit on that task force?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, our director of children's institutions is the executive secretary of the committee. I was looking around. He is not here, so I can't tell you the membership of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But we'll send it to you.

Mr. Lewis: Okay. I was just curious about that. I'm just asking the questions, because, as I say, I'm trying to absorb a little more about it myself once again. I have two thoughts about it, though.

First, I am absolutely certain, as I sit here, that the quality of care and treatment for the children with whom the Children's Aid Societies have to deal with themselves now, in terms of their own institutional arrangements and in terms of those agencies that are left under the old Children's Institutions Act—that weren't sophisticated enough to be pulled into the Children's Mental Health Centres Act—the arrangements for those kids are worthy of the most scrupulous examination, because it is not possible that they are adequate. It's simply not possible.

The pressures have built too quickly, especially in the adolescent range. The shift to the Ministry of Health was quite dramatic. And the absence of placement, once there was the direct parental referral, really threw a lot of these societies into a quandary. So you rapidly made alternative arrangements.

I consider this a personal little project. I'm going to try to embark on understanding exactly what is being done, and what the levels of quality are. I don't pretend to know, but I have a kind of gut intuition about it. I have an even stronger feeling which I hope will emerge in the Province of Ontario and it's encapsuled by the phrase of "close the institutions."

We've gone through quite a remarkable evolution in Ontario. Ten years ago, the total focus was on institutional arrangements of the most formal and structured kind. The word "institution" conjured up all that made one shiver—like the Loyal True Blue and Orange Home that you saw as you drove up Yonge St. The lodge will be beside itself that I put its hallowed name on record, and I am sure it does lovely, good and Victorian works. But I can remember years ago when it was "a treatment centre."

Then we move to the concept that perhaps that we needn't be so formalized about it, and perhaps we could still have an institutional arrangement, but rather more informal group settings in communities. Even the Ministry of Correctional Services, shot through with an antiquarian view like Syl Apps', tried rather hard to take some of the younger kids who came from training schools and put them into more friendly cottage homes or other arrangements. Some of us don't believe it for a moment, but they certainly tried and they worked hard at it. Under Mr. Apps, considerable progress was made.

Then, in the last three or four years, it has become moderately fashionable, and the pattern is increasing, to take homes in the community which largely blend in with the community. The arrangement is that you move staff in. You move five or six kids in, or whatever number is considered a family, and you treat the children in the home and in the community as though they were simply part of the community. And, although there have been some desperate community reactions, and some court cases, and with that area I am intimately familiar, I know it has tended to work.

However, in terms of saving money and emphasis on the family, which some of us in the most old-fashioned way still subscribe to—nuclear families don't terrify me, I rather like their strength and would play to their strength. In terms of the saving of money and the nuclear family, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Minister, there is a tremendous possibility of not breaking up the families at all, of ending this constant pattern of taking the kid out of the home in time of difficulty, putting him

into wardship, temporary or permanent, with Children's Aid Societies, consigning the kid to a treatment centre. There are some jurisdictions on this continent now and some inspired mental health workers who are developing the approach which takes the child care worker, supported by a number of skilled professionals, and puts that worker right into the home where the family is in trouble—eight hours a day if necessary; or only at the peak times of mealtime, bedtime, wake up, etc.; sometimes 24 hours a day if it's necessary, three months to a year if it has to be; intermittently over two years if it has to be.

But instead of taking the kids out of the family and putting them in some kind of institutional arrangement, no matter how it's categorized, dealing with the disturbance, and then returning them to the family with all of the hazard that implies afterwards, there is the possibility of closing down all these institutions, group home or other, and taking the immense resource we have—the sensitivity and capacity of the child care workers, social workers, psychologists and others—and putting them right into the home to work with the family as a family with the special support the child needs.

Five years from now that may be passé. But before we formalize any more of the institutional arrangements, and before we give authenticity to group homes—which I personally very much question—and before we even give more support to children's mental health centres under the Ministry of Health—God knows some of them are superb—there is some very real value in saying, "Let's close down all of that and move all our resources right into the family."

Obviously, there will be exceptions. I appreciate that. But in terms of the transfer of social priorities in dealing with kids, it's very exciting. There are one or two jurisdictions, like Illinois and Michigan, which are in the process of dealing with it in that way. Some of the people who advocate it are not entirely popular. One or two of the states are going to take a chance on it.

The conference next week of children's mental health centres, taking place in Orillia is, I think, going to discuss this kind of development. I would use the estimates as a way of putting it because the cost saving, of course, is enormous, and the integrity of the family that it implies is in therapeutic terms as valuable an ingredient as you can find. I, for one, am tired of taking kids out of families in Ontario. I am really weary of it because it's fantastically destructive. At one point we had very few services and we were

gratified to find a reasonable arrangement which was useful.

So we handled it that way. But we really tear apart and uproot families in this province for no reason whatsoever except that we are tied to these crazy institutional patterns which we have made more sophisticated and more responsive over the years but which ultimately defeat the purpose, which is to allow the family to function and not take the kid out.

If you want to do that you have to take an entirely new look at how you use your child-care workers and your support staff. You don't have to build a new institution for them. You put them right into that family and your arrangements are flexible. If it takes three years, you give it three years. If it takes 24 hours a day for four months, you give it 24 hours a day. If it takes only intermittent support, that's all you give it.

All in all you will save far more children and far more families than the present arrangements will ever provide. I don't pretend there's any originality in that. I know people in your ministry must be talking about it. But there is a tendency, when you set up an interministerial task force on group homes, for the ultimate consequence to be to reinforce the group home operation which you are there to do. You are to make more sophisticated and more socially useful, a tool which in itself might now be discarded. If you are going to pursue it a little further, Mr. Minister, perhaps that might be given some serious thought. At some point, we will get some cost and staffing estimates for you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we are entirely in agreement with the constructive comments of Mr. Lewis that every effort should be made to keep the children in their own home. I would say that there is. I had an opportunity to visit several Children's Aid Societies and I was just looking through one of the large ones in the city of Toronto where they have a substantial reduction in children being admitted into care. And their budget for family services is now 37 per cent. This is what they're doing.

Mr. Lewis: That's their budget for institutional placement. Have you got a percentage on that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I haven't. This is the Catholic Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Lewis: How much do they have budgeted for institutional placement out of the entire budget?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For institutional placement?

Mr. Lewis: Yes. Do you know that off-hand?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Macdonald, I believe, used to be with them. Maybe Ken would have that information.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: The institutional placement was about \$1 million; the gross was about \$7 million, so that's 22 per cent.

Mr. Lewis: Are you referring to group homes when you say institutional placements?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: No, I'm talking institutional placements.

Mr. Lewis: You're talking about institutional placement in traditional terms?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: I would bet you that if you included group homes of a reasonable variety you would have a very significant percentage of your budget, 25 per cent or 30 per cent, which would go still to institutional patterns of one kind or another. What I'm suggesting here is that all of that should be scrapped. One doesn't do it overnight. One takes time but one sets out on a pattern which says: "Close the institutions."

I'm not going to pretend that group homes are not institutions; they are just the latest misnomer. Why not begin to shift the whole emphasis away from the group arrangements and into support for the family?

Mr. Gordon: Mr. Chairman, if I might be allowed to comment. I think one of the major thrusts of our reorganization where we now have family services as a division, rather than a demarcation between children's services and other services for the family, is evidence of not only our intent but our resolution to look in a new way at the way services are provided. I tried to be careful in my earlier comments to talk about services and facilities, and not about group homes per se.

Mr. Lewis: Yes. Okay, that's quite fair.

I may say what Dr. Naomi Rae Grant and others did—I forget who the head of the Vancouver Children's Foundation was; Doug, I forget his last name—but what they did in the children's mental health services in Health was, in its own way, some of the most exciting stuff that's been done for kids in this province in the last several years. And I'd be the first to concede it as someone who was

an antagonist of the programme for a long time.

I can't tell you how much pleasure it is for some of us to hear of some of the directions in which the ministry is going. That doesn't exonerate your basic culpability, Mr. Minister. Your programmes are by and large, inadequate, lousy and poorly funded. But it's clear that some of the staff leadership is now rather more inspired, and that's a pleasure. It would be nice if they could take over day care.

You don't handle that. Do you handle day-care arrangements as well — independent of Margaret Birch? I mean, the level of intellectual trash which was reached by that statement the other day, the level of intelligence of the Tory jocks on the front benches, is largely what the statement reflected—surely that won't be subscribed to. This afternoon I hear rather more intelligence than that.

Mr. Gordon: I believe, Mr. Chairman, it's fair to say that we consider day care to be a part of the family services. We consider "family" to incorporate all those aspects which are effected or are affected by it.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, but secure enough in the sense of your own autonomy, not to be assaulted by the nonsense that you heard in the House. I daren't interpret your smile. And I don't want to compromise you—

Mr. Gordon: If I might comment on that, I just can't resist it. We have, I think, enough understanding of our position that we will do our best to recommend, and to participate, and to develop for the good of the family all aspects that we can.

Mr. Lewis: That is a superb reply. Would you like a seat to run in?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Okay. Just a short point, Syl. Okay. Go ahead, Syl.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: Oh, I thought you were going to have the short point.

Mr. Martel: No, no, I don't.

Mr. Apps: One thing I would like to contribute to this, Mr. Chairman, is that I would hope that your programmes could be expanded in advance, enough so that section 8 of the Training Schools Act could be repealed and youngsters then—

Mr. Lewis: Welcome.

Mr. Martel: Why don't we throw out the Training Schools Act altogether?

Mr. Lewis: You and I signed a report which said that in 1965, Syl Apps. Welcome to the revelation.

Mr. Apps: I think, Mr. Chairman, this is a logical extension of your programme. At the present time many of those youngsters, under section 8, go to Correctional Services because there are really no facilities available under your ministry to look after them.

Mrs. Campbell: Right, right.

Mr. Apps: It's generally recognized that White Oaks, in Correctional Services, probably give as good or better care than any other facility. But I think that your facilities and your programme should be advanced to the extent that section 8 can be repealed and those youngsters will not go to training school but will be handled under your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You know that this is being very actively considered, and of course we have to provide the resources.

Mr. Apps: I would hesitate very much to recommend that unless you have the resources.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Put forward a motion for it and we will all support it.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Apps: I would just like you to know my personal comments in connection with that. But you've got to have the facilities available.

Mr. Martel: I'm delighted to hear the former Minister of Correctional Services make that statement. It is interesting that BC threw out the Training Schools Act recently, which was a rather progressive move.

Mr. Haggerty: There's a client out there, Elie.

Mr. Apps: You can't do everything all at once, as you may realize.

Mr. Martel: You might what?

Mr. Apps: You can't do everything all at once, or you'd get into a real shemuzzle.

Mr. Martel: Oh no.

Mr. Apps: But this is a logical extension of the programme of trying to keep the youngsters out of training school, and these

facilities must be made available by your ministry.

Mr. Haggerty: You can see that the former minister has been frustrated in his department and that's why he is no longer there. That is probably what it is. He's got to get through to somebody.

Mr. Apps: The former minister was not frustrated in the ministry. As a matter of fact it was one of the very satisfying experiences I've had, thank you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And he did an excellent job.

Mr. Lewis: I gather just next to hockey, as I understand.

Mr. Apps: Almost.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel has been wanting to speak here.

Mr. Martel: Yes, me again. Mr. Chairman, it was interesting, as I read over your blue report for the year, to note those two studies being done on adoptions—adoptions of older children and foster homes for older children. We requested those last year and we are delighted to see they are there. I'm not sure I influenced the decision to undergo those research things, but I've met with a number of people working in Children's Aid Societies and they have some things that they feel must be studied. I think it falls right in line with what the leader of the New Democratic Party said.

This is a letter I received some months ago, Jan. 7, 1974, from an excellent young man in the field. I won't tell you his name. He tells me he enjoys his job, that's why I won't mention his name. But he says:

Things that should be studied are the effects on children and the outcome of (a) removing children from the natural home; [and that's specifically what Mr. Lewis spoke about] placing them in CAS, in the first place; effects of involvement with the judiciary system.

This must be a traumatic experience for young people. It's a frightening experience for an adult just to go and pay a parking ticket or even become involved in a minor traffic violation. It's a horrifying experience. Imagine what it must be like to youngsters eight, 10, 11, 12 years old. Even in family court, it must be a terrible experience.

The training school placement should be studied. [These are just four areas, he says.]

The list could go on and on of things that

should be studied to show the effects that the present system has on young people.

As the minister knows, over the last two years I've really felt that his ministry doesn't do enough research. The budget indicates that there isn't very much for research and yet it's a field—I've been making this point over and over again and I don't like to sound repetitive—but if we are ever going to move to prevention we've got to have some of the answers. If we don't do the studies, we are never going to get the answers, Mr. Minister. It seems to me what you should be saying to your research staff is: "Okay, let's find out." You might go to the various agencies and say to them: "What do you think we should study in order to avoid destroying the child? What should we be studying to move into the field of prevention of the destruction of a family? Because everything I argue is in the context of the total family need. It has always been.

I can recall the other night and yesterday arguing with the member for Kingston and the Islands, questioning certain things with respect to day nurseries; and a couple of days before arguing for budgetary needs and the difference that the CAS pays as opposed to what a mother-led family receives in the ultimate destruction of that family.

Everything I have attempted to say has dealt with the total family. It seems to me that when one hears that at Thistletown the cost per child per day is \$100—I don't know how many children are in there. It seems to me that at \$100 a day per child you could have a lot of staff workers out in the field servicing more children and more families than the costs are for such institutions.

Even my friend Father McKee—we tried desperately, I might tell the minister, to have him go to group homes rather than a home of 36, and I took him to Brown Camps to show him.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But they do have group homes.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right; but they still have one that has 36 beds. I took him to Brown Camps—when they still had the money to spend; before they put it all in one building housing 36 kids—to indicate to him that for the amount of money he probably purchased and spent on that group home, he could probably service more children readily with smaller homes. But his board thought that they wanted that, and that's great, because the municipality had actually been involved

and he couldn't change gears in mid-stream, so to speak, to alter the programme.

I am getting back to the Children's Aid now. I want to deal with it at some length. The Hanson task force, on page 61 of the report, indicates the necessity to look at the effect of moves on people, through the whole gamut. For young people, from foster home to foster home, possibly through the jails or correctional services—I don't want to say jails, but they do come from those too—some of them ultimately ending up in adoptions, and so on. The possibility of destroying these people is really there. We need a much more sophisticated approach.

I am not belittling the work of the Children's Aid Society. The people I have met in them really try hard. Certainly there are some old bugaboos that they have to overcome; some of the old positions—that of simply moving into the home and removing the child from the home. Consequently, they didn't have all that savoury a reputation. But nonetheless, even the Children's Aid Society recognizes that, and are trying to improve its image in the community.

I am going to cut some of this down, Mr. Minister, because we have been at it fairly long in these estimates already; but there are some things. One speaks to people in such organizations as Operation Family Rights, which prepared an excellent handbook entitled, "In a Child's Best Interest." They have worked with the Children's Aid Society and with various government agencies to improve it. It would seem to me that that is great under the existing system to assist parents who have problems, and children who have problems, and ultimately end up in the courts. I would hope that someday we will move away from hauling kids into court, and that handbook will become unnecessary to the families. I think it gives them some idea of what their rights are in this situation, but certainly it isn't what I think we want in society.

They too are concerned about the Child Welfare Act, and I want to talk about it. I understand that there is consideration that it might be amended. I hope when you amend it that it is drastically amended, that we just don't dabble around the periphery, and I will come to that in a little while too. Operation Family Rights, on the first page, indicates:

The Child Welfare Act gives the Children's Aid Society the authority to protect some of the natural rights of children such as the child's right to proper care, nutri-

tion, medical attention et cetera. The Child Welfare Act, however, does not specify what those rights are or define them in any way. Rather, it defines the circumstances under which the Children's Aid Society may take action, either with the consent of the parents or by court order, on behalf of a child.

What the Child Welfare Act specifies is that conditions requiring the protection of children are often the result of unavoidable circumstances. [That is what I want to come to. That is why I say courts aren't the solution.] We don't take into consideration the circumstances that cause these family breakups and the problems with children, or the lives of the poor, such as low wages, insecure jobs, unemployment, shortage of low-cost housing, unbelievably low welfare payments to those who cannot work, lack of sufficient supportive services—and there is where the emphasis has got to start to come, the supportive services—such as daycare for sole-support parents and for those families where both parents must work to meet the needs of their families at today's high costs.

These circumstances undoubtedly result in the untold hardship leading to family breakdown, illness, depression, child abuse, alcoholism, requiring intervention for the protection of the child.

I guess it is like the argument we had the other night, about starting to change the income tax structure of this country to make it a sensible income tax structure which redistributes wealth adequately. Until we deal with the root problem that lead to family breakup, and until we study what causes the child to rebel and so on, then, in fact, we are never going to resolve the problems. We are just going to continue to put more plasters on the old tube, so to speak. The Hanson task force makes this same sort of suggestion.

It seems to me that those are some of the areas that your research people are going to have to look into. What are the results of low income? What are the causes of alcoholism? The range of research available to this ministry and the title of the ministry, Community and Social Services, is such that it allows you to begin research in any problem area, and if you don't have the staff it should allow you to have universities, which have highly skilled people who are very knowledgeable in many areas, to start to put together for the ministry materials with which the ministry can make some of the fundamental changes that are necessary.

Some of the things that I argued about last year were standards. As the minister knows, I recently sent to him a young girl who wanted to get her records. She wanted to read what her past history was all about. She is a 21-year-old girl. The Toronto Children's Aid Society said no. Part of the problem is that most of the material that is in many of those—as was the case with the records that teachers kept at schools, called the old OSR card—is negative. Certainly that is my experience as a teacher.

In my school when I became principal, I changed rather drastically the type of comments that were put on confidential cards. In fact, I suspect most of it is derogatory. The positive aspects of an individual child are not put down. In fact, in my own school, teachers didn't even see the OSR cards for at least two months, until the teacher had an opportunity to know each child as an individual. I just didn't give them to the teachers.

In other words, I didn't want them to formulate an opinion of a child on what someone else had said about that child. I wanted them to formulate their own opinion on the character of the child after two months in dealing with their own classroom, because frequently children who had problems with one teacher got along famously well with other teachers, provided the built-in bias wasn't there. The Hanson task force indicates that the standards that the Children's Aid Societies have had have been less than meaningful, both in the way records are kept, I suspect, and the way measurements and so on were carried out.

It seems to me that is an area which has to be improved because I happen to believe—and it has taken some convincing by medical people to get me to move my position—I am now convinced that one is entitled to all the records pertaining to oneself. A person has a right to know but we still have people in the medical profession who won't tell a person he is in the process of dying. That seems to me to be a little ridiculous but I didn't always believe it, mind you. I didn't always believe the parents should see the OSR cards when I first started teaching school. It took me some time to realize they have a right to know what's on those cards and there are still people who don't want to show them.

I am firmly convinced now that from the Children's Aid Society, kids should know their backgrounds. My most ardent critic agrees with me so I feel I'm on comfortable grounds—my wife agrees with me that I am

right on this one. She doesn't always agree with me, I am afraid, but she does on this. She thinks, too, everyone is entitled to know what is in there.

I think the reason we haven't shown them or have refused to show them is that some of the material compiled has been always of a negative nature. I know the minister disagrees. He has his own reason for doing it. I respect that reason because I respect that he is in the field of adoption personally, in a personal way, and I realize he has some more experience in it than I have. But I disagree with him; I respect his approach but I think we should have a right to know what other people know about us.

I think—and I am told this—that frequently the material on the OSR or in the Children's Aid Society records is passed around and other agencies see it. The person himself or herself doesn't see it but cases are built in the courts on these records. The only person who doesn't know it is the person we are talking about.

This is some of the material I have gathered since last time, meeting not only with people I know prior to when I became critic but people who are actually dealing in the field. They tell me that records are passed around or excerpts are taken from records of various children and passed around among other social agencies, yet the young people aren't allowed to see them. It bothers me if that is happening.

First of all, if it is good enough for other agencies to see, why isn't it good enough for the child? He or she is no longer a child; in this case, we were talking about a young lady of 21 who was denied access to her own file. I talked to the leader of the party; I'm not sure he quite agrees with me on this point but I feel pretty strongly that they should know what's in there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, as the hon. member knows, he brought the case to my attention and I got in touch with the Children's Aid Society in question. They were most co-operative and they agreed to have this person come and see them and to provide as much information as was possible. They felt that in the interests of the person in question it would not be advisable to give her the personal file; as you mentioned, she was 21 years of age and it was quite a thick file. There might have been some notations in it which would not have been in her interests. She was a person, I believe, with emotional problems and in this area I respected the judgement of persons who were much

more knowledgeable than I am. I think it's a question of—

Mr. Martel: It's difficult. I know the case and I appreciated the minister's help. I knew the case when the girl was receiving treatment when she was emotionally disturbed. I knew the case well. It's just that I have a feeling—let me give you an example. Frequently I get compensation cases; very frequently—five or six every week. I have a heavy-industry area and the educational levels are low. It's difficult.

And we have the doctor who says, "Well, the man's got a functional overlay." If you know what a functional overlay is, his back problem isn't his real problem any longer, it's a psychiatric problem. And you're not supposed to tell him that.

I have had cases where a man was actually getting a needle in his thigh once a month, and the pain would disappear. At the end of about three weeks the pain would start to emerge again, and he would go down to the doctor and get another shot, and the pain would disappear. There was nothing in the needle. It was a functional overlay. It seems to me we have to be honest and get somebody to deal with the man's problem. It's the same here. Nobody wanted to tell him. I am not supposed to tell him, I am not a medical person.

It seems to me there is an onus on somebody in society to tell people what's wrong with them. They have a right to know what's wrong with them. I have had occasion where I've had to tell men, "Well, they say there is a functional overlay." And he says, "Oh, they tell me I'm crazy. Well, I am not crazy, my back is sore."

But we don't treat them. I have to start to be honest with people because these kids have doubts in their minds when they are 21, 22 or 23, of what their past was like and maybe who their parents were, and a whole host of things. I think they are entitled to know. They must know, otherwise I don't think it ever leaves them. "Who were my parents? What was it that caused the problems that developed?" and so on. I am not sure it ever satisfies their own internal yearning to know what their past was about. I think the ministry has to look at it.

Mr. Minister, I am also concerned about the task force. If I read this task force report correctly, Hanson said that Children's Aid Societies were having one last kick at the can to prove their worth. Otherwise the government might take them over. Then I look

at your increase for them for this year. I believe what you have offered is somewhere in the neighbourhood of a four per cent increase to Children's Aid Societies. The estimates are very difficult to figure out this year. My information is that it takes eight or nine per cent, particularly in the inflation we have today, just to hold the line in the services they are offering.

What Hanson is saying is, "Look, you've got one last chance to improve your standards."

I could go through the book—you know it all—the complaints; to improve the adoptions, to improve—just a whole host of things. And you are saying to them on one hand, "You've got one chance to improve; you either make it or we are going to have to change."

Then on the other hand you give them a four per cent increase in budget. When it would take eight or nine per cent, based on the inflationary costs alone, to hold the line, you reduce them by five or six per cent of what's needed. If you want them to improve their capabilities you would have to increase it by over 10 per cent to improve the quality of service.

Is it the government's intention to get rid of Children's Aid Societies? If not, they will never have a chance to improve. There is just no way under the budget you've given them this year that they are going to improve. If my four per cent calculation is correct, there is simply no way they can move to implement any of the changes which have been recommended in the Hanson task force; none. It's not even holding the line; it's cutting back in services on that four per cent. That can't be tolerated, Mr. Minister. You either give them the necessary money or take them over. Do one of the two.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with reference to the task force, these were their recommendations. We have met with the Children's Aid Societies, and I would say, in general, the great majority of the Children's Aid Societies are very efficient and operating quite well. We have met with the executive—we have a working committee—to try to work in partnership and to put more emphasis on this. Many are doing this, if you read the annual reports of the Children's Aid Societies. I have read many of them; I have visited them at their annual meetings, and the thrust of most of the Children's Aid Societies is to provide more family services.

With reference to budgets, Mr. Chairman, I spoke to them at the beginning of their annual conference in Toronto in April. I indi-

cated to them that in view of inflation and the rising costs we would review each individual budget and we would meet their realistic costs. We are doing this. There are 50 Children's Aid Societies; we have established a special budget review sector within our ministry and we will meet their costs.

Mr. Martel: In other words, you are saying if it went above what was in the budget—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: If their needs are greater than what's in the budget, you are willing to fund them more?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. We look at each individual society. These estimates were prepared in August last year. That is 10 months ago and, of course, we are all agreed that in the last 10 months there have been substantial increases in the cost of living, in food, shelter, clothing, and we are prepared—

Mr. Martel: That is why I am expressing this concern because I wasn't aware you were doing this. I have had people come to me to say, "Under the present thing, and faced with the Hanson task force, it's the death knell for us because there is no way."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The whole emphasis, as was mentioned by Mr. Lewis and you, is to keep the children within their own homes, to provide more family counselling and more supportive services. You know the old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—"

Mrs. Campbell: Cure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It certainly applies in this area; very much so.

Mr. Lewis: You are a late-comer to that.

Mr. Martel: I have an interesting statistic, Mr. Minister, because you make a point that bothers me. You don't know the home services being offered. Certainly Hanson spells out pretty carefully that you haven't been able to monitor the type of services or who is giving services.

I will give you an example. The services have to be toward working in the home. I am told that when budget time comes in the Children's Aid Societies and things get tight the first part of the budget cut is the services to the homes in the communities.

I'll give you an interesting statistic; one wonders to what extent, and how, this help is being given. The 1972 financial statement

of the Children's Aid Society of Metro Toronto shows that over \$9 million of its \$13 million budget is being spent on children in care and only about \$2½ million on family services, in spite of the fact there were 9,125 children involved with the CAS and only 1,458 children came into the care of the society that year.

That's rather devastating, to me, to realize that \$9 million goes to kids in care, which is only 1,400 kids, while 9,000 kids are getting, or should be getting, some type of treatment at home, but only \$2½ million is spent for prevention. It just boggles the mind.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, many societies—take, for instance, the one I indicated a little while ago—

Mr. Martel: That's the biggest one in the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In 1969, the Metropolitan Catholic Children's Aid Society spent \$1,675,435 or 29.2 per cent of its total budget on family services. In 1973, this amount had risen to \$2,685,909, or 37.7 per cent. As you can see, there is a substantial increase in their budget for family services. At the same time, the cost of children in care is increasing because most of the children in care today are older children.

Mr. Martel: That's why I asked about the study last year.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and because they need more money for clothing, for food—all costs have risen.

Mr. Martel: Sure, but that's specifically the point we are trying to make, Mr. Minister. Take a look at Metro Toronto's budget for the Metro Children's Aid Society. In 1972, there was \$2.5 million for prevention and breakdown for 9,125. There was \$9 million for 1,458 in care. Now, those are pretty astounding figures. It's the same argument I'm going to make in a little while on senior citizens, the one I started to make in my lead-off remarks. The government is obsessed with institutionalizing people.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We're getting away from this, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: No, your budget this year of \$65 million for senior citizens shows about \$64 million of it for institutions for senior citizens, and \$1.5 million or \$2 million for keeping them in the communities.

Mr. Apps: We would have to get the types of care being provided.

Mr. Martel: Granted.

Mr. Apps: —before you can really jump to conclusions.

Mr. Martel: Right. I am not trying to jump to conclusions by saying that it's all there. I'm just saying most of the moneys spent, either in this section for children, or for adults, is for institutional care. And it's so lopsided—we are spending less than \$2 million to keep senior citizens in communities. There are 650,000 of them, and we are spending a couple of million. And yet, we are spending at least \$63 million in this budget for institutionalizing them. That is just an example.

I agree with the member for Kingston and the Islands that we have to look at the individual cases, Mr. Chairman, to determine where it is going. But I suggest—certainly Mr. Hanson suggests—there is no study of children's institutions or the children's welfare to indicate what is going on—what the priorities are; how they are handling them. I have read the task force report carefully. I don't want to quote, but I could. Hanson was very critical of the lack of information coming from the Children's Aid. You couldn't determine, by just using this type of statistic, what was going on. There was no way of rationalizing—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The great majority are operating very efficiently.

Mr. Martel: I am not disputing that they are not operating efficiently. I am saying that the emphasis has got to change.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And they are willing to do this, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: You provoke me.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Martel, it so happens that those I did visit could show figures where they have fewer children in care and are spending more and more of their funds and resources on family services to keep children in their own homes. This is best for the children and best for the families, both economically and socially.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, I'm going to find it. I didn't want to, but you provoked me. Criticism of Children's Aid Societies by Hanson and the task force indicated that. Have you read the report, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The Hanson task force report? Yes.

Mr. Martel: He isn't critical of what we are trying to do, he is critical of the reporting and so on—that no one knows what seems to be going on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we have taken steps. We have met with the executive; we have a working committee to remedy this. On this question, when Mr. Martel is finished maybe Mr. McLellan or Mr. Macdonald or Mr. Gordon can discuss it, because there are some very positive steps taken.

Mr. Martel: Tell me what has changed. I'll forget what I am looking for in there, because I know the task force was critical. Tell me what has been changed, so that I can feel reassured that we are going to know what's going on and that the emphasis is going to be more on prevention than waiting until the crisis has occurred.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Mr. Chairman, I think the relationship between expenditures and input into prevention can be skewed by talking strictly of expenditures. I think in terms of preventive services we are talking primarily of staff available to serve families in the community and that in terms of cost there is a very different relationship.

It is not an expensive kind of service. I had some figures prepared—they are difficult to summarize but they do indicate that while the total case loads of the societies have been going down, the total staffing has been going up. They also indicate that the caseloads in child care and in services to unwed parents have been going down quite substantially and the caseloads for families in the community have been going up slightly. So that at the same—

Mr. Martel: Excuse me, could I ask you a question at that point then? What is the average caseload for field workers? You must have that broken down to an average at least.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes, I have a table here which indicates that it has declined from 30.43 in 1969 to 23.17 in 1973.

Mr. Martel: Per case?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Cases per worker.

Mr. Martel: When you tell me that it is easier to deal with, what you are saying is that a case worker could spend on the average less than a day a month with a family. That could be somewhat flexible mind you—but about one working day per month, per family.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes, that's a kind of an overall average, sure.

Mr. Martel: Yes, it's a simplistic average but I think you are going to see what I'm driving at. That if you are going to—

Mr. Lewis: It's a mean way of putting it because it makes the point.

Mr. Martel: The preventive service is destroyed really because there isn't sufficient time for the case worker to spend with the family—just not nearly enough.

I mentioned some of the items last year in the estimates. I suggested getting in around the supper hour and staying through, I think you called it the peak period, with the family maybe for six hours to try and iron out what is going wrong at certain critical stages in the day. Or to determine where it is that the crisis starts to develop; what it is that prompts the crisis. On one day a month on the average, with that type of load, you can realize that it's impossible for the case worker to be very efficient.

Let's take it the other way. We are talking 1,400 kids. How many case workers are you talking in Toronto for those kids? What type of staff?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: I wouldn't want to try to specify the breakdown of the Metro society's staffing in child care.

Mr. Martel: But the ratios are probably vastly greater in an institution, aren't they?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Yes.

Mr. Martel: Yes. So the real back-up for prevention isn't at the preventive stage, it's at the crisis stage—once the crisis has arisen and occurred and the child is taken out of the home. When the crisis has happened, that's when the most back-up staff is available. Would you agree?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: True. But these are not the staff that I'm talking about.

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: We are talking about field workers available to work on cases—not institutional workers, group home workers and so on, working in the home.

Mr. Martel: No, I realize we are talking about two distinct, different groups of workers. But I'm saying that the effective back-up team, if you want to call it that, is after the crisis occurs. It's not out in the field where we should—and the member for Kingston and

the Islands agrees with me on this—ensure that before it occurs there is sufficient back-up there to prevent the crisis.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: The point we are making with these figures is that there is a shift of staff input, a very definable shift of staff input, into the protection area of CAS services.

Mr. Martel: For the what?

Mr. Lewis: For the protection.

Mr. Martel: Protection areas.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Which is the prevention area.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Doesn't that pretty well cover what the member wanted to know?

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): How would you know? You just woke up.

Mr. Morningstar: I wondered if you had covered the matter. You made quite a lengthy speech.

Mr. Lewis: You may be in the wrong estimates committee.

Mr. Martel: The one where the sleepers are is next door.

Mr. Apps: That is not very nice.

Mr. Martel: I have listened to him interject time after time to tell me how good and great it is in Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute, get back to the estimates.

Mr. Martel: Call him out of order then. He bothers me. He looks at everything through rose-coloured glasses. There isn't a problem, Mr. Minister, insofar as the member for wherever it is is concerned.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I must say, though, that at Welland they do quite well.

Mr. Martel: It is always good in Welland. Everything is good in Welland.

Mr. Morningstar: That is very interesting, but it is all covered by your department.

Mr. Lewis: The only thing I envy about the member for Welland is the size of his majority.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He looks after the little people and all people.

Mr. Morningstar: We have covered a lot of ground there and I was wondering if the ministry is taken care of.

Mr. Lewis: How do you retain your equanimity?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, while Mr. Martel is getting organized in this area, looking for more material, could I now have clarification as to what vote we are on? I had intended to deal with the matters of Children's Aid Societies and I would like some direction. Am I now to move, following Mr. Martel, into what looks to me to be vote 2 and not vote 1?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are on the third vote.

Mrs. Campbell: Vote 2603, item 2, which is the operating subsidy. I hadn't been aware when we changed over from the capital. I just want to clarify and not interrupt Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: To come back to Mr. Macdonald, while I realize there are some slight efforts being made, you are never going to convince me with a caseload of 24 or 25 per case worker that the type of preventive assistance that is necessary will ever be achieved.

What you are going to have happen with those types of ratios is more crises continuing to occur, and then having to put them into institutions which are still going to cost you tremendous amounts of money, whether it be Thistletown at \$100 a day or any other institution or for that matter, a training school. I don't know what the costs are per day for a student in a training school. I imagine they are high.

Mr. Apps: They are high.

Mr. Martel: They are very high. I don't know how we do it.

How do we transfer enough money in two years from one programme into the preventive aspect without a crisis in the institutional system where you have them already and where they still continue to have treatment? There has to be some tremendous impact made in moving to more prevention, and 1 to 24 isn't going to do it. If it doesn't do it, you are going to continue to have institutions filled where you have all the back-up specialists and the heavy costs to society. And, forgetting the cost, there is the human element and the suffering and the destruction of families.

How do we get enough money to move that down in a hurry—the number of field workers necessary to prevent the ultimate real high cost? How do we do that? That is up to the minister to answer, of course, Mr. Macdonald, because it is a policy decision. But how do you do it in a hurry, transfer enough money over to hire enough people to stop the continuation of the filling up of placements in institutions?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We just have to maximize the use of our resources on this. I think, hopefully with our reorganization, we will be using our resources to the maximum.

We agree with you that it has been shown that where counselling and supportive services are provided to the families it prevents the breakup.

Mr. Morningstar: You have that under control then, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Right on the ball.

Mr. Morningstar: Don't imitate me now.

Mr. Martel: That is why we are paying \$100 a day per child in Thistletown. That's called control.

Mr. Morningstar: They are looking after them.

Mr. Martel: Once you've got them inside, you've got them controlled. If that is your idea of control, you can keep it. I want to talk about the Child Welfare Act. I will go through it quickly because we have gone on long enough.

Mr. Minister, in the new Act are you considering that before a Children's Aid Society is permitted to remove a child from his natural family, the onus should be on the society to show the needs of the child will be better met in the alternative care provided than in the care of the home? As it now stands, you don't have to prove that. You can simply move in and say there is a problem in the home and you take them out. You don't have to prove that the care is going to be greater, better, more beneficial to the child in an institution or a foster home than it would be in the home.

I certainly don't think you have the right to move in and take a child out because you think there is something wrong. I think you should have to prove—and you are not going to be able to until you do some of these studies—what happens to children who go through the courts and four, five or six foster

homes—and that happens frequently. I think there has to be a change in that Act rather dramatically. You are only going to change it when you can prove that taking them out of the home is better for them.

I think it is one of the reasons I asked last year that you study what is happening to kids once they are grown up and have gone through the system. What has happened to them? You don't know. You know that they are out there somewhere, but you don't follow them around; you don't do a study to determine where they are now and what they're doing.

You really don't know what the effects are of all that. So you simply move in and say, "Well, for the protection of the child we have the right to remove him from the home," and yet you don't know what is happening to those children who go through the courts, through a series of foster homes and so on. I suspect many of them are kids who are emotionally disturbed. You don't know because you don't do any research.

Mr. Morningstar: You don't keep a record of that, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Martel: No, he doesn't, Ellis.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, to remove the child from the home is only done as a last resort and it's done in the interest of the child. We agree that more effort should be made to keep the child in his own natural home.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but are you sure that when you take that child out of the home what you are offering is better? Do you know what is happening to kids who go through the system of courts and so on? Have you ever done a study of what happens to kids who go through several foster homes and maybe through the courts? Is there any work ever done to try to determine what happens to children who go through this whole process?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no doubt that it has a very detrimental effect on the children. I think this is quite obvious.

Mr. Martel: The point I am making is that one should have to prove whether the detrimental effect of removing children from the home is worse than what it would have been had they stayed in the home.

Mr. Apps: I think, Mr. Chairman, the only way we could ever do that—

Mr. Lewis: The cure might be worse than the ailment.

Mr. Martel: The cure might be worse than the ailment.

Mr. Apps: You could trace the ones who for some reason or other got into trouble and landed up in some kind of a correctional institution. It would be very difficult to trace the others because you can't follow them; you can't force them to come back and say what they've been doing or how they are getting along. The only way you could tell would be the number that ultimately ended up in some kind of a provincial or federal institution.

Mr. Martel: I guess what I am asking is, do we know if the cure that we think is there is not worse than the ailment?

Mr. Apps: I don't think you can find that out.

Mr. Martel: How can we say when we take the child out of the home because of the ailment, that what we are offering is going to be better for him?

Mr. Apps: Well, I guess that is a judgement call, pretty well.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. I just think that we might look at the records of the various correctional institutions that we have under our jurisdiction and see how many come through foster homes and how many come through—

Mr. Apps: I think Correctional Services are developing a way in which they could isolate that type of information for the particular youngsters who are with them.

Mr. Martel: Right, I think it's something they might share with the Ministry of Community and Social Services—

Mr. Apps: That could very well be.

Mr. Martel: —for us to know.

The four things I listed at the beginning were just projects that this young man indicated to me he felt must be studied. Because we don't know, and I guess that's the nub of the whole 10 points I have on it. We don't know if the cure is worse than the ailment. Now, we have to have some answers to that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, it's certainly a very important matter. Mr. McLellan has some comments that he would like to make.

Mr. McLellan: I would say Mr. Martel raises a very good point. The decision about

this is, believe me, an agonizing kind of decision that has to be made at certain times. Because of the need to protect children, there does have to be some agency that does have authority to remove children. Because there are situations in which you just can't leave a child; it's very simple to know that the damage that would ensue would just not be tolerable.

But in terms of the question of looking at what does happen to the children when a decision is made, looking to the future to what is going to happen—it's a good point and it would be nice to know. There have been studies made and we do know, certainly in many cases where children are moved repeatedly from one foster home to another, that this is damaging and unsatisfactory and certainly turns out poorly.

More and more we're getting to the point, as Mr. Lewis mentioned earlier, of realizing the seriousness of that kind of decision and that in many cases we don't have a better solution. So, certainly our long-term direction is to build in family supports and keep the family together with resources from the community of various kinds; there is no question about that and that that is a much preferable point of view. At the same time, there are cases where we feel you do have to take this step. And there are many cases too where it turns out very well.

Mr. Martel: Oh, I agree with you, and that's why I was very careful in what I said when I made the statement. I didn't say that you shouldn't, or that that should not remain. What I said was, before a Children's Aid Society is permitted to remove a child from his natural family, the onus should be on the society to show that the needs of the child will be better met in the care that is provided as an alternative to the care of the family.

Now, I didn't for a moment suggest that we should remove that need to protect the child. All I am saying is, I think we have to be much more discreet than we have been in the past in doing it.

Mr. McLellan: Yes, I agree.

Mr. Martel: There might be an onus.

Mr. McLellan: I agree. Could I just clarify one point first? I didn't mean to imply that you meant that. Although I thought that you did mean that the authority should not be there to remove a child without first proving—

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. McLellan: You agree with that?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: Could I just reinforce something that Elie was saying? There are a number of treatment centres receiving these children, who with horror realize afterwards, having looked at all the case history and having looked at the court decision, that the argument that the Children's Aid Society made in court was, in fact, an illegitimate argument, and that, difficult though it might have been, the child could have been sustained in the home with the kind of family supports you describe.

Children's Aid Societies are driven to distraction very often by pressures, and are terribly reluctant to remove the child. I don't pretend it is done capriciously. But still the alternative of placement is in one sense a relief, because there just isn't the staff or the time to provide the intense level of support that is there. The child ends up in a treatment centre; the treatment centre, looking at this case history, says to itself, "My God, we could have entered the family and sustained it without temporary or permanent wardship being granted and the child being exposed to the whole judicial process."

I think there is a very strong case to be made for the societies having to demonstrate, in the presence of those who may ultimately receive the child, that the child has to be separated from the home. It would be an interesting counter-argument if a judge who makes the disposition called in, in advance, the centre to whom the child was to be sent and said, "We want you to evaluate this situation and tell us whether the child has to be taken out—not just the CAS." It is tough for the judge to do, because there aren't any institutions to send them to.

Mr. McLellan: It is difficult for the judge, but I am sure—

Mr. Lewis: But they can surely provide another evaluation, can't they?

Mrs. Campbell: I think the evaluations that they get, particularly in Toronto—and I don't know the rest of it—are much more than adequate.

Mr. Lewis: I agree. In Toronto it is pretty good.

Mrs. Campbell: The clinic is far better able to determine the child's ability to remain in the home comfortably with support, because they do give support and they do have a working arrangement.

Mr. Apps: I don't want to get into an argument, but why do you assume it is better in Toronto than it is in all the other areas?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, at no time have I said it was better. I am trying to explain that when I speak on these matters, other than in Kingston, where they did not have too much in the way of care, except through the hospital with disturbed children, we didn't have any clinic or any evaluation of children in the time I was sitting in the court in Kingston.

Mr. Apps: There have been great changes made in the last two or three years.

Mrs. Campbell: I am perfectly certain, because you have a fine judge. But you must remember that the Toronto judges who sat in that court were on circuit and could not make any changes while waiting for the appointment of the new judge.

Mr. Apps: That's right—and it was a good appointment.

Mrs. Campbell: It was excellent.

Mr. Morningstar: Good appointments in Welland too.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, there are several other points I want to make. I think "adequate services" have to be spelled out in the regulations. To simply say "adequate services" is insufficient.

Mr. Morningstar: Is that vote carried now?

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Martel: I don't think "adequate services" is an institution. I think you have to spell out what those adequate services are, if you are contemplating changes.

I also think that parents' visiting rights with the children who are in care of the Children's Aid Society should not be terminated without their consent. Parents' visiting rights with their children are often terminated without the consent of the parents. When considering amendments to the Act, Mr. Minister, I feel that really should be looked at.

I can well recall a woman phoning me in an absolute state of alcoholic stupor; and the main reason for that was that her visiting rights had been terminated and she simply went to the bottle. Day in and day out she would phone. She used to phone my colleague from Sudbury as well. Her biggest beef, every time, was that the visiting rights had been terminated without her knowledge

until the last moment before it was going to happen.

I think it can be devastating for a parent, regardless of what the problems are, to simply say, "You no longer can see the child for X number of months" or something like that. I think it is inhumane. It certainly doesn't do anything if you bring the child back to the natural home. One of the problems, as I understand it, is seeing a child go through the training school and, when you take him back to the natural home, the conditions in the natural home are still the same as they were when the child left. There is no work done with the parents.

Mr. Lewis: The training school has managed to desecrate the child anyway.

Mr. Martel: I don't see how you can expect two years in a training school to do anything for the child and then dump him back—

Mr. Apps: That really isn't a true statement.

Mr. Lewis: I know all you people with a vested interest say something about training schools. When you abolish them, when you obliterate them, you will have some social progress.

Mr. Apps: I think you will agree that we have made some very concrete steps to doing just that.

Mr. Martel: I also think, Mr. Minister, you should establish some type of grievance procedure in the new Act.

Any individual or family involved with the Children's Aid Society should have the right to appeal to an independent grievance committee if they: [I am going to be very specific because I had help drawing this up from a number of social workers who deal in this field]

(a) Believe their rights have been violated by a representative of the society;

(b) Believe a representative of the society is failing to respect their autonomy, individuality, culture, race, religion or life style;

(c) Believe they are unable to establish a useful relationship with the assigned representative of the society and request that the representative be replaced, i.e., if the society refuses a request by the family for a change of representative

This independent grievance committee should include at least three members and no more than five from (a) the Ministry of

Community and Social Services; (b) the Canadian Civil Liberties Union; and (c) possibly some type of other agency or educational facility or someone within the community.

I guess what I am saying is when we come to these critical decisions, once the judge has ruled or the Children's Aid Society has removed the child or because of the way they are working with the child, I guess there is no way for the parents to have the whole thing examined by someone who is distant from it. You never see the forest for the trees.

I am not saying that field workers are malicious deliberately but people being people, they don't always agree with one another. I am sure we have all encountered people who, no matter what we did, would feel we were doing it improperly. I am sure all of us in this Legislature have felt that way. You work very hard for somebody and he ends up thinking you are a bum—I would say the other word but—nonetheless, I am sure these people, in these trying times, feel hard done by. There should be some procedure for them to file some sort of grievance with some group which could look at it in a detached fashion away from the actual site. I think you should consider that when you are reviewing the Act, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, I would like to hear from Mrs. Campbell who was a judge in the juvenile and family court for years. I wonder what her experience was?

Mr. Martel: I will surrender in the next two points. Okay? I will give in.

The one I have already made is that a person has a right to read all his or her file; I still think so. The other thing is I think you should destroy the file. Is that happening now? When a child—let's say a person—becomes adult, 21, what happens to his file?

Mr. Morningstar: It's 18 now, isn't it?

Mr. Martel: Right, 18 is the age of majority.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, the files are microfilmed.

Mr. Martel: Why?

Miss Crittenden: There is sometimes a very serious need to see a file.

Mr. Martel: Why? I don't know. You won't show it to the person himself but you will keep it for other people to look at.

Miss Crittenden: This isn't correct, Mr. Martel. There have been people who have asked to see their files, and who have seen their files. This isn't something that only happened once. There have been adults—I can remember a person of age 55 who asked to see the file. We found it in the vaults and the person was able to see his own file. They have not been destroyed.

Mr. Martel: I think there should be one of two things: You either destroy it or you give it to the person himself, his own file.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, it would not be possible to give it to the person himself.

Mr. Martel: Why?

Miss Crittenden: Those people are very often—they are like needles in a haystack. How would you know where they were unless they came and asked for specific information? Or unless there is a court case where there is money involved and they want to give it to them? This is one of the things. The files are there.

Mr. Martel: That's one of the things that bothered me about the file. I don't think it should come up five years after; or that at 24, 25, 26 the file is hauled out to see what the little rascal did when he was 14.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I think that is a very unfair comment because of the times I personally know of, when people have asked for information.

The information they have asked for has been on very serious matters. And if such information was withheld from a person, I think it would be very unfair.

Mr. Martel: Miss Crittenden, they've been arguing federally—how many years now?—that the records of people who've been incarcerated should be destroyed. What you're doing is you're keeping them in perpetuity.

Mr. Lewis: Why do you keep them on file after the person has graduated from whatever it was that he or she was involved in? Why would you keep the files on record in the Ministry of Community and Social Services?

Miss Crittenden: I don't suppose I made the policy that they would be kept on file. But I would say, Mr. Chairman, that in the instances I have known in the past many years, when a file has been required, I think grievous injustice would have been done if the person had not had an ability to know what was in the file.

Now, if the number of cases of people who wish to know about their own situations is not important enough, then, of course, their files could be destroyed. But they have been retained on microfilm.

Mr. Lewis: The mind boggles. What have you got on microfilm? Let me try to understand it. Whose files have you got on microfilm? Do you have the records of permanent wards of the Children's Aid Society on file?

Miss Crittenden: No.

Mr. Lewis: No. When you talk about these people, whose records, whose case histories do you have on file?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, the records we have microfilmed are the adoption records.

Mr. Lewis: The adoption records?

Miss Crittenden: The adoption records. They are on microfilm and stored at Oakville.

Mr. Martel: What happens then to the files of wards, who ultimately—

Miss Crittenden: We do not have those at all.

Mr. Martel: Who has them? Does the Children's Aid Society keep them?

Miss Crittenden: The Children's Aid Society, Mr. Chairman, has those. You're asking whether we have the files. We have the files of everyone adopted in Ontario except, I think, of two children, since 1900 or 1895.

Mr. Lewis: Does the Children's Aid Society similarly microfilm files and keep them around X years after?

Miss Crittenden: Remember, we're keeping the adoption records.

Mr. Lewis: That I understand, yes.

Mr. Martel: What does the Children's Aid Society keep though?

Mr. Lewis: I can understand the case in argument on that.

Mr. Martel: Do they keep all the cases, all the files?

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 13, 1974
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1974

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Order. Mr. Minister, suggestions have been made to you by another minister of the Crown with respect to the estimates, and I ask you that you might outline them to the committee before we start this meeting this evening.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. What I would like to do is to bring the matter to the attention of the committee. As you know, the Minister of Colleges and Universities (Mr. Auld) commenced his estimates about a week or so ago, and he had to be away, and then we commenced ours. If I remember correctly, it was sort of mentioned that we should continue for the rest of our estimates. As far as we are concerned we would like to be able to do this.

At the same time, Mr. Auld has some commitments next week—I believe on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—and he asked me if I would bring to the attention of the committee if it was possible for him to continue his estimates, preferably tomorrow, and if not tomorrow, on Monday.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Tomorrow would probably be too short notice. Probably some of them won't be here on such short notice.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are problems every way. As far as our ministry is concerned we are prepared to agree. At the same time, as you know—and I hesitate to mention this—the GAINS legislation which I had indicated would be introduced today, will be introduced tomorrow.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): I understand some of the senior citizens are still in the gallery waiting for you. They accepted your invitation and they are still sitting there waiting.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Elie, when I addressed them today and when I told them that the GAINS legislation was to be introduced today, I meant that. I really thought it would. However, at the last minute there had to be some changes, and it will be introduced tomorrow—

Mr. Martel: I bought supper for them. They were getting hungry, so I bought dinner for them. Okay? I will send you the bill.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and since it is quite a complex bill, involving five ministries, I do believe that the minister who will be introducing the bill will suggest that it goes to this standing committee, Mr. Chairman, so that it can be fully discussed.

I mention this, and we are in your hands as far as what your wishes are.

Mr. Martel: You say you want to come back Tuesday and that Jim wants in tomorrow and Monday?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He has commitments on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday I believe.

Mr. Martel: But he would like to come in tomorrow and Monday and then you would come back Tuesday?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: If we can have a guarantee that that's what will happen.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the same time, the GAINS legislation, which probably could come to this standing committee, will, of course, require your presence.

Mr. Martel: We can't do it. It's the same committee for Colleges and Universities as this one.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): That's right. The only—

Mr. Martel: We are in a real bind.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to accommodate the minister, but I am in the position that our critic on the Colleges and Universities estimates can't possibly be

here tomorrow on such short notice I shouldn't think, and it leaves us in the position where I am not able to consult him to know what I should do.

Mr. Martel: If I were nasty, do you know what I would say, Mrs. Campbell? Exactly what your colleague sitting to your left said last week when I made that comment, but I won't say it, I will be too kind. But I will recall what your colleague to your left said last week.

Mr. Haggerty: You got the message, did you, Elie?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: That's good.

Mr. Martel: But I won't repeat what your colleague said last week.

Mr. Campbell: I don't know what you are talking about obviously.

Mr. Martel: Well, you ask him.

Mrs. Campbell: I will later. I am not trying to obstruct this but I don't think I can give a commitment for us. If you decided I guess I am going to have to go along with it. I just don't like being placed in this position. Surely he must have known earlier that this is what he wanted, so that I could have communicated with our critic and at least advised him.

Mr. Chairman: I personally would be hopeful that we could at least finish up one of the estimates that we've started before we possibly adjourn, on the 21st or whenever it might be.

Another matter was brought to my attention this afternoon. That is that the Minister of Health (Mr. Miller) would like to return with that particular section of the health disciplines bill on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Campbell: And it's all the same committee.

Mr. Martel: That's some organization by the House leader (Mr. Winkler), eh?

Mrs. Campbell: It's all the same committee.

Mr. Chairman: No, it's not a matter of House organization at all. This is a matter that had to be sent back to the Attorney General (Mr. Welch) for his direction on a particular section that was directed to him by the committee.

Mr. Martel: The point I make, Mr. Chairman is that you've got Colleges and Universities, you've got Community and Social Services—

Mrs. Campbell: Health.

Mr. Martel: You've got the health disciplines bill and you've got the GAINS Act all now, and I say that's some organization of the order of the business by the government House leader.

Mr. Chairman: Let me point out there was one particular section of the Health Disciplines Act that was—

Mr. Martel: No, no, I am not worried about that.

Mr. Chairman: It's a very slight matter; it'll probably take this committee half an hour to complete its work with the health disciplines.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think that is probably not correct because in committee on health disciplines we did consent to permit certain items to go into the regulations. As a result of the way in which the day care matter was handled by the regulations, I am now reversing myself and shall speak to it and certainly require that that go into the bill because I think these changes in policy have to be made with the concurrence of the House, not sweeping changes by regulation. So it could perhaps take longer than you think.

Mr. Martel: I am very accommodating. You tell me what you want, I'll go along.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the decision doesn't have to be made now, it could be made before we adjourn at 10:30 p.m. but I just thought I'd mention the wishes of Mr. Auld.

Mr. Martel: Last Friday when we adjourned at 12:30 p.m., the chairman announced that we would sit on Monday. In the House the House leader called the Ministry of Colleges and Universities for committee on Monday.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right.

Mr. Martel: Now, there's got to be some leadership by the House leader or we're in trouble, and we're in trouble now. We've got four things that have to be passed by next week and we're in trouble because of his bullheadedness.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could leave it and if one of my colleagues

or perhaps someone—I'll send some word out and see what we can do.

Mr. Chairman: That decision can be made just prior to our adjournment at 10:30 p.m. I think that in the course of that time the decision can be made as to where we go tomorrow.

Mr. Martel: Right. I only have one point on this vote.

Mr. Haggerty: If this keeps up you know where you can go, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. E. W. Morningstar (Welland): That's pretty serious.

Mr. Chairman: A lot of people have told us that you see, Ray.

Mr. Martel: Things come back to haunt you, don't they?

Mr. Haggerty: No, they don't come back to haunt you.

Mr. Martel: Yes, they come back to haunt you.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Interesting crossfire.

Mr. Martel: The member for Welland South recalls last week, does he? And I hope your memory isn't too short.

Mr. Chairman: I have one last point on this.

Mr. Haggerty: We're dealing with this particular estimate.

Mr. Martel: Fine.

Mr. Haggerty: We are not switching back and forth.

Mr. Martel: You say we are not, but you don't run the order of the House.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't know who does.

Mrs. Campbell: Nobody does.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel please.

On vote 2603:

Mr. Martel: I have one last point I want to address to the minister on the possible changes, when I can get his attention. Anybody got a two by four?

Mr. Minister: I only have one last point to make, as I understand the Act is being considered for revision.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, the entire Child Welfare Act is under consideration for revision.

Mr. Martel: When you consider it, would you consider that the society boards should become somewhat more democratically elected than is the case at present. They are self-sustaining groups, closed shops, non-representative of the community. I don't know of any community where they represent the community and that whole board structure of the Children's Aid Societies has to get change rather dramatically, because it simply can't go on. It's as undemocratic as hell, if I can put it bluntly. By the way, the Hanson task force recommends making the board structure somewhat more representative of the community at large.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'd be pleased to give consideration to that matter also.

Mr. Martel: I'll just let it go, then, for consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I wonder, if, at this point, we could clarify just precisely where we are on the vote. I had intended to speak on item 2, concerning the Children's Aid. It seems to me that perhaps Mr. Martel has been dealing, really with item 2, and I wonder what we should do about the first item. Should we find out whether or not there is anyone else to speak on 2603, item 1? If there is no one, it could be disposed of, and we could proceed in an orderly manner, if I may suggest it, to item 2.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, I rather take exception to this statement, because, in fact, we discussed day care to far greater lengths beyond capital grants for the last two days. So I object to that statement.

Mrs. Campbell: I wasn't in any sense of the word casting any blame on Mr. Martel. I think he went, naturally, from the one to the other. It's just to clarify my own thinking that now we are into the operating subsidies. I think that's all I was trying to suggest, and I wanted to determine if anyone else wishes to speak on item 1.

An. hon. member: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: Then perhaps you might call that item and we can get it straightened away.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gaunt.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): I was actually on item 2, I believe, because it concerned itself with municipal assistance through the county social and family services. So I presume that would come in item 2, would it not, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: It would, yes.

Mr. Gaunt: So I'm on item 2, too.

Mr. Chairman: So item 1 is carried.

Mr. Haggerty: No, hold it a minute.

Mr. Chairman: All right, Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose this will deal with the homes for the aged.

Mrs. Campbell: Capital grants—

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, this is what, perhaps, I'd like to discuss with the minister. I'm sure he's aware of the serious problem of the home for aged in the Niagara region. My colleague, the member for Welland will bear out with me that there is a shortage of combinations in the Niagara district, and particularly in the one area—in the former county of Welland, where there are approximately 225 persons waiting for admittance into the home for the aged. One of the problems is where to find the accommodations. Now, I know that in some instances, and for the foster home care programme—I believe that's the name of the programme, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, foster care.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, foster care programme. I was delighted to see last year the matter was raised here with the ministry and his staff have taken some of the recommendations suggested last year on matters concerning fire safety in these foster home care programmes within the region. I see they have adopted a formula that will provide some necessary protection to those persons who are being admitted into these special home care programmes.

I was a little bit alarmed about the number of persons waiting for admittance to the home for the aged in the county of Welland. As I said before, there are just no facilities available. As I understand it, there are possibly 55 rooms that can be made available for the home for the aged there that perhaps might be used for extended care or chronic care within regional Niagara. I'm making reference to a nurses' residence that adjoins Port Colborne General Hospital.

I had some discussion with the administrator there concerning that proposal and I think he has suggested it to the Minister of Health and to other persons involved in the home for the aged in regional Niagara—Mr. Doug Rapelje for one. With a little renovation there is a possibility that there could be 55 beds made available. I don't know what type of co-operation you have with your colleague, the Minister of Health. The letters that I have here don't indicate there is too much dialogue between your department and his department. I have a letter from the Minister of Health here. It's rather discouraging to look at the letter and see him indicate that apparently he isn't going to bend in this matter of opening facilities that are available there now.

I know in the city of Welland, through the help of that great member from Welland and by a stroke of the pen, there were accommodations made in the facilities of the Welland County General Hospital, until they can get their new nursing home programme completed. Such facilities are available in the city of Port Colborne although it may take a small amount of expenditure to make the accommodations available. I would like to know just how close the minister works with the Minister of Health.

Mr. Campbell: That's a cabinet secret.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no. We work very closely with the Ministry of Health and as you know, both ministries come under the social development committee.

We've had several meetings with the regional municipality of Niagara, along with—you mentioned Mr. Rapelje, who is the administrator of several of the homes—and the demand is mainly for extended care and chronic care. It's quite true there is some demand for residential care. I believe about 20 per cent of those who are in present homes in the Niagara region are chronic care patients.

Mr. Haggerty: They shouldn't be in the home for the aged.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, that's right. They should be in a facility more to their needs—not that they are not getting excellent care in their present homes but—

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —the intention today is that as much as possible those who require extended care and chronic care should be in a facility under the Ministry of Health. I

know the Ministry of Health have been looking into this—I forget the doctor's name who is the counterpart—his name escapes me at the moment—Dr. Ellingham is the one who has been attending joint meetings. I know there are steps being considered to alleviate the problem. The problem, Mr. Chairman, is one of the demand for facilities for chronic care and extended care.

Mr. Haggerty: What has been taking place within the past two or three months and perhaps within the past year—it's almost like running a shuttle wagon between one municipality to another to find accommodations for them. There was quite a movement of patients from Northland Manor in the city of Port Colborne to the chronic wing of the Fort Erie Douglas Memorial Hospital. I don't think it is in the best interests of the patient to be shuttled back and forth from one care programme to the other.

There's an article in the Welland Tribune of April 26, 1974, which was discussed by the Port Colborne General Hospital board. One of the doctors said, "We went on to survey the utilization of our surplus beds in which it was found that we could make available a significant number of chronic beds." The facilities are there in the hospital and those rooms are sitting idle. It costs money to heat them and perhaps the same amount of staff is on there. But there is this nurses' residence adjoining the hospital. They could use the same kitchen and laundry facilities, and almost the same help in one particular section of the nurses' residence, which would make about 55 rooms available for persons in need of chronic care. Surely, we should be given some commitment, or be made aware of some push, from the minister to have those rooms made available for the care of patients in that area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have guidelines for a ratio per thousand population of persons 60 years of age and over, and I believe it's about 28 beds per thousand. This is for residential care.

The Niagara region has 40 beds per thousand for those 60 years of age or over. At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that our responsibility as a government is to look after the needs. We do use guidelines, but we're not tied to guidelines. Again, I would like to reiterate that the big demand in the Niagara region is for chronic and extended care facilities.

Mr. Haggerty: But why is it that, in certain ridings, and I'll take the Welland

riding, for example, with a stroke of the pen beds are made available in the hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In certain ridings — I dare not mention this, Mr. Chairman, because the chairman can become very enthusiastic about the demands for his riding.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, you've certainly done the chairman in.

Mr. Chairman: No, I wouldn't say that.

Mr. Haggerty: What I'm trying to say, Mr. Chairman, is that with a stroke of the pen the beds are available. That's all it takes!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On the stroke of a pen the beds are available?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, that's right. That's all it takes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Did you hear that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Did you hear what Mr. Haggerty said?

Mr. Chairman: No, I didn't.

Mr. Haggerty: I said with a stroke of the pen by one of the ministers beds can be made available. That's all it takes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You mean the beds in the hospital?

Mr. Haggerty: The beds in the hospital. Sure, that's all it takes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Maurice, you've been fighting with the wrong minister.

Mr. Chairman: No, I've been fighting with the two ministers, but I recognize that this is not the minister to be fighting with in respect of chronic-care beds.

Mr. Lewis: Let it be said that you are getting nowhere.

Mr. Chairman: I would say that I have gotten somewhere with the—

Mr. Lewis: He may not even run again.

Mr. Chairman: —with the co-operation of hospital administrators in my particular riding. Yes, I have gotten somewhere with them. They have been most co-operative.

Mr. Lewis: In spite of the government.

Mr. Haggerty: I was talking to the administrator of the hospital who said they would have to make some renovations to the nurses' residence—make the doors a little bit wider so that they could get beds in and out in case of a fire or something like that. But, I will tell you this much, they are not going to get patients out of a building in case of a fire by moving them in beds out into corridors. There would have to be a quicker way than that.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, I think we would welcome information through you and your committee that around the end of June the Minister of Health will be opening an extension to the Welland County General Hospital for extended care.

Mr. Haggerty: Let the record show it.

Mrs. Campbell: He's rubbing salt in the wounds.

Mr. Stokes: You see how it's done, Maurice?

Mr. Martel: From the head table comes the following statement.

Mr. Haggerty: The only thing is I haven't seen the member for Welland's picture in the paper with the graft money, though.

An hon. member: How did you miss out on that one?

Mr. Martel: He'll be at the opening.

Mrs. Campbell: He'll come to yours instead.

Mr. J. A. Taylor (Prince Edward-Lennox): Have we finished with item 1, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry?

Mr. Haggerty: I would like to have a commitment from the minister that he will look into this matter.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would be glad to take it up with the Minister of Health, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Haggerty: Would you invite me to that discussion?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly, Ray, any time after the estimates are over I would be pleased to meet with you and the Minister of Health.

Mr. Haggerty: Then hurry up and get the estimates over with.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry?

Mr. Stokes: No. I've got one brief item. I've been sitting here for four days waiting to talk about it.

Mr. Chairman: Let's not deny the right to talk about item 1.

Mr. Stokes: The Minaki day nurseries.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The Minaki day nurseries?

Mr. Stokes: As you know, it's in unorganized territory and it's a facility that is handled through the ministry directly and by your officials here in Toronto. I am told it is a real nightmare inasmuch as it is in imminent danger of closing as a result of the inability of people within your ministry here to pay the rent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To pay the rent?

Mr. Stokes: Yes, pay the rent to the community club of Minaki.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Do you pay it to Mr. Burnett at Humber College?

Mr. Stokes: You are renting those facilities from the Minaki community club and you are about a year behind in your rent. There is no staff accommodation and you are in danger of losing what I am told is competent staff.

Mr. Taylor: Do you want to deliver that cheque, Jack?

Mr. Stokes: No, you can give it to the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier) as usual.

They only operate the nursery from Monday to Friday and the kids are on the loose on Saturday and Sunday. I think the women who work as your resource people in the nursery work in the lodge, also now owned by the government, on Saturday and Sunday. I am told it is complete and utter chaos, simply because your rental or lease arrangements are taken care of by Government Services. It is a real bureaucratic nightmare.

It should be a relatively minor thing to keep this thing operating smoothly, meet your commitments to the people you are renting from and for accommodation for your staff.

Mr. Lewis: Especially since you nationalized it.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. And it should be quite possible to delegate that responsibility to people on the scene—well, 30 miles away in Kenora. I see no reason why you shouldn't be able to do that.

Mr. Laughren: That would be a good job for the member for Fort William (Mr. Jessiman).

Mr. Stokes: It should be done in Kenora. The red tape those people are running into is just unbelievable. I am sure if you snapped your fingers and said "get with it" the whole thing would be resolved.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this is the first I have heard of it but I agree—and I am familiar with Minaki, just northwest of Kenora. We have with us this evening Mr. Lawrence Crawford, the executive director for northwestern Ontario. Maybe Mr. Crawford could enlighten us on the—

Mr. Stokes: He is not responsible for the delivery of any of your services. He is responsible for policy and I have got it outlined here.

Mr. Laughren: In case you didn't know.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Stokes only wants the minister to snap his fingers and—

Mr. Lewis: Jim, are you angling for chairman of the board at Minaki Lodge?

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): Yes. Great enterprise.

Mr. Lewis: When you are unemployed again?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe Mr. Crawford is familiar with the administrative problems up there.

Mr. Stokes: I didn't want to bring it to his attention, because according to this, implementing the new organization, it says: "The area executive director is a co-ordinator of planning and service, but he does not deliver services."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but he makes sure that the services are properly delivered.

Mr. Morningstar: If I were him I would dissociate myself from that right away.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I can assure you, Mr. Stokes, that we will definitely look into it right away—tomorrow morning.

Mr. Crawford, are you familiar with this administrative problem?

Mr. Morningstar: Yes, Mr. Crawford. He has quite a lot of power there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Why don't you let Ellis be chairman? Maurice, would you let him take your seat for a while?

Mr. L. Crawford (Executive Director, Northwestern Area): Mr. Chairman, if I may, with an assist from the hon. member for Welland.

We explored with our district director the problems of the Minaki day nursery and then carried it over to the people who deliver the service. I think I can report that there is a cheque now being processed in Treasury for the arrears of rent. I quite honestly admit the arrears go from September, 1973, to the present. The cheque is on its way.

Mr. Lewis: It is like ONR.

Mr. Laughren: You should have Jessiman running that outfit.

Mr. Crawford: Secondly, as to accommodation for the staff; we are exploring hiring a trailer which this ministry will rent so the staff can be properly accommodated. Other action is being taken by Mr. Ab Johanson, the district director.

I must say on the delivery side—the people in finance administration—there has been a snapping of fingers. I don't know whose fingers, but they have snapped and there has been a move. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that Minaki day nursery should be operating as a model day nursery very soon.

Mr. Stokes: I can report that to Hon. Leo Bernier now. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 1 carried?

Item 1 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, item 2.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I was very interested, needless to say, in the remarks concerning the Children's Aid Societies. I would say that in all the time that I have had anything to do with these estimates of Children's Aid Societies they have fought very, very hard to get more funding for protection than they have ever been able to get.

We have to remember, it seems to me, that basically most of what they do at least starts in the crisis area. It isn't necessary that from

that point on they always continue in the crisis area. But there has to be, it seems to me, a much greater awareness in the ministry's own social work staff of family problems which can be brought forward for the kind of assistance that Mr. Lewis spoke about this afternoon.

There is no question that as it is now I couldn't subscribe to eliminating the group homes or any of the other facilities, because the trouble is that when they do get into the act, when we do start to find the troubled children, it is usually when things have gone so far that something has to be done.

I was not clear when Mr. Martel spoke about the matter of taking children into care. Usually in the initial stages when a child is in the Children's Aid and before there is any court appearance at all, it is because that child is rather thrust upon them. It isn't that they go out trying to bring the child in. In many cases, it's an emergency situation. It usually happens at night-time and the police or somebody else takes the child to the Children's Aid. Then, of course, in those circumstances there has to be an appearance in court very promptly to protect the family.

I think there has to be an agency that can move in and take a child in that emergency-type situation. However, before the Children's Aid takes the child into care, even up to a couple of weeks or a month, that child has to have been before the courts in those cases and the justification has to be there for the child to remain in the care of the Children's Aid Society.

In Toronto, as I say and I'm not suggesting—Mr. Anderson isn't here—it's better here, but there is a very sophisticated court clinic service and the family and the child will be usually called in with whichever team member of the clinic it's decided can be helpful. In fact, they have worked very closely with families in the home. There aren't, of course, enough of them to do it on the kind of scale that has been suggested and that I feel ought to follow.

On occasion, the Children's Aid do go into the home, but again not on the kind of care that has been suggested. The clinic in many cases recommends that the child remain at home with supportive services, but there are also many cases where it reports back that the child could be severely damaged if it remained in the home. And often, then, you may have a wardship which would last for two months. Meanwhile people would be trying to work with the family and the child

to try and get them back together again. I think this is something that is still a useful function.

Insofar as reporting is concerned, I would like to say that I have a tremendously mixed view about reporting. As you are aware no doubt, when the courts ask for a report from the clinic, the law is that the reports have to be made available. I must say that I perhaps chicken out, but on many occasions I took the position that the lawyer of the child should get the report as a matter of course, and indeed left it to him to decide whether or not it was in the best interests of his client to see the report. In some cases the circumstances under which the child was living were unknown to the child. As to the parental relationship, it was my view that at that particular stage of a child's development it certainly shouldn't have been my decision to just holus-bolus hand the reports over.

Also, of course, these reports are written on children who are only seven years of age or so. It doesn't serve too much of a useful purpose at that point in time to insist that the child read them, because in many cases he can't read and if he could, he couldn't begin to comprehend them.

So far as adoption reports are concerned, it seems to me that they ought to be available so that when a person is mature, or if a person is disturbed because of a lack of knowledge of who he or she is, that they then, at some later stage should be made available to the child so that they could relieve some tensions. So reporting to me is a subject of, I suppose, judgement on my part, and I can see that it can be devastating on some occasions and proper in others.

I would very much like to see the studies that have been suggested. As to what it does to a child to go to court, I suppose I have somewhat of a bias there, because in my view as things stand today, very often the child who gets to court is the lucky one, because then the facilities of the community can be brought to bear to assist that child as they can't be brought in almost any other way.

I am thinking of a little boy whose parents were very affectionate towards him, and who loved him dearly, but they had problems. A great deal of effort was made to try to hold that family together over quite a period of time. But finally it became apparent that because of alcoholism in the home, and because we hadn't been able to effect any real answer to the problem, it was decided for the child's physical safety that there was nothing

we could do other than to take him out of that home.

There are all sorts of pros and cons. It is true, however, I think, that any kind of institution or organization should be evaluated from time to time to really find out what its effect is on the child.

Of course, the other way in which you find out what is happening to a child is if it comes before a court as a witness in a contributing matter. In my view, there should be a much greater link in those cases between the courts and the children's aid societies. Because a judge in that case actually can't do anything that is really strictly within the law to bring assistance to the child, unless he or she steps aside from the bench and becomes a person in the community, as it were, bringing the matter to the attention of the Children's Aid Society.

I would like to see something done. Perhaps this committee, working with the Attorney General's ministry, as it has before, could work out some better liaison to assist these very badly damaged children. Of course, in many cases, because they are children of tender years, they are not even called as witnesses; so one doesn't even see the child in the court—and yet one is aware of the damage that has been done, particularly in the sex offences.

The whole ramification of dealing with these children is one that isn't satisfactory, in my opinion, in the eyes of the children's aid people themselves. They're constantly concerned about their inability to do more in their field. And I have to say, on behalf of the Metro Children's Aid Society, that I have never met more dedicated people in trying to work out the problems of children with very limited facilities and very inadequate opportunities.

I don't know whether I spoke last year of one of the things that happened in connection with one of the group homes of the Metro Children's Aid Society. It was a group home for girls. After considerable investigation, they had taken on staff a young woman who they thought would be great for these children; she was a very dedicated person. She arrived at the home and saw the children; within an hour she'd called a taxi—and nobody's ever heard of her since. In a sense it was funny when it was told to me, but at the same time it was a tragic thing.

I think you have to think in terms of greater subsidies for the group homes for girls. I said it last year, and I shall continue

to say it. Until we hit that ideal position where we don't need them, I think we're going to have to look very closely at that problem. They really do need more of a one-to-one kind of operation than the boys do; and usually they close because of a lack of adequate funding for the purpose.

When your case workers have the tremendous workload that they have, I don't know how they could possibly perform the added function to trying to alert children's aid or any other agency, in advance, of what was happening in a family, in order to bring preventive measures to bear. I would think it would happen much more readily in smaller places; probably in some cases the community would even know the family. But in an area the size of Metropolitan Toronto it's a very difficult thing to find the families in advance of that breakdown in sufficient time to prevent it. We must bring the resources of this ministry, along with those of the Children's Aid Society, to try to find these long before we presently do. Otherwise we will have institutions forever.

There are some cases where, it seems to me, there should be a greater sharing of the home situations. I think this ministry might take a look at that whole area of the quote, "confidentiality" existing between all of the agencies so they are funded in some measure by this ministry, in subsidy, and the ministry itself.

We have built in some of the agencies over the years a kind of a vested interest. I think this ministry ought to try to look at it to see whether the delivery of service in these areas can't be more effective in trying to help prevent this breakdown. As you know, there has been in the past some quite strong dichotomy between groups, such as family services and children's aid societies. There is a feeling that you should let the children's aid societies look after the children, and let the family services counsel families. Mr. Chairman, I just don't think in this century that this can continue, if it's to be an effective service to the family.

I welcome the fact that there is now a family service department, as it were, within this ministry. I congratulate you, because I think it is a very forward-looking step—provided that at the same time they can effectively work with these agencies to ensure that we don't use the matter of confidentiality to prevent the families from getting the care they need; or to prevent some kind of overlapping directives.

When we had a group as a project of the

social planning council in St. James Town some years ago, we finally broke down in that small project the confidentiality routine, and they began to share their experiences with families. They decided which of the agencies ought to be caring for the family, so that they weren't each dealing with a part of it and giving different messages to the family as to what they ought to do.

I could not live, I can tell you now, in that whole area of welfare, because I wouldn't know which directive I should be following for gearing my life. This is something that I would resent, and which I think all of those who are recipients have a right to resent.

I hope that will be cleared up with the family counselling or the family-based department in your ministry. But family counselling—what ever they call it—will tell them, "This is what you should do." The children's aid will come in and say, "This is what you should do." The health nurse says, "This is what you do." And by the time they are all through, it is no wonder that they go and get drunk—because they can't figure out where they are supposed to be going with all of these high-powered experts telling them different things about themselves.

I think this might have a great bearing on what happens to families and how they can be given help long before they reach the real crisis stage.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, we have the hon. Margaret Scrivener here, a great representative of the government from the Toronto riding of St. David. I wonder if she has had these complaints? I think that we should hear from her, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I think Mrs. Campbell might wish to continue.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, never let it be said that I wouldn't be gracious to another lady in the House. I was just winding up, and I did get the message.

Mr. Lewis: Don't pay any attention to him.

Mrs. Campbell: I take it that, again, the items in this particular vote relating to the mentally retarded children should better be discussed under that vote at the end. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, preferably, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: Because you don't have your people here?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have some.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. I have no objection to leaving that at this point. I think most of the other items have been dealt with pretty extensively under the capital funding items and I shall stop at that point.

Mr. Taylor: Carried.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Just a brief word, Mr. Chairman. I wish to commend Mrs. Campbell; I'm certainly entirely in agreement with her remarks. As you may know, many children's aid societies today have changed their names; for instance, in my area they call themselves the Family Services Association and this is going on in many areas. I don't know if you wish it, but some of the staff could comment on this. This is the direction we are encouraging and we are moving in.

Mr. Morningstar: Yes, we would like to hear from your staff, if you don't mind.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor: Carried.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, did you want to comment further on this particular item?

Mr. Martel: Yes, but Mr. Lewis is ahead of me.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Lewis wanted to.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I want to aggravate everybody — except my own loyal friends and colleagues who are immune to aggravation but everyone else—by going back to the daycare services within this vote—not at length—to clarify something in my mind because of some information which is emerging and to ask an obvious question of you and some of your staff.

I gather there is a document floating about now which is about to emerge publicly from the Canadian Council on Social Development on its study of daycare needs, ratios and facilities. It is by a highly knowledgeable group of experts from across the country who gathered together as a kind of task force and came to a number of conclusions about daycare services. One of the members of that task force or that committee was Elsie Stapleford.

One of the recommendations of that committee, among many, was a level of staff-child ratio which is substantially, indeed, dramatically below that which has just been

recommended by government. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that will obviously be the ratio applied within this item of this vote in this estimate for the remainder of the fiscal year or from whatever point at which those new announcements take hold.

I want to ask how it is that a senior member of your staff participates in a task force or committee of that kind, which is representative of the entire country and which comes down with ratios and other recommendations which are totally out of keeping with what you are now embarking on as social policy? I want to make it clear that the ratios vary from 30 to 50 per cent below your ratios. For example, two to four-year-olds, rather than having a ratio of one to 14 have a ratio of one to nine and there are comparable differences all the way along the line.

I'm quoting the statement from memory but I recall it fairly well. As a matter of fact, it is recommendation 35 on ratios. Recommendation 23 deals with the need for the quality of staff, and the specifics set out for the quality of staff completely repudiate the dismissal of basic training, competence and expertise which was set out in government policy.

Indeed, in the Canadian Council document there is a full section on personnel which makes it clear that rather than relinquishing basic training as distinct from experience it should be intensified and re-inforced.

The minister was asking in vague terms, as I heard him, for competing views, recognizing that there were differences of opinion. Here you have a profoundly knowledgeable group with which Ontario participated, in the most important of ways, by seconding one of its senior staff people, whose recommendations all fly in the face of government policy.

I want to ask you, sir, how do you reconcile this? How has all this happened? How is it that you have allowed yourself, and your ministry, to be associated with and responsible for the implementation of a policy, which is so much at variance with the Canadian Council on Social Development?

I don't always agree with the council, but it is pretty knowledgeable in this field, and since you won't give us the documents, I am not going to open that up again on which your decision was based. What happened to this study of the Canadian Council which was made available in July, 1973? It couldn't have been that mysterious a case. You can't

have Elsie Stapleford sitting on it and have it mysterious.

An hon. member: She wasn't on the committee.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am not familiar with the document of which Mr. Lewis speaks, but I am told that the question of the child-staff ratios varies in many jurisdictions. There is no uniformity. They are not scientifically based, but built as a result of experience, trial and error, and of bringing together of the judgements of those who are involved. There are various viewpoints.

And that is why, today, Mr. Chairman, I thought it would be advisable to establish an advisory council on day care which will comprise representatives from various organizations, who are most knowledgeable in this area, along with representation from our ministry. And it's a question, Mr. Chairman, I think, of judgement. I don't refute what you have said, that the Canadian Council of Social Development made a study on this subject.

Mr. Lewis: They are people, after all, who do major, guaranteed studies in matters associated with welfare everywhere, you know that. And they are in the non-governmental sector, supported by government. I don't have to sing their praises.

You couldn't get a more definitive group. I say that when it serves our purposes, Mr. Chairman. At times I find them socially objectionable, but I must say that the people they assemble to do this study would seem to me to have some knowledge. I appreciate your advisory council, but I know, as I am sitting here, you are not going to change your ratios.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am told by knowledgeable persons that we have in this Province of Ontario one of the—

Mr. Lewis: Now this is an incitement to riot.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —we have one of the best daycare programmes in Canada. We have good standards, and we have no intention—

Mr. Martel: Mrs. Birch.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —of lowering our standards.

Mr. Lewis: You've just done that, surely.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: You have just dramatically changed your standards. I am not going to cavil with you. I mean, I am not competent to judge the quality of Ontario daycare at the moment.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You travel a lot, Stephen.

Mr. Lewis: I know from my own children, who have experienced a private daycare centre, which is an inspired centre—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you have an opportunity sometime when you are in Europe, visit daycare centres—

Mr. Lewis: When I am in Europe?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —day nurseries in England and on the continent—

Mr. Lewis: By all means. I would be pleased.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —and I would say that you'll come back to Ontario—

Mr. Lewis: Mostly in the near future.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —you will come back to Ontario and you'll find—

Mr. Laughren: It won't be 10 per cent of the need, either, René.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —that we take second place to none—

Mr. Laughren: It's 10 per cent of the need.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —when it comes to daycare centres.

Mr. Laughren: Nonsense. That's a lot of nonsense.

Mr. Lewis: All right. Now, having just said that, I have also done a little work over the intervening time. It's hard to gather it together, and I want to give you as a matter of comparison—because we are talking about jurisdictions—I want to give you the ratios obtained from three provinces. You could not imagine which three I chose, and I'd like you to evaluate them for a moment. I'd like you to weigh them for a moment.

Mr. Haggerty: You read that into the record, didn't you, Elie?

Mr. Lewis: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Martel: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, sir, two days ago.

Mr. Lewis: I don't think so.

Mr. Martel: How could I have read it?

Mr. Lewis: The ratios in the Province of Saskatchewan for one to three years are one staff for four kids up to and including the age of three. And in Ontario the comparative ratio goes up as high as one to 14, or one to 12.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What age group, again?

Mr. Lewis: From one to three, the ratio is one staff to four kids. And you will go with three-year-olds on a half-day basis as high as 14, and a full-day basis as high as 12. From three to five years in Saskatchewan, the ratio is one to eight, by regulation; you will go as high as one to 22 or one to 16. And in all those critical categories the ratios are so much higher than in the Province of Saskatchewan that it makes one pause.

In the Province of British Columbia, the same ratios of one to 4 exists up to three years; and the same ratios from one to eight exist up to five years. Again, the difference is dramatic. In the Province of Manitoba, the ratio from zero to two years, is one to four; from two to three, one to five—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is what ours is—isn't it?

Mr. Lewis: No. You only go to 18 months. After that, you are already willing to expand from one to six. From two to three it is one to five; from three to five it's one to eight—and as a matter of fact, from the six to nine period it is one to 10, rather than from one to 25.

So there are three jurisdictions in western Canada whose social policy in the field of daycare is profoundly different from what we have just enunciated. And you have indicated the Canadian Council on Social Development demonstrating the same.

Mr. Minister, I don't know how much your ministry had to do with it. I really don't. And I don't know whether the civil servants who participated in the various studies that were prepared—and I suspect it was a series of studies, rather than a formal report—I don't know whether their participation in that dictated the policy.

I want to tell you something, because I feel really impelled to, and it mirrors what my colleagues have said.

What you are doing with the ratios that you have now enshrined in daycare in Ontario is to destroy, wittingly or unwittingly,

reasonable, good quality daycare in the province.

It is a socially destructive act of the first order and there is an enormous storm developing about it. I think that the Tory members on the committee should recognize that. It is coming from the Association for Early Childhood Education, all kinds of daycare centres all over the province, and a remarkable number of parents are now engaged in rounding up petitions; one of which the Leader of the Opposition (M. R. F. Nixon) will introduce into the House within the next few days—one of which I will introduce into the House in the next few days. There are letters to the editor and letters to the members of the Legislature.

You are going to inherit a whirlwind for what you have done. Not you, but what your ministry is forced to comply with by way of ratio. And I can't imagine why you've done it. Or I can imagine why you have done it. But I do want to emphasize with you, that it is a very serious departure from reasonable daycare.

You have said, and the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mrs. Birch) has said, one of the things you want to do is to maintain a reasonable quality of care for kids and maintain a reasonable standard of care.

In one idiotic stroke of the pen, you have destroyed the possibility for reasonable daycare in the province. And there's nothing marginal about that; it's a categorical thing. You can see it in the ratios that were recommended and you can see it in the ratios of BC, Manitoba and Saskatchewan—and you can see it as a parent.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the training is the same. Can we have a comment on the qualifications in the various provinces, and relate that to the ratios as well—is there a difference?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, the difference in the provinces, as I understand it, and since we may be going on to it—the vote may be opened later on—the qualifications for staff are rather higher than Ontario, because they require training; they haven't yet abandoned the training that we give the—

Mr. Taylor: All the other provinces you speak of have higher standards of training?

Mr. Lewis: Well, they will now. They didn't before. I concede that; before Margaret Birch's announcement.

Mr. Taylor: That is not what I was talking about.

Mr. Lewis: Well, they all now have higher standards of training required.

Mr. Taylor: They now have; but they didn't have a higher standard.

Mr. Lewis: They have the same standard, more or less, as before. It depends on how you would define what was called knowledge of child care. It was a big phrase. I can't remember precisely the phrase that Margaret Birch used but it was—oh, "methods of child guidance," was the phrase she used; "training in methods of child guidance," whatever that consists of.

We have moved away from that in Ontario. We have moved away from it on the basis that allegedly parents and volunteers, sensitive human beings who communicate, et cetera, et cetera, need not have training. All right, I am not a training fetishist and never have been. I always thought that, even dealing with psychotic kids, you could use sensitive child-care workers and you didn't need all the formal training.

But if you are dealing with infants up to the age of two, and if you are dealing with 14 children between the ages of two and four in a group situation and you expect there to be any content at all in any basic human care, you have to have some training as well, and not just at the supervisory level. So you have moved away from it on the training aspect but much more important is that you have destroyed it on the ratio.

I am really quite amazed at the storm that is mounting all over the province. I know you can't get hold of Margaret Birch these days. The press has calls in to her one after the other and she is not available to talk about day care any more. There is a great deal of discomfiture on the part of the government because this enormously lavish announcement of \$15 million was supposed to be such a boon to the daycare apparatus. It turns out not to be such a boon after all. I don't know what can be done with your own people about handling it but I urge you to reconsider very carefully.

Let me tell you what the Canadian Council of Social Development recommended. For infants less than a year of age, a ratio of one primary staff person to every four children. For toddlers, which is defined as 15 to 30 months, a ratio of one primary staff person to every five children. For children aged 2½ to four years, a ratio of one primary staff person to every nine children; for five-year-olds and over, a ratio of one primary staff person to every 12 children. Your ratios muff

that; they fly in the face of it; they ridicule it. Now, I am containing myself. I considered the statement that was made in the House the most extraordinary piece of fatuity and social policy I have heard in a very long time. It reached a new nadir for the destruction of the child welfare process. I didn't understand what possessed the minister to do it.

For simple deception, sophistry and rubbish, I haven't listened to its like in a long time. Those are the prejudices of a partisan and I will put them aside. But the facts that are emerging around day care are doing your programme in. I appeal to you to reconsider everything you have done, everything you are going to do, or the ministry is collaborating in a negation of basic child-care standards.

Now why did it happen? I will finish this quickly because members of this committee have gone through it. What we talked about in that announcement was the effect on what would be called the quasi public sector. We talked about the effects on the 12,000 kids of the 40,000 who are covered. But my colleague Elie Martel said earlier today no one has been saying anything about the effects of the statement on the commercial private sector. They are saying nothing about that.

But we know that the increase in the ratios means an increase in places of something akin to 8,000. And we know that at \$18 to \$22 a week, or as the Mini-Skools charge, I am told, \$26 a week for a full day, you are talking about \$9 million to \$10 million additional revenue for the private sector.

So, by a neat shift of the regulations and by a depreciation of standards, you have provided a most extraordinarily lucrative addition to the private, commercial, daycare sector without any commensurate costs; maybe an additional meal, but that's all. That strikes me as interesting and I'd like to ask whether the ministry has looked into the activities of groups like Mini-Skools and the volume-daycare business. I'd like to know whether you've looked into where they are incorporated, and asked yourself, who are these people in Manitoba on the board of directors? Who is the American on the board of directors? And does that have any tie?

Are there people in day care in the Province of Ontario, as there are in nursing homes, who are associated with multi-nationals? Are we entering into volume business in child care? Mrs. Campbell nods her head. May I say that you've nodded your head? I think she is probably right.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, you may.

Mr. Lewis: Is that what we are doing? We've entered an era of volume business in child care in Ontario, is that what the statement is doing? Run in the private sector, with the possibility of United States interests as well as Canadian interests?

I don't know; I'm asking the question. I really think it's worth looking into. I'm asking you to look into it, and I'm appealing to you to recognize that the things which were diminished in tone and content in the minister's statement, are really at the guts of the statement, because the \$15 million doesn't mean very much. You know that and I know that.

It may mean another 3,500 spaces right across the province. So what does it mean? Ontario which now has 40,000 spaces will have 43,500 and everybody sees the need as 300,000? And if the 300,000 provides it for everyone—those women who want and deserve spaces as well as those who require them for economic reasons—then is 200,000 a more appropriate figure? Is the government supposed to extol its own virtue for being this morning 157,000 places short instead of 160,000 places short? Is that a programme of which one is proud?

The statement rejected everything that the women's movement has been saying about day care. And more important it violated child-care standards. And now you are stuck with implementing it. Now, in this vote, with this money we are giving you, you are stuck with implementing ratios which are socially destructive. Sure you are.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, no, the money is not in this vote.

Mr. Lewis: You don't understand. The new money is not in this vote, but the ratios are in this vote. You will be applying those ratios within this. What are you saying to me, the ratios won't be invoked until April 1, 1975?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, again, the—

Mr. Lewis: Okay, obviously the ratios are going to come into play this year. They are going to come into play within a matter of weeks. That's what the statement was all about. So your ministry has now engaged in the supervision of child-care standards which are socially unacceptable. Now how is that possible for the Ministry of Community and Social Services? How in God's name is that possible? How do you get yourself trapped into that kind of thing?

You are telling me that the senior civil servants of those ministries agreed that these ratios are right. I will not believe it. I'll not believe it. I say to you that it was a political decision. And I question its motivation. I say to you that those ratios are abhorrent and you should get rid of them, and you either return to what you had—or indeed you improve on what you had—because I have given you four pieces of compelling evidence. You've asked for jurisdictional comparisons. I agree with you, they are not scientific; they are based on experience and knowledge. But you've got now four major sources of information, all of which repudiate what you now have to administer.

If that's the case then I simply urge you to re-evaluate it. I guess I've covered it to the extent that I wanted to.

Mr. Minister, I have a son who went to—I'm going to be personal for just a moment—who went to a little nursery called Butternut; it's out in Scarborough. You may know of the Coombs—Lynn Coombs, who is an inspired child-care daycare supervisor, and Ernie Coombs, who is Mr. Dress-Up of Canadian television. Those of us who have seldom missed an episode of "Mr. Dress-Up"—and I seldom have—value that man more than I can say. The Coombs run Butternut. My three-year-old, about to be four-year-old, daughter is there now, in one of the loveliest settings for kids I have ever seen in my life. I can't get over it, in terms of sheer spontaneity for children.

But your ratios would destroy that kind of setting, because the beauty of that kind of setting is the human contact that exists. You see, without being preposterous about it, all of education, all of child care, is essentially a matter of relationship. That's what is involved, relationship. You destroy relationship when you have one person trying to deal with 14 two- to four-year-olds. And what you are left with is the worst kind of custodial arrangement. You don't do that to child care. You don't do that to day care in Ontario. You take it seriously. It means something. Recognize the precious. The faultiness in the document—and I don't want to aggravate the chairman—

Mr. Chairman: I would hope not.

Mr. Lewis: I know—consists in the pretence of suggesting that there will be choice and that there will be everything which everyone requires in the Province of Ontario. But you know and I know that that is just so much nonsense and that's why the whole thing was so offensive.

All right. Forget that. I don't know who writes Margaret Birch's speeches and I don't know who compels her to deliver them. She is not here now. She was here the other night. Let's leave that aside. I do know that you are now stuck with consequences of it, that you didn't even know of the document of the Canadian Council for Social Development and you don't know of the ratios in the other provinces and that you've not been kept up to date with whatever it is you should be kept up to date with. You have to do something about it; as I sit here, you have to do something about it.

When Judy LaMarsh spoke to, I guess it was the Women's Conference at Humber College a few weeks ago, she made a speech which for sheer, simple, compelling inspiration was as neat a review of women's issues as I have read in a long time. I heard about it. I asked for a transcript. I wish sometimes we had a congressional record that we could attach such documents to. In the course of her speech, Judy LaMarsh—and I don't worship at her shrine, some of you may know that—said that one of the first things Margaret Birch did was to remove the protection that women had when coming home late from work at night. That was one of the first things she announced; a denial of something, as if to say, "If you people in the women's movement are going to press us, then you are going to understand the penalties we will exact in order to conform with your wishes."

What you are saying in this statement is, "If you people out there are going to press us for day care, then we are going to give you a semblance of day care by way of increased dollars but we are going to punish the quality in the process. We are going to diminish the quality of the staff and we are going to increase the ratios and we are going to create a system which will ultimately be self-defeating." That is what you are doing. That's what you are doing. It is so perverse. That's why I made the crack this afternoon which my wife after reading the statement made to me, that the whole mood and temper of the statement is at the intellectual level of the jocks on the Tory front benches.

It's not an enlightened view of day care. It's not a woman's view of day care. It's not a child's view of day care. It's a perverse social view. And I am asking you to abandon it. I am asking you to think it through again. I am putting it to you very hard, and prevailing on the time of the committee again, although albeit not all that much time, just to say that what Elie Martel has said, what

Floyd Laughren has said, what Mrs. Campbell has said, what has been said from all kinds of quarters outside, had better start marking an impression on you—forgive my presumption—had better start making an impression, because there are an awful lot of people in this province who are very angry and bitter at what has been done and they won't let it rest.

The Tory capacity to alienate groups is positively supernatural and I wish you God-speed in your persistent capacity to offend large numbers in this province. You do it with an infinite grace and I wouldn't want to diminish it for a moment, but you have gone too far this time. Teachers, hospital workers, farmers, urban dwellers, that's fine. But you don't have to visit your perversity on children, and that is what you are doing.

So for those in your ministry who have all kinds of power and authority, and this advisory council—whatever it is good for; it came in here at the beginning of the day in order to dilute the issue; another neat little piece of footwork in the hope it wouldn't all be sustained—I really plead with you to reconsider and re-evaluate because you have gone overboard. You have really gone overboard. The politicians have made a decision which should be rejected by the administrators now.

You are not going to answer me, I know, because I can understand what the situation is. But I am asking you to recognize what is happening out there. It is a terrible, terrible mistake with really bad and damaging social repercussions for kids. It does you no credit. Money aside, it does you no credit.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gaunt.

Mr. Gaunt: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to move on to another topic which concerns me. It relates to the reorganization that is in the process of taking place within the ministry, and which affects the manner of the delivery system within the ministry, not only in regard to the local county social and family services, but in regard to your entire programme.

I feel, and I have talked to a number of people about this matter, that your ministry is making a mistake. Maybe that judgement is somewhat parochial because I am viewing it from my own vantage point in my own area. I wrote to the minister on May 2; he replied on May 23 indicating that the ministry had undertaken a certain grouping of counties for the purposes of reorganization which was recommended in the Hanson report. May I

say that my understanding of the Hanson report is that it recommended your ministry decentralize, and, in my view, with this particular move, you are centralizing. You are going in the opposite direction.

Let me explain what I mean. You have a grouping of Grey-Bruce, Dufferin and Simcoe to be serviced out of the Barrie office. You have a grouping of Huron, Perth, Oxford, Middlesex, Elgin to be serviced out of the London office. The minister indicates to me that these groupings were formed on the basis of population flows. For the life of me I don't know how you arrived at the Grey-Bruce, Dufferin, Simcoe grouping on the basis of population flow because it just doesn't go that way—particularly Bruce, and the southern part of Grey county. Those people come to Kitchener; that is the direction in which they go. They don't go to Barrie, they come the other way. I just don't know how that was arrived at; for Bruce county to be serviced out of the Barrie office is an invitation to—

Mr. Haggerty: Disaster.

Mr. Gaunt: Perhaps not disaster, but very difficult servicing. The water in Bruce county may flow toward Barrie, but the people certainly don't. I just don't know how you have arrived at that. I can't understand it. Mr. Chairman, it is even worse than redistribution. And that's bad enough.

Mr. Minister, you should take a look at what is happening in some of the other areas.

Let me mention several federal programmes. The Canada Pension Plan operates out of Kitchener for our region. Unemployment insurance operates out of Owen Sound, London, Kitchener, and now they are going to take a part of it down to Sarnia, I understand. VLA comes out of London.

If you talk to any of those people, certainly the Canada Pension Plan people, they feel that they could certainly deliver better service—well, I shouldn't say that. Let me put it this way: they would like to be able to deliver better service than they are delivering, and that's not a criticism of the people. It's a criticism of the system.

The same with the unemployment insurance. I don't need to talk to anybody about unemployment insurance because I am sure that any member in this room is very conversant with the problems that the Unemployment Insurance Commission has had when it centralized.

VLA operates out of London. You talk to people who are conversant with that service.

They feel that they try to do the best they can but they don't do as well as they should in servicing the part of the country from which I come.

Let's deal with some provincial programmes. The Rehab comes out of London. Here again I think it's fair to say—I hope I am being fair—that your rehab programme is rather poor. That's not a criticism of the people. That's a criticism of the system. I just don't want to see you fall into what I consider to be an error. Perhaps I am wrong but that's the way I see it. To be fair, I think your day nurseries programme out of London is a good one. But it is programmed to a specific segment of the population. It's not programmed to the broad general populace, so that that example maybe isn't as good as the other ones I have used.

My position is essentially the same as I put forward in my letter to the minister. I think if you are going to have a grouping of areas, you should have your regional office located somewhere in the centre of that region, not pulling your professionals out from the city, hither and yon.

I know why you are trying to do it. It's difficult to get highly qualified people to come to smaller regions. I understand that—that's something we all understand. But at the same time I think that it's a question of a tradeoff. I think the delivery of the system is extremely important, aside from the problems that you are going to have with bringing highly qualified staff into these smaller regions.

I admit that and I recognize it and it will be a continuing problem as long as you have a regional office in a smaller area. There is no question about that. But I think that the tradeoff on that point is the matter of the quality of the delivery system that you are going to have.

I feel that you are making an error here. I would like you to take another look at it to see if in fact a change can be made. I hope that this isn't a firm decision at this point, and I hope that you will review it, because I think if you don't—my predictions aren't always accurate—but I think it may come back to haunt you.

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Mr. Chairman, may I answer the member?

Mr. Chairman: Surely, Miss Crittenden.

Miss Crittenden: As you know I'm very familiar with that part of Ontario, having been born there, and having been involved

with the administration of the ministry for a long time. I'm aware of some of the problems we've had as far as staff is concerned in Huron, Bruce and Grey.

In the winter the storms have played real havoc with our ability to render service. We have, as you know, located staff in various small towns throughout the area in the hopes that we can keep service going. Some of the support services our ministry needs, are located in larger centres. Nevertheless, after you vote our ministry, putting forth your proposals, we will be looking at a further redistribution of the resources to see if, in fact, there may be a different allocation or grouping of counties in that part of the province. I think if we might meet together at a later date that perhaps we could, in fact, do some things a little differently.

As you are aware, we reduced the number of offices again with the idea of moving them so that the paths of service would be accommodated. That particular part of the province is unique in that the large centres are Owen Sound and Kitchener, and then further away, London, and the transportation problems are really quite bad. We are going to look at it again.

Mr. Gaunt: I appreciate that, Miss Crittenden. I think you do understand the problem. You understand it. John Anderson understands it, I think there are others in your ministry who understand it. We are unique. There is no question about it. It is a unique situation and I'm glad to hear that it will be given further consideration. I'd be glad to have any input into the decision which you feel might be of value.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I want to speak about senior citizens for a few moments, Mr. Chairman. In the capital portion you have \$4,692,560 for new beds, and that approximates roughly \$10,000 per bed, if you take an average of 475 beds. Now, these figures are for capital grants, exclusive of operating grants.

I want to read a statement from a study done by the Task Force on Senior Citizens sponsored by the Ontario Federation of Labour. An interesting statement comes out of this document, Mr. Minister, and I'll be very brief. I'm quoting from page 50 of the document,

The report also stated that Canada could afford to provide essential services for older Canadians given a favourable rate of

economic growth, and it should not be forgotten that the cost of one hospital bed could provide some 10,000 hours of homemaker service, because a hospital bed is approximately \$20,000.

It would appear as though just the straight capital cost of establishing a hospital bed under the Act at the present time is roughly \$10,000. We are talking roughly 475 beds in Ontario in this year's budget at a cost of almost over \$4.25 million. We are talking roughly \$10,000 per bed.

If we are talking about a hospital bed, it indicates here we are talking about \$20,000 per bed. Broken down to the minimum wage as it now stands, this could supply 10,000 hours of homemakers' services per year.

Let's look at the other figure that bothers me—not that it bothers me so much, as the people in these institutions I am going to talk about are getting excellent care. That isn't what bothers me. I think some of them could be maintained in their own communities. We are talking about \$48 million for the Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act and we are talking about \$15.4 million for the Charitable Institutions Act. We are talking about \$64 million for a relatively small portion of the senior citizens in the province. At the same time, to keep people in their own communities and in their own homes, we are talking about something like \$1 million for the Elderly Persons Centres Act in operating costs, and probably another \$1 million for the establishment of elderly persons centres.

In the preventive field, to keep people out of institutions we are spending roughly \$2 million and that is for the overwhelming majority of the 650,000 senior citizens in the province, while we are putting in \$64 million for a relatively small group, many of whom, if my own area reflects the general tenor of the province, I suspect could remain in the community and in their own homes with supportive services which are not nearly as costly. Let me give you a couple of examples. I don't want to be long on this.

Manitoba last year spent \$4 million. In the winter of 1973 more than 12,000 pensioners' homes were either repaired or renovated at a total cost of \$4 million under the provincial employment programme. That is one step that we have to take in the province.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): It is being done in some communities.

Mr. Martel: But this is province-wide. They did it for 12,000 pensioners.

Mr. B. Newman: It is being done in the city of Windsor.

Mr. Martel: Great! And it is being done modestly through some LIP programmes in the city of Sudbury.

Mr. B. Newman: If it is being done there, you can see that it is practical and it is feasible in the province.

Mr. Martel: That is right. The emphasis has to move from putting people in institutions, which are very costly per capita, to retaining them in their own homes within the community. The first step has to be the thing that senior citizens can't do.

I noticed an elderly woman in my own community the other day who is 80 and her husband is 85. She was up on the ladder, if you can imagine, nailing down some tiles. What in God's name she was doing up on that ladder is beyond me. The old fellow couldn't get up.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Morningstar couldn't get up.

Mr. Martel: I didn't want to say that.

Mrs. Campbell: Never underestimate the power of a woman.

Mr. Martel: It was a danger for her to be up there.

Mr. Stokes: Has the member for Welland ever climbed a ladder?

An hon. member: He can't even wake up.

Mr. Martel: It really bothered me. She shouldn't have been up there.

Mr. Morningstar: No, no. I agree with you.

Mr. Martel: There is the establishment of a programme that relatively is not all that costly. We could be upkeeping the homes for these people and keeping them out of institutions. It would not be nearly as costly as confining people in old folks' homes and so on. Some have to go. I am not saying you are going to be able to get rid of them all, because some people just can't look after themselves even if we provide the backup or the supportive staff. That is the one thing I wanted to talk about.

This is the programme, which you are allowing to die because you won't fund it. Let me just read an extract from this as to

what some of these groups are doing, in Brantford, for example:

The commission was sorry to learn that the Local Initiatives Programme grant which had been funding Operation Sunshine was expiring on the day of the hearings. Operation Sunshine served all the senior citizens of Brant county by making available to them home services such as exterior and interior painting, cleaning, handyman repairs, cutting lawns, [etc.]

Mr. Haggerty: But the policy ministry doesn't agree with that.

Mr. Martel: That's right. The policy ministry again.

Mr. Lewis: The policy ministry is an ambulatory menace for most social service fields.

Mr. Martel: To continue:

The manager, Mr. Harry Ford, told of ramps built for wheelchairs, of a blind paraplegic with a blind wife, of the help given to one-parent families and the enthusiasm to continue.

You have to have that in place. What you should do again is you assist people to remain in their own homes wherever possible. We are not doing it.

Another concern of the senior citizens, of course, is transportation. Unless there's some improvement in the mode of transportation for senior citizens, maybe a senior citizen home is better for them, because they actually become virtual prisoners in their own homes. I can quote from the report, but I don't want to take that much time of the House. They can be taken shopping.

Most of the LIP group programmes that I've spent a great deal of time outlining in the House do that in Metro Toronto, in Welland, all over.

Mr. Morningstar: Do it in Welland, they do.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but they're not going to get funding from your government, Ellis, to continue.

Mrs. Campbell: They will in Welland maybe.

Mr. Morningstar: They do, 75 per cent.

Mr. Martel: But they have a problem getting to church, to parks, to plays, shopping, to and from the doctor, to and from the hospital, and there's nothing in place. In fact, I'm told in many communities, according to

this report, transportation ceases at 8 p.m. You can't ask a senior citizen to walk two miles.

Mr. B. Newman: And none on Sunday so that they could go to church.

Mr. Martel: And none on Sundays, so that they can't even make use of the parks that we establish in the community for them as they have no means of getting there. So maybe you're going to have to keep them in homes unless you change that.

The senior citizens are really calling also—and you'll notice I'm not stopping because I hope that some of these things sink in—for an investigation into the costs of hearing aids. I could quote extracts again as they visited the 22 or 23 communities in Ontario. But the cost to senior citizens for hearing aids is almost prohibitive—\$250, \$300. And, in total components and labour, they aren't worth \$50.

I think it's high time we conducted an investigation to determine why, in God's name, a little hearing aid about this size is \$300 today. Maybe the province should go into purchasing hearing aids for senior citizens at a cheaper cost. If you buy them in bulk you can dispense them that much cheaper. My leader (Mr. Lewis) says \$80 in Saskatchewan for hearing aids.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, make a note of that.

Mr. Martel: Three hundred dollars in Ontario. How does a senior citizen possibly do it?

The other thing is the meals on wheels programme you say you have, which really has to be one of the basic programmes for keeping senior citizens in their own home. That has got to be improved. Again, because the ministry refuses to fund the emerging services, these are being cut back in every part of the province.

I realize you're going to say, "Where's the money coming from?"

I suspect a good many people in senior citizens' homes could, in fact, be still in their own communities if there were backup services to assist them to stay in their own homes as long as possible. It seems to me that's got to be the drive; that's got to move. We just can't wait around.

You've got to look at the possibility of repairs to homes, the possibility of transportation being improved. There wasn't a community of the 23 visited where trans-

portation wasn't complained of. You've got to look again at some type of supportive service groups like the Toronto work group. Otherwise you can improve transportation, but these people need assistance for shopping and so on. And I say, when you gauge that against the \$2 million supportive service you have got now, against the \$64 million you are spending in institutions, for a very small percentage, the thrust has to change, it just has to.

Well, it's not changing, Mr. Minister. If we compare last year's estimates, it was \$11 million for new institutions in the Charitable Institutions Act, it's \$15 million this year. It was \$46 million for the homes for the aged, it's now \$48 million. It was \$639,000 for the Elderly Persons Centres Act, it's \$1 million this year. In fact, you are caught in the bind of continuing to keep those people in there and not being able to free-up money.

It's almost like what I spoke about this afternoon: to make the thrust, to keep kids out of institutions. I don't know how you transfer the sums of money necessary to stop the influx of kids into institutions. You are going to have to find the same type of tool to put the money into keeping people out of senior citizens' homes, and at the same time keeping those who are already there supported. But unless we move in a different direction you are going to bankrupt the province. And there is no need.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I listen always with great interest to the hon. member's comments, but let's be fair in this. This is the thrust we are moving in; trying to keep elderly persons in their own homes or apartments or wherever they live, as much as possible. When you say that the amounts in the estimates are larger under the Charitable Institutions Act this year as compared to last year, and larger in the Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act, well, certainly they are larger because wages have gone up, and the cost of operating those homes has gone up.

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But at the same time the whole thrust is to build, for instance, senior citizens' apartments. We have now in Ontario a total of 75,000 senior citizens' apartments and 8,000 were built this year. Certainly there is a demand for more. And more will be built.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): That's a good record.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. Under our homemakers' services all the money being spent for senior citizens is not just in this vote. Under the homemakers' services, the amount last year in our estimates was \$2,710,000. This year it's \$3,867,600.

Mr. Morningstar: Wonderful.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A rough guess would be at least 50 to 60 per cent more. We amended our legislation again under the Nurses Services Act this year, whereby now we can provide services to the elderly on a 24-hour basis, if necessary.

Mr. Haggerty: That's a big improvement.

Mr. Morningstar: Big improvement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We also amended our regulations whereby we give increases in the budget rate. I think we gave \$500, so practically every one of the senior citizens receiving the guaranteed income supplement is eligible. Of the others, who are just on the borderline, there are still quite a large number. So there are many things being done. Senior Volunteers and Service was a programme we instituted about a year ago whereby we provide for these elderly persons, 55 years of age and over, who are retired and who wish to donate their time. This is mainly in towns and cities of populations under 25,000.

We will increase the programme. Our budget this year is larger; we pay them a very nominal amount, I believe it's something like \$50 per month. They are the type of person who go and visit the senior citizens, do their shopping, fill out application forms, or whatever chores they have to do.

I was just reading a most interesting study by Prof. Nathan Marcus, of the faculty of social work, University of Toronto. These are the results of the study he made in England and the Scandinavian countries. The ratio is just inverse. The more services you provide to the elderly persons in their own home, the lower the ratio there are in institutions.

Mr. Martel: That's right. That's exactly what I am saying.

Mrs. Campbell: Right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Exactly. So this is the thrust we are moving in. This is what we are doing. Again, we have increases

under the Elderly Persons Centres Act, and there will be new initiatives announced.

Mr. Martel: All right, will one of those new initiatives be a programme to repair the homes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, it's a community employment project. This is just being considered at present by the federal government, along with the provinces. We think there is a lot of merit in community employment projects. This would employ persons that normally industry couldn't employ, but who could perform very worthwhile services in St. George and St. David ridings. We hear continually of the tremendous demand for services in those ridings.

Mr. Carruthers: Poor representation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Morningstar: Wonderful leadership. We are fortunate to have a man like that. He's wonderful.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 2 carry?

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, just before you carry this, I listed five specific items. I want to know what you are doing with your colleague, the Minister of Transportation and Communications (Mr. Rhodes), for example, with respect to somehow getting these people out where there is no transportation on Sundays. They can't make use of the facilities that we can make use of. People don't understand that. How can a senior citizen walk a mile and a half to a park, or to a church on Sunday, because there are no services?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Metro Toronto has a study underway and I believe it has already provided some assistance. If you are a senior citizen in Toronto there is a reduction directed on the—

Mrs. Campbell: I want to ask you a question about transportation—on this matter.

Mr. Martel: The final thing, Mr. Minister, is where do you look into—and I understand it's desperate—the cost of hearing aids for these people?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, definitely. Again, this was brought to our attention when we met the senior citizens this afternoon. Apparently, there are some models that can be purchased at half the price from—

Mr. Lewis: There's a splendid plan, just introduced in Saskatchewan on hearing aids incorporated within health services which is

first rate in terms of central purchasing and distribution. The very specific thing. It's worth looking at.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Concerning the hearing aids, I think the minister understands that. But how about glasses? The senior citizens who have had cataracts need a special type of glasses and they are a little too expensive for them. Likewise, six months after the operation they have to have a change of glasses quite often. What does the ministry plan on doing there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, again, Mr. Chairman, we recognize that. What we have done on a priority basis, we thought that prescribed drugs probably commanded about the highest priority for assistance to the elderly. And as you know, the GAINS programme is of July 1, but as of Sept. 1 all those who are in receipt of guaranteed income supplements will be eligible for prescribed drugs. Those on social assistance already are receiving it as of April 1—that is the Family Benefits Act—and those under the General Welfare Act will be eligible on Sept. 1.

Now, what should be our next priority? It could well be glasses, dentures, hearing aids or a combination. I know that the Ministry of Health are looking into this to see whether in time it could come under OHIP, but again it is a question of priority. Again of financial resources.

Mr. B. Newman: I can understand that priority. But what does the senior citizen do who has a few years left to his life and he can't get a pair of glasses?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Right now he can get glasses, Mr. Newman. At the present time if a senior citizen requires dentures, glasses or prosthetics he can obtain these by contacting the local administrator. Of course it's at the discretion—

Mr. B. Newman: You mean you hope he can obtain these.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The great majority of municipalities provide these under supplementary aid, and the amounts have risen considerably. But it's at the discretion of the local administrator, and it's funded 80-20—80 per cent by the two levels of government, provincial and federal, and 20 per cent by the municipality.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there some reason why the senior citizen is sent to Imperial Optical

to get his glasses; why can't he go where his eye doctor tells him he should go to get his glasses?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I could ask Mr. Anderson, the assistant deputy who is responsible for the delivery system.

Mr. J. G. Anderson (Assistant Deputy Minister, Delivery): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Newman, are you asking about Toronto specifically?

Mr. B. Newman: No, Windsor.

Mr. Anderson: I would think that the reason is the municipality has a purchasing procedure. Speaking for Toronto, as an example, the tenders are put out each year. Bulk purchasing means a great deal to the municipality. In the case of Toronto, the company may change every year or every second year, and the tenders are put out through the purchasing department, not through the social services.

But as a result of that, presumably many more pairs of glasses can be bought. I think it was mentioned earlier that bulk purchasing in the west has created an ability to provide many more hearing aids. Exactly the same principle is being used with regard to glasses in many municipalities. I think that in Guelph all of the glasses are provided through the university because the university has a facility there with the ability to provide them at very low cost. That's the situation.

Mr. B. Newman: I can understand that. But what does the senior citizen do whose ophthalmologist tells him he should be getting his glasses there and not where the municipality sends him?

Mr. Anderson: I can't speak for every municipality, but usually, in a municipality with any kind of flexible administration, particularly with senior citizens, the answer is quite often to give them the cash to buy the glasses. Most glasses can be bought under a supplementary aid programme. In many cases dealing with the senior citizen, the individual has already bought the glasses and comes for reimbursement. This is quite possible too.

Mr. B. Newman: That may be so, but the case I'm referring to isn't that. It's just the way I described it where the ophthalmologist, or eye specialist, tells the individual he should be getting his glasses at this place rather than there because they will take care of the prescription better than the other will.

Whether they do or don't, I don't know. But this is exactly what the senior citizen informs me of, and this is a recent case. I still have a letter on file.

Mr. Anderson: I think what will be required is for the ophthalmologist to record that to the particular social service department.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay.

Mr. Anderson: I think they would accept that if they consider that reasonable.

Mr. B. Newman: There is only one other item I wanted to bring up, Mr. Minister. Are you considering providing old age assistance to the spouse of an individual who receives old age security and supplement, who is over 50 years of age and physically fit?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no assistance at this time but it's one of the matters being considered by myself in conjunction with other ministries.

Mr. B. Newman: That is the policy of your national party.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, maybe after July 8.

Mr. B. Newman: If it is good for the national party I would assume that you immediately would—

Mr. Haggerty: Jump on the bandwagon.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you considering it, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the moment we're concentrating on GAINS.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words you're not interested. You don't agree with your national leader.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I did not say we are not interested.

An hon. member: Just peripherally.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But at present our first priority is to provide assistance under the GAINS programme to the elderly, those most in need.

An hon. member: That's the priority.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, Mr. Minister, this is simply window dressing, really, that your national leader is espousing.

Mr. Taylor: That's in the next vote, Bernie.

Mr. B. Newman: It's a vote-catching gimmick rather than real sincerity.

An hon. member: And let the record stand.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, did you wish to speak?

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the minister some questions about the adoption of children in the Province of Ontario. How many children were adopted last year in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not enough. We'll have those figures—

Mr. Haggerty: Not enough?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have fewer and fewer babies but we have a large number of older children and we certainly try to get more of the older children adopted.

Mr. Haggerty: How many of these adoptions were permitted to go outside the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Children from Ontario to go outside?

Mr. Haggerty: Say that you were adopted by parents outside the province, say in another province.

An hon. member: The adoptive parents.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If I understand you correctly, how many children that left Ontario? That the parents came from other jurisdictions?

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think very few. But Mr. Gordon McLellan and Mr. Ken Macdonald can provide you with figures. Mr. McLellan?

Mr. G. McLellan (Executive Director, Social Services): I don't have specific figures on the number of children from Ontario adopted outside, but it is as the minister said, a very small number proportionately. We do participate in a national adoption exchange through Ontario Adoption Newsletter, and we are also participants in the ARENA programme, the Adoption Resource Exchange of North America. But it is the case that while there are a number of children adopted in other provinces, it is a relatively small number, and quite a small number adopted internationally. The total number of adoptions

in Ontario last year was 3,000 completed adoptions.

Mr. Morningstar: Three thousand?

Mr. Haggerty: Three thousand, and how many of those went outside the province?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald (Director, Children's Services Bureau): We don't have figures on extra-provincial adoption.

Mr. Haggerty: Could you not give me an estimate of the figures, or the total for the previous year?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are more parents who go to other provinces, Newfoundland, to obtain babies because there is a shortage of young babies available in our province.

Mr. Campbell: That is an awful way of putting it—to go outside due to the shortage of babies in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Young babies.

Mr. Haggerty: I was leading up to this matter. It doesn't only concern the young babies of two or three weeks old, but it also applies to those of six, seven, eight, nine and 10 years of age. I find that there have been cases, particularly in my area, where people who wanted to adopt children had to go to Newfoundland to get their children. They said the red tape that they ran into in the Province of Ontario was just simply ridiculous. When there are a number of children here to be adopted in the Province of Ontario and when Ontario citizens want—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These were older children, were they, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, these were older children. I ran into a chap the other night and he said the red tape that they had to go through here in Ontario was just ridiculous. He went to Newfoundland and got two lovely children, and they are very happy and contented parents at the present time. I understand that with so much of the red tape that is going on now, there are a number of persons going outside the Province of Ontario to adopt children. Again, with the number of children under the children's aid societies here and the citizens here who want to adopt them, it could reduce the workload on the children's aid societies.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Haggerty, Mr. McLellan would like to make some comments on this matter.

Mr. McLellan: Yes, I would like to supplement what I said in terms of statistics. The 3,000 figure is agency adoptions. The total number of completed adoptions in Ontario in 1973 was 5,822 which includes the agency placements, private adoptions, and adoptions by relatives. The total figure is 5,822.

Mr. Haggerty: And there is 3,000 by private agencies.

Mr. McLellan: That is by children's aid societies.

Mr. Haggerty: That is by children's aid societies. So there is 2,800 there. What adoption agency would look after this group then, the 2,800?

Mr. McLellan: The private placements are children who are privately placed by the mothers, but the adoptions then are reviewed by children's aid societies and a report goes to the judge at the time the adoption order is made, from the director of child welfare. So that the children's aid societies are involved in all adoptions. But in cases of private adoptions the children's aid societies don't actually make the placements, and they are not children who are wards of the Crown.

I should comment too, Mr. Haggerty, you mentioned Newfoundland. We do have an arrangement with Newfoundland about infants coming to Ontario for adoption. Newfoundland has had children available. Our children's services bureau has an arrangement with Newfoundland, and a considerable number of Ontario families have adopted through that arrangement.

Mr. Haggerty: I've known another instance, too, where a young couple wanted to adopt a child and they had the young baby for a period of about nine to 10 months. All of a sudden, through the Children's Aid Society, one of the social workers walked in and removed the child. The couple were left with nothing but grief. Apparently they were good parents, but there was no explanation as to why the decision was made to remove the child.

I did contact the administrator in the region and I wasn't satisfied with his answer and I sort of took him to task. Matters were straightened out and the youngster did remain with the new parents.

Sometimes I just wonder if it isn't perhaps the policy of the administrators, or through the Children's Aid Society, that they allow

these youngsters to be placed into a foster home for a period of nine to 10 months, and then all of a sudden they decide to remove the child to some other area.

I understand that there is quite a bit of red tape in adoption cases. I think this is perhaps why there are many of them moving out to other provinces to adopt children. I think maybe you should take a look at your adoption policy to see if some changes can be made to correct the situation. We shouldn't have to be going out to other provinces to get the children.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As the hon. member knows, adoption is under the Children's Aid Society, which makes home studies and processes the adoptions. It could well be that in some cases there are some undue delays.

The whole question of adoption is one where we feel there may be a need to have a more central unit to convey the information. The great need is for adoption of older children—so many older children. How many would there be available for adoption? Is it somewhere over 5,000?

Mr. McLellan: I don't have a figure immediately in terms of older children available for adoption. There are about 14,000 children in the care of societies, and a substantial proportion of those would be available for adoption. But I don't have a precise figure on that.

Mr. Haggerty: How successful is your programme with the little ads in the paper that "this beautiful child"—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Very successful. "Today's Child," by Miss Helen Allan, appears in 58 different publications, I believe, and it is one of the best programmes we have.

Mr. Haggerty: I usually see it every week in the paper.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are familiar probably with the television programme—

Mr. P. Szego (Co-ordinator, Policy Secretariat): "Family Finder."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: "Family Finder."

Mr. Haggerty: It has been rather successful?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: Carried?

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, I was just wondering why would there be so many children available for adoption?

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell, do you wish to speak on this?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, there were just a couple of matters. In the case of adoption, is there a review from time to time? And there is the question of the child who is deemed to be unadoptable at a given stage. Sometimes children are deemed unadoptable, and it may be an emotional matter; it may be all sorts of things which could straighten out. What kind of review is there of those children?

Mr. J. K. Macdonald: Mr. Chairman, I believe that all children eligible for adoption by virtue of Crown wardship, up to and including the age of 14, are reviewed every six months as to their adoptability, no matter where they are or no matter how bad the circumstances would appear to be and how little chance there appears to be for adoption.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That makes me feel better. When they give me the information on the breakdown of how many young people are in homes for the aged, which I don't want them to forget that I am waiting for, could I also have from the ministry the various types of reasons for a child being declared unadoptable? I don't expect it tonight, but I would like to get it.

There is another matter I wanted to speak to you about. I just learned from the city that apparently there now is a subsidy—I believe at Metro level—for what I hope is just regarded as a pilot project, for purchase through the TTC of service for a van for the handicapped. Is that the kind of service that you would be prepared to fund in any portion?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This would be for handicapped?

Mrs. Campbell: For handicapped or also elderly persons who simply can't use street-cars, for example, because the steps are too high and this kind of thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As indicated earlier, we do fund homes for the aged 50 per cent or half the cost. Also we are in the process of contacting dial-a-bus to see if we could obtain these to be used for elderly persons as well as handicapped.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to pursue that just for a moment because it seems wrong to me that again that you confine your services

to those who are in some form of institutional care. I wonder if we could have a network of buses of this kind. I don't know the dial-a-bus. I don't know whether they are designed in such a way that they can be used for these purposes. If they can be, of course, it would be ideal.

I also understand that the TTC has designed a new type of bus. Again, I wonder to what extent this ministry would be prepared to make available funding for that kind of initiative in other places across Ontario. As I said last year, this kind of loneliness is the worst loneliness I have ever seen. If they can't get out, they do deteriorate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is something, Mr. Chairman, that we would be prepared to consider. Now that we have established a mechanism with the homes for the aged, maybe we could have a similar programme with the agency associations for the physically handicapped or the mentally handicapped. We are very aware of the need for transportation for handicapped persons.

Mrs. Campbell: I also wanted to speak, as did Mr. Martel, on the matter of services such as the help services which, I presume, would come under the community employment programme, rather than in this particular vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, the homemakers—

Mrs. Campbell: I was wondering if it didn't come under community development as a community employment project.

Mr. Chairman: Did you want to speak on that, Mr. Minister?

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): I would like to speak on that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: What Mrs. Campbell said is a very valid thing, and that is about the provision of buses for the handicapped. At the present time, there is no government assistance for such an expenditure. It's been shifted between your ministry and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications which is studying it but there is really no funding available for the purchase of buses for handicapped children. I think, whichever ministry it comes under, it's a very valid thing to have done.

I know in Kingston we have a group of volunteer people who provided a bus for the handicapped and did a tremendous job for

the handicapped people in the city. Now they need additional funding. They need an additional bus and they can't get any help whatsoever.

I think Mrs. Campbell's suggestion that you people look into that is good. If you can get a dial-a-bus and adopt it for handicapped children and make these available to some of these people in the various municipalities that would be a tremendous thing. I would certainly recommend you look into that very seriously. Your idea of those dial-a-buses, I think, is just great. If they're not going to be used, let's convert them and make them available to those people who need this type of transportation.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any further discussion on item 2?

Mr. Stokes: I want to reinforce what Mr. Haggerty said about adoptions. I had a young couple who were just married and they wanted to adopt her child. The young father wanted to give the child his name. They made application through the Children's Aid Society and they said, "We're just too busy. We can't look after all the legalities. You'll have to go to a lawyer." They went to a lawyer and he said he would handle it and it would take \$400 or \$500 depending on what was involved. They couldn't pay it and they came to me. I happen to have a legal secretary who had processed dozens of them and she was very knowledgeable but it still took us eight months. When we got to the end of the trail, everything through your ministry and everybody was satisfied we went to the court. The court said, "You must have a guardian ad litem."

I didn't even know what it meant. I asked three lawyers who didn't even know what it meant. Your ministry said, "That's a bunch of garbage. That's a bunch of nonsense. That's not necessary" but I couldn't tell that to the judge; I didn't want to alienate him. I finally found out what a guardian ad litem was and got one appointed but it took eight months to do it.

Now, \$400 or \$500 to a lawyer who has all the work done by a legal secretary. It takes eight months to wade through the bureaucracy. I have no doubt a lot of people go elsewhere just because of all the red tape that's involved.

That was the only case I've had and I vowed I'd never take another one; at least, my secretary vowed I would never take another one. But it is a problem and I think maybe you should look into it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we will.

Mr. Stokes: There are many young couples who would like to adopt and there's no way they can afford to put \$400 or \$500 out. It could be the means of destroying the life of a young child just because they give up. They say, "It isn't worth it."

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We'll be pleased to look into it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. G. Eaton (Middlesex South): What is the status of this guardian ad litem? I have been through the same thing and we had to have one in Sarnia when we lived near London. All the chap did was call me up on the phone and ask me a couple of questions and that was it. What good are they? What do they do? What's their responsibility?

Mr. Stokes: To protect the interests of the child. The one I got to act had to travel 120 miles to do it.

Mr. Eaton: This fellow didn't travel. He just called me on the phone with regard to it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Rutherford is our legal solicitor, and if he could give a brief answer.

Mr. D. Rutherford (Director, Legal Services): The guardian ad litem is a—

Mr. Stokes: Is there any other kind of solicitor?

Mr. Rutherford: May I say that the guardian ad litem is required under the Act in private placements. The duty is, of course, to protect the separate interest of the child as opposed to those of the adopting parents and the natural parents. In terms of the situation to which Mr. Stokes referred, I should add that the Law Reform Commission report on children has recommended that this requirement be dispensed with, particularly in the case of what they call step-parent adoptions. This is certainly being actively looked into at this time.

Mr. Eaton: The sooner the better, because it is a complete farce.

Mr. Stokes: I asked two Liberal lawyers and two NDP lawyers and neither one of them could tell me what it was.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Just ask our solicitors and see if they can't tell you.

Mrs. Campbell: You didn't ask me.

Mr. Morningstar: Is this carried, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Is there any further discussion on this item?

Vote 2603 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Tomorrow after the question period we will resume with vote 2604.

Mr. Stokes: That's conclusively, is it? There was some indication—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At the beginning, that's right there was. If you will recall, if you were here, Mr. Stokes, that was left to the end. In the meantime, Mr. Auld said to go ahead if the committee wishes to continue tomorrow; and our ministry would like to

continue tomorrow. If it is the wish of the committee, and I think we are all in agreement, we will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Stokes: And Monday?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well one can always be optimistic that—

Mrs. Campbell: That you will finish sometime.

Mr. Martel: Hope springs eternal.

Mr. Stokes: If you take Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Martel out of the room then we'll finish.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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Standing Social
Development Committee 57

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, June 14, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1974

The committee met at 11:15 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2604:

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. Vote 2604. Mrs. Campbell, do you want to lead off?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): You know, I have reached the stage in these estimates where I'm almost ready to throw in the sponge.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Good. Why don't you?

Mrs. Campbell: Well, it's just because of people like Mr. Stokes that I won't do it.

In this particular vote, on the community projects themselves, I did ask in my opening remarks, I think, whether or not there had been a change in the policy on SEED money. At that time the answer was rather equivocal, and I would like to get it clarified if I could. In part there has been a change in policy, but not a change in policy in another part, was really about what I got out of it.

I wonder if I could hear whether the grants are on the same basis as before, or whether now we are changing our philosophy?

Mr. D. R. Martyn (Executive Director, Community Services): There has been no change.

Mrs. Campbell: No change at all? I see. Thank you.

Now, in the newcomer integration programme, could we have some further explanations on that?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mrs. Campbell, we are funding the Welcome House for a two-year period, I believe. It is providing worthwhile services in conjunction with the federal government, and I believe the municipality and private agencies.

Mrs. Campbell: How much of this is for that specific service?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The amounts for Welcome House, Mr. Martyn?

Mr. Martyn: It is \$130,000—and that is including the direct operating costs. So that is not covered under this particular vote; it was under the first vote.

Mrs. Campbell: What is covered in this vote?

Mr. Martyn: There is \$141,000 in transfer payments, which is divided into the two programmes, newcomer integration and intergroup development.

Mrs. Campbell: What are the two programmes?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, the breakdown would be on the basis of 60 per cent of that amount for newcomer integration and 40 per cent would be for the intergroup development.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. So 60 per cent of the \$141,000 is for Welcome House and on top of that there is—

Mr. Martyn: No, not the Welcome House, but for the programme of newcomer integration.

Mrs. Campbell: The programme operates out of Welcome House?

Mr. Martyn: Welcome House is designed to assist in that programme, but that is a direct operating expense with the minister.

Mrs. Campbell: Where do I find the total cost of the Welcome House operation?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, the total budget for Welcome House is a direct operating expense of \$130,000.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And those funds are in the first vote.

Mr. Martyn: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. So that not having asked the question there, it does seem to me

that we ought to be entitled to a breakdown of those costs. I had thought it would come in this vote.

Mr. Martyn: We would be happy to discuss it, Mr. Chairman, under this item.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, certainly.

Mrs. Campbell: Then could I get the breakdown?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The breakdown of the \$130,000—that is for a two-year period, I believe?

Mr. Martyn: That's right; it's an experimental two-year pilot project. On the breakdown of the exact figures, if the member for St. George wishes it, the director of the branch would be pleased to give that.

Mrs. Campbell: Fine. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I should like to have it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would think that most of the expenses—a lot of the expenses—would be for salaries because that building is a government building; it was the former Ministry of Labour building.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. Is there a charge for rent, an interministerial charge for rent?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Moritsugu is the director of a citizenship branch. Would you answer?

Mr. F. Moritsugu (Director, Citizenship Bureau): Mr. Chairman, I don't have the exact figures for the cost of renting the 8 York St. space for the Welcome House operation but it's minimal because it is a sort of an agreement between us and the Ministry of Government Services. The bulk of the \$130,000 annual allocation for Welcome House would go toward salaries because we have a considerable staff of counsellors and administrative staff there.

Mrs. Campbell: How many staff does it have from this ministry and how many other agencies provide that service?

Mr. Moritsugu: We have, I think, about 10 staff members, of whom six are counsellors, who are employed directly by this ministry. In addition the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration provides us with one Manpower counsellor and one immigration counsellor. In addition the Interfaith Immigration Committee has one person

who operates out of there, partly in a consultative role.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sorry, I missed that.

Mr. Moritsugu: The Interfaith Immigration Committee has a person at 8 York St. who mainly operates in a consultative role and is in a referral situation with all the members of that committee. The Seventh Day Adventists have two people there most of the time, a couple, a Mr. and Mrs. Cook, who give out clothing and other things like this to immigrants who are needy.

Until February, the International Institute had one or sometimes two counsellors but because of their own problems with the Community Fund and so forth and because they had to pull back a bit we have not had direct representation from the institute for the last few months. They were there from October, when the Welcome House went into operation, until February.

Mrs. Campbell: How many people have been served by this service?

Mr. Moritsugu: I can give you that in a minute.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, if I may, the total number in the period October to March was 3,836 people serviced.

Mrs. Campbell: It was 3,800—

Mr. Martyn: And 36.

Mrs. Campbell: What type of service did they have?

Mr. Martyn: There are a number of referrals on a number of issues; résumés would be collected and so would trade documents or educational evaluation; translations; work in the housing field; the employment field. These referrals would be made to the various government agencies, both federal and provincial, such as Canada Manpower, Canada Immigration, English as a second language, Department of Labour schools, etc.

Mrs. Campbell: How does this work vary from that of an agency such as International Institute?

Mr. Moritsugu: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, I didn't hear the question.

Mrs. Campbell: How does the work of this Welcome House vary from the work of the International Institute, for example?

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, there is some overlap in the type of services, very naturally, but the main difference is that Welcome House was set up as the centre for immigrants who have newly arrived and need immediate services before they get a foothold, say, even by having permanent accommodation in the Metro area. Once they do that, of course, they are in a good position to go to other neighbourhood or central organizations. It is a complementary service to catch people just after they've arrived and are getting settled down in the first place, in their first phase.

Mrs. Campbell: I see, and what is the funding? Is there any funding in this vote for the International Institute?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Moritsugu: If I may answer that, Mr. Chairman, the International Institute is one of the agencies in the immigrant services field that has received regular grants from the citizenship branch and we are looking at it again for this year.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I was aware of that. I think they have been pretty consistently cut, have they not, by this ministry?

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, no, they have had regular grants—about \$15,000—for the last several years.

Mrs. Campbell: About \$15,000, and then they obtain funding from the Red Feather as well. I presume that they also still have a matching grant from the federal government still? Does one know that?

Mr. Moritsugu: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Do you have their present budget now to know how much they actually receive?

Mr. Moritsugu: The total budget of the International Institute?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Moritsugu: I think we can get that for you very quickly.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I would also like to mention to Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Chairman, that we met with them about a month ago in my office and there are some ongoing discussions in trying to work with them. They are also funded I believe, or were—I am

not sure whether it's were or are—under the United Way.

Mrs. Campbell: That's why I mentioned that. I just wondered, because I have never really understood why one wouldn't expand services to that group rather than to bring in another service in this ministry which at least to some extent is a competing service, competing with the International Institute.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, if I may, in reply to the hon. member's question, I am informed that Manpower and Immigration provides the International Institute with a grant of \$50,000, the Secretary of State with a grant of \$20,000, and the United Community Fund with a grant of \$80,000, making a total of \$150,000 from other agencies.

Mrs. Campbell: And your grant is \$15,000?

Mr. Martyn: That's correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Ontario's share to immigrants is almost zero. Almost zero. In fact, you have \$100 committed to permanent funding. That's Ontario's permanent contribution. With a city the size of Toronto alone, whose population is one third immigrant, it's a disgrace. In pure, simple terms it's a disgrace.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I don't know how the member arrives at his figure, but we do provide considerable assistance to immigrants. I hesitate to bring up the question of information centres but—

Mrs. Campbell: Please do. I invite you to, because I was about to get into it myself.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will definitely be funding information centres—

Mr. Martel: When is that statement coming, by the way?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said before June 30, Mr. Martel, and we still have another 10 days, but definitely either next week—

Mr. Martel: You will be so busy next week you won't be able to turn around.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The policy has been approved, so it will definitely be before the end of the month and we definitely will be funding information centres.

Mr. Martel: That's great.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you can appreciate, they will have to meet certain criteria. You are in agreement with this.

Mr. Martel: Complete agreement.

Mrs. Campbell: Will that policy include funding for areas such as Toronto, or are we following just the old policy statement of the provincial secretary (Mrs. Birch), that it should only be in the outlying parts, or whatever the wording was that she used?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, Metro Toronto is a very important part of Ontario and we certainly will be funding information centres in Metro Toronto as well as in other parts of the province.

Mr. Martel: Is that on a permanent basis or is it going to be an annual pilgrimage?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, this will be on a permanent basis.

Mr. Martel: Oh, great.

Mrs. Campbell: Good.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: Of this \$230,000, how much is being spent in the areas outside of Metro Toronto?

Mr. Martel: Sudbury should share some.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know if we have a breakdown. Mr. Cole, would you give an estimate of how much is being spent outside of Metro Toronto? Or Mr. Martyn?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Minister, the breakdown has not been done for the total \$230,000, because there are two branches that have the transfer of payments incorporated in the \$230,000. But of the figures for, for instance, community consultation, that would be reasonably proportionate across the province. If you want we could give the exact dollars by region.

Mr. Apps: I just want to know how much is paid outside of Metropolitan Toronto. How much is paid in Metropolitan Toronto, that might give me the answer I want?

Mrs. Campbell: I have been waiting for this.

Mr. Stokes: Hogtown.

Mrs. Campbell: That's not nice.

Mr. Martel: Even if it's true.

Mrs. Campbell: It isn't true.

Mr. Martel: They didn't get the name for nothing.

Mrs. Campbell: No, but jealousy does a lot of bad things.

Mr. Martel: You think it is jealousy?

Mr. Martyn: For instance, for the member for Kingston and the Islands, of the \$89,000 in the community consultation programme about \$70,000 of that went to areas outside of Metropolitan Toronto.

Mrs. Campbell: Out of what?

Mr. Stokes: Out of \$89,000.

Mr. Apps: That is a pretty good ratio. What about the second, the \$141,000?

Mrs. Campbell: That's a Hogtown ratio.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Assistance for voluntary agencies, services to newcomers and grants for intergroup development and so on.

Mr. Martyn: The difference in Metropolitan Toronto, Mr. Minister, for the citizenship programme, recognizing the fact that most immigrants come to the city of Toronto and reside in the city of Toronto, would be about the reverse proportion—that out of the \$105,000 of that programme last year about \$30,000 would be outside of Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Apps: You say recognizing the fact that a great proportion of immigrants come in to Metropolitan Toronto. What is the proportion?

Mr. Martyn: Right, Mr. Minister, answering the question of the member for Kingston and the Islands, 103,000 immigrants came to the Province of Ontario last year.

Mr. Apps: One hundred and three thousand?

Mr. Martyn: One hundred and three thousand. Now that was out of a total to Canada of 184,000. In other words, of all immigrants to Canada considerably more than 50 per cent came to Ontario.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Why was that?

Mr. Martyn: Now of that percentage about 56 or 57 per cent I would say settles in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Martel: And they get 70 per cent of the budget.

Mr. Martyn: That's right.

Mr. Apps: Your original statement "recognizing the fact that most of the immigrants come into Metropolitan Toronto" would indicate to me to be about 80 per cent.

An hon. member: Actually it is about half.

Mr. Martyn: If I may, Mr. Chairman, they first come to Toronto, then some of them move on from Toronto. But most of them come through the port of Toronto.

Mr. Morningstar: Let them come to Wel-land. I was wondering why it is, Mr. Chairman, that such a large percentage come to Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The province of opportunity.

Mr. Morningstar: That must be the reason. Thanks a lot.

Mr. E. M. Havrot (Timiskaming): They are staying away from Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Because 70 per cent of the budget—

Mr. Apps: One other question. You indicate that most of them come to Toronto and then go from Toronto somewhere else, which I would imagine might be correct. But normally a great many of these would not have Toronto as their original destination. It is just a question of landing here and then going to the areas in which they are ultimately going to settle.

Mr. Martel: And 70 per cent of the budget stays in Toronto.

Mr. Apps: This is what I was trying to point out. Maybe you should take a look at that, Mr. Chairman, and make sure that the areas in which they actually settle have the same type of facilities that they have in Toronto.

Mr. Martel: I will buy that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is a good suggestion.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: I am not trying to compete here in this thing, I am just trying to get the facts.

Certainly, if these figures are accurate, it would indicate that additional moneys should perhaps be placed in the budget for other

areas, but I would have to say that from my experience in Toronto and its large ethnic population I wouldn't think on the figures that one could divide it differently. I would suggest that perhaps we need more money in the budget to give a fairer share to everybody else.

Do I take it, on the information centres, that those who are in the Metro work group, for example, will be considered for eligibility, or are there other organizations that you are going to set up?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, we are working very closely, Mrs. Campbell, with the association called the Association of Information Centres. We are working very closely with them and many of the information centres in Metro Toronto will qualify for permanent funding. If you wish more specific information we would be pleased to provide it through Miss Lola Bratty.

Mr. Martel: There should be no study necessary on who is going to get it. It should be merely a formality at this stage of the game, at least in Metro Toronto, in view of the work that David Cole has already done to indicate the viability of these information centres in Toronto. There should be no problem indicating, almost from the day the announcement is made, as to which ones qualify, which ones are going to meet the criteria laid down by the ministry. I would suspect that is not going to entail another year's study.

Miss L. Bratty (Consultant, Community Information Services): Mr. Chairman, the policy talks about funding centres which meet programme standards and criteria, and the standards and criteria have been developed in conjunction with the information centres. They are very happy with what we have talked about, and a good number of the centres in Toronto would likely qualify at this level.

Mr. Martel: As I say, it should merely be a formality after the minister's announcement.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And it will be on a sharing basis with the municipality.

Mr. Martel: We just don't have to go through more studies?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, we know what is required, Mr. Martel.

Mrs. Campbell: Well it is interesting, because again I would suggest that probably

the LIP grants were useful to this ministry in this area as well.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Very much so.

Mr. Martel: Except, Margaret, you might talk to Pierre and tell him to provide permanent funding as well. They opt out all the time. This is one of the problems this province has; they start the programme, it gets going, and then they opt out. I spoke to one of the cabinet ministers from Manitoba and his concern was that the federal government starts the programme and then opts out.

Mrs. Campbell: I think that is quite true and it isn't just the province that is affected. I know Metro itself had a study going on as to how they could assist as well, because they felt that it was important. However, I come back to the fact that if, through this kind of programme, the needs are there, they are indicated to be there, I think I have to go along—and I don't want to get into this partisan thing—with the fact that if the province is responsible for many of these services, this is not primarily one of them, and I think there should be a greater input from the federal government in this area. But in a great many of the other Metro group agencies, I think the first and prime responsibility is with the province.

Mr. Martel: Yes. All I'm saying is the funding has to come permanently from the federal level. If it's a hit and miss thing, you're into a bind all the time.

Mrs. Campbell: I agree with that, and I would certainly support the pressure to do just that.

On the intergroup development, I wonder if I could be advised as to just what groups we're talking about here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Moritsugu, please.

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, in intergroup development the grants are given to various organizations. Some of them are ethnic organizations per se, and some of them are civic and other types of organizations which are embarked on either continuing programmes or one-shot events which endeavour to bring the different cultural things together. It isn't just within a specific group, just for its own people. It is to show the rest, or another cultural group, what they're into. This is the essential philosophy behind the grants.

Mrs. Campbell: This is then the area where I could ask some questions, I presume, about

Leon Kossar's group? Is it funded out of this vote?

Mr. Moritsugu: No, it's another ministry, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: It's another ministry?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, it's the Ontario Arts Council.

Mr. Moritsugu: Colleges and Universities, I think.

Mrs. Campbell: I was wondering about it, because these then are grants directed to ethnic groups themselves in some part. Now, what type of ethnic group, what kind of project? Just a for-instance; I don't want you to go through the whole thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are many, I'm told, who need the most assistance; for instance, the Portuguese community. They're a fairly large group, somewhere around 70,000 or 80,000. They're not as well organized as some of the other communities. We do try and assist those who need more assistance.

Mrs. Campbell: What I'm trying to get out of this, really—take the Portuguese. What kind of project is there for the Portuguese, if I may know?

Mr. Moritsugu: I'm sorry, for the Portuguese?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, Mrs. Campbell would like to know what type of assistance we do provide to these community groups.

Mr. Moritsugu: If I may give some examples, Mr. Chairman. For instance, there was a small grant given to Hart House at the University of Toronto under this category to help defray the costs of a multicultural festival that was held on the university campus, involving various students who belong to ethnic communities, in an attempt to show the campus community what they were into.

Another example was the Folklore Festival at Thunder Bay last September. It was the first one of its kind in that community. We helped to cover a specific aspect of that festival—the printing costs for promotional material and the rental of exhibit buildings at the exhibition grounds. In addition, our field officers took an extremely active part in working with the federal people and so forth in putting that event on for the entire municipality of Thunder Bay.

Another one would be a grant to the Folk Arts Council of St. Catharines in putting on

their Folk Arts Festival in May; as well as helping them with cultural events through the year.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask a question? Who does that help in the community? That helps the cultural aspect only. But the basic needs of the community—Let me be quite frank, I've asked for grants for my own area—but in reality who does it help?

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): You mean you didn't receive it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What you're saying, Mr. Martel, is that the social needs are probably greater.

Mr. Martel: Yes, that's what I want to talk about in a few minutes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And that's why, for instance—I hesitate, Mr. Chairman, to use the term daycare centres—but on a co-op basis—

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, that vote has been passed.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But referring to community groups—the Portuguese, the Italians—there is a need for social services.

Mr. Martel: But it isn't just social services, that's what's bothering me. I think one of the biggest problems—and maybe I experienced it last year when the select committee went to Europe. I was lost in a variety of different languages and really—

Mr. Haggerty: They tell me you were completely lost.

Mr. Martel: We're not helping these people in terms of communications—we just aren't. We're missing the whole boat. We're missing the entire problem, and particularly as faced by the mother of the family. You might have a nice cultural event once a year, but the total need of the mothers to learn the English language, to get involved in the communities, to know what the laws are is totally missed.

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment on Mr. Martel's statement, because it isn't totally missed, in my estimation?

Mr. Martel: I'm not opposed to the cultural thing.

Miss Crittenden: We have through the whole ministry—remember we voted on these

salaries and the staff in the first vote—we have many programmes directed to helping various ethnic groups.

Mr. Haggerty: Why do you single out one municipality?

Miss Crittenden: In the district offices, we have people with several languages. I don't think there is anyone speaking Portuguese in Sudbury but we certainly have them in Toronto. We had to advertise I don't know how many times to locate Portuguese-speaking staff but we have Portuguese-speaking staff now, so if there is any problem in a Portuguese family, we have staff to go there not only to take applications but to help them if they have documents they can't understand.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman.

Miss Crittenden: Just a minute, before you continue—we also have ESL classes at Welcome House. We have a daycare centre there so the mothers who do not know English can go there, have their English lessons and leave their children downstairs with someone looking after them while they are learning English. This is done for all the newcomers and this particularly applies to—

Mr. Martel: Have you read this book?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, if I may add to the deputy minister's point, we were responding to the member for St. George about what intergroup development was. There are specific programmes for mothers and pre-schoolers; there are 45 different programmes across the province.

Mr. Martel: Yes, that's right and one-third of the population is of ethnic background.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I—

Mr. Martel: I'll save my comments until the member for St. George has finished.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like, if I could, to pursue this. I am interested to note that the folk arts council in one place is funded through this vote and other folk arts councils are funded in some other ministry. It would seem to me it might be a good idea to start looking at it and getting them all in one ministry, wherever that ministry is.

Mr. Martel: Colleges and Universities?

Mrs. Campbell: What are we doing in this vote directly for any ethnic group?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For any ethnic group?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, the minister gave an example of the Portuguese community and that indicated to me there was some funding in this vote for the Portuguese community. I would like to know what they get and what the criteria would be for such a grant or such a system.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You must remember that our funding under our various services would apply. Our limited funding in this vote is not all that is being spent for the—

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I really am not asking that, I'm conscious of the fact there are other programmes but I really did want to know what the intergroup development is doing to support organizations which will promote communication and understanding among the various groups which comprise Ontario's society. I am quoting from your own words and I am asking for examples, since it was raised by the minister, of what is done for any one group, any one of the ethnic groups?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, in response to the hon. member, I give two examples of our Portuguese-type services. For instance, a grant was made during the last fiscal year to the Portuguese Community Centre which is in west Toronto, in the heart of the area populated by Portuguese newcomers. This is a private project in that area for one year providing social services to that predominantly Portuguese community.

It will also serve as an information centre specifically related to that centre. In addition, a grant of \$3,000 that was made to the free interpreter service of Metropolitan Toronto, which operates four centres in Toronto, one of which is almost exclusively serving the Portuguese community, is designed to help newcomer integration programmes.

Mr. Haggerty: How does that one in St. Catharines fit into the overall programme? I think your colleague mentioned it. Where does that fall in line?

Mr. Martyn: That was an intergroup development grant for a group of ethnic communities in the Niagara Peninsula area that have been holding a festival—

Mr. Haggerty: You are speaking kind of broadly when you say the Niagara Peninsula. This deals just with the city of St. Catharines, as I understand it.

Mr. Martyn: I believe some of the people who participate in that particular festival—

and I attended it two or three years ago—come from outside the city, but I cannot be specific about that.

Mr. Haggerty: Might that include Niagara-on-the-Lake?

Mr. Martyn: I believe so.

Mr. Haggerty: But there are other communities in the area that put on these week-end ethnic festivals, yet they receive no grants. Why do you single out St. Catharines? I understand they have made another request for \$6,000 to send a group to Europe.

Mr. Martyn: That would not be funded by this ministry.

Mr. Haggerty: It would not be?

Mr. Martel: No, that one comes under the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Martyn: There is a cultural exchange programme in the Ministry of Education. We would give only a grant for a programme within this province.

Mr. Haggerty: But you seem to have singled out St. Catharines as a major city in that area for grants.

Mr. Martyn: That was last year, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Haggerty: But they have made a request again this year for something, I understand. They are requesting—

Mr. Martyn: Normally these grants are non-recurring grants, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Haggerty: But they have made a request for \$6,000, I believe. It hasn't been approved yet, but I wondered whether it came under this department.

Mr. Martyn: No.

Mr. Haggerty: But the point is, if I may continue, if other areas and other municipalities requested assistance from your ministry, would grants be made available to them for carrying on ethnic cultural weekends?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we do give grants for special events.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, to whom do they make this request?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To our citizenship branch.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Are there any guidelines?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we have guidelines.

Mr. B. Newman: What are the guidelines?

Mr. Martyn: Well, Mr. Chairman, if I may, the intergroup development area, which is what the hon. member is discussing, is to provide support to organizations, events and activities that will promote interaction and understanding between the various groups that comprise Ontario's society. Grants are given to programmes that are intended to strengthen the links between all elements in the community and are intercultural in nature.

Mr. B. Newman: That's all umbrella stuff; that is no guideline at all.

Mrs. Campbell: Are you saying, then, that what is in this book at page 103 constitutes the guidelines for these grants?

Mr. Martyn: Generally speaking, yes. I could be more specific if you wish, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: I would be interested to know how you arrive at the grants in this particular vote, particularly having in mind the last sentence: "Grants are not given to support activities aimed solely for the development of a single cultural identity within an ethnic community."

Mr. Martyn: That's correct, Mr. Chairman. Naturally, we are anxious to ensure the preservation of a cultural identity or heritage that contributes to the general society of which we are all members. But the intergroup development grants specifically should feature interaction with other groups in the society of Ontario.

The purposes should be apolitical, without direct affiliation to organizations in Canadian politics or to those of the country of origin, which is even more important. The demand and validity and capability of the receiving organization must be fully demonstrated. There must be some evidence of financial need proven to us, and we should be able to identify the possibility of financial contributions from other sources—the federal government, the municipality, various agencies.

The receiving group must show us they're non-profit making and that they have a separate identity that we can specify; and they should have a good working relationship with other groups in the community.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, for instance, the daycare or nursery programme at Welcome House is just for the children of newly arrived persons. What

is done to fund agencies or to assist those who are particularly anxious to help mothers to get into the community and not be so isolated by reason of their lack of knowledge of our language and lack of knowledge, really, of almost everything except that which is in the immediate vicinity of the home? What is done in those cases?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, there are the parent co-ops, the mothers go there. It's good for the children, of course, but also it is good for the mothers. They meet one another, and the staff are English-speaking. There is value in that area. There are programmes in the evenings.

Mr. Martyn: There are 45 programmes. The main emphasis that I think is important is that there are many people in Ontario who wish to contribute to this type of service on a voluntary basis. They feel this is part of their public service, to help newcomers to help themselves. Some of these programmes need some assistance and guidance from staff and we have some of our teachers on staff who are assisting volunteer groups to help themselves.

For instance, we opened a training programme last year for a number of volunteer teachers who came on winter nights from as far away as Niagara Falls, Peterborough and Barrie to participate in a training programme so that they could work in their own communities to help people. This is a tremendous indication of voluntary assistance to a programme that would cost considerably more than what is budgeted here.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Minister, if I may just pursue this, one of the things which constantly bothered me as a municipal official in going around and trying to meet people in the city was, first of all, the isolation of the mother in the home.

Secondly, there was the terror that she demonstrated when you went to her door and tried to explain who you were and why you were there. I felt very strongly then, and I haven't changed since, that there has to be some way of reaching these particular women because it affects the whole lifestyle in a community. For instance, they rely heavily on their children to speak to the stranger. They are becoming, or have become in some areas, somewhat isolated from their children, because the children are experiencing a different way of life than that of the mother. The father, as a rule, is out in the community at least; although I grant he too has some very serious problems in understanding

his role as a parent, in Toronto anyway, and I assume in Canada.

It has created enormous problems. The courts have seen these problems. I would like to understand just where this ministry is going in looking at this situation and doing something to overcome it. I would feel these are people in the low-income area and I believe most of them would be working poor because they are hardworking people. How are we getting to them to try to help the parents to understand, particularly the mothers?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's a very good point, Mrs. Campbell. As you are aware, we give some help. We have, in our communications branch, films in the various ethnic languages.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know, I can't seem to make myself clear. The films or any of these things really aren't reaching out to the mother, particularly, in the home.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As you say, the mothers are the ones who need assistance in order to integrate into the community.

Mrs. Campbell: I would say that from my experience in Toronto there is virtually no integration into the larger community of these mothers, and great anxiety among them about their relationship with their children. Is there nothing that can be done in this particular vote to assist these people?

Mr. Martyn: There are a number of things that we could talk to if you wish, Mr. Chairman. Perhaps the director could be very specific?

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, we are extremely aware of the problem that the hon. member has mentioned, and as it happens, as a part of the various things that we have been exploring, today in another building there is a seminar going on with members of my staff with a few outside people. One of the things that they are listening to is a representative from an Italian organization telling us about their plans for doing exactly this kind of thing, reaching the Italian parents, both fathers and mothers who are isolated, and then using that as a first step toward eventually having the Italian parents and school teachers get together, with the Italian organization and their workers as intermediaries.

It is our feeling that that is probably not the only way to do it, but to reach immigrant

parents who have different cultural expectations and attitudes, it is very difficult for somebody outside of the community to get to them about these things. Some ethnic communities, Mr. Chairman, are much better organized, and around here there are such organizations. We are working closely with them ourselves and in other places we are exploring ways, where there is no such organization or enough resources within the community, that we can find to reach them, not just by going directly at it, but looking at it. So we are very conscious of this.

Mrs. Campbell: The Italian community is an interesting one in this area. I am wondering how the leaders of the Italian community would work, because my experience was that usually in Toronto again—I am sorry, it's my experience—the various groups respond best to people from their own village, and not to the sort of global group. I wonder if anything is being developed in this area?

Mr. Moritsugu: Mr. Chairman, the group I talked about that is doing this series as a starting series over a six-month period very soon, is COSTI. We are into the education game and they are, I think, doing it strictly on that kind of thing, going into specific Toronto neighbourhoods as well.

Mrs. Campbell: That's interesting. The other thing that I would like to know is, as you very well know, in most of the groups there are at least two different forces, neither of which is on speaking terms with the other. Are we trying to overcome this? Can we help in pulling these groups together?

For example, one that I know well is the Armenian group, with the Tashnaks and what are called the Rungevars. I'm not sure what it means, but this is the kind of split. Are you able to pull that sort of group together? Would you be working with the community centre of the Armenian people to try to help to overcome that sort of a difficulty?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, as the minister and everyone in this room well knows, to deal with the various points of view in the various communities in the Province of Ontario sometimes requires the patience of Job and the wisdom of Solomon; but we try.

We try to treat all requests in a reasonable manner. Our officers are working with the individual communities, often in the languages of those communities, but certainly with an appreciation of the different cultural viewpoints.

Mrs. Campbell: I won't belabour it, Mr. Chairman, but I have found that some areas, the folk art councils, and this sort of thing, can tend to add to the divisiveness rather than to unite people. Is that the experience in the ministry to date?

Mr. Martyn: No, I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: I have experienced it here; not recently, so perhaps it's being overcome. Certainly it was a pretty tough situation for a long time.

I personally thoroughly enjoy all of the festivals. I think the people generally love the folk art council functions in the province, and I wouldn't really want to see it chopped. But I would like to see some of these supportive steps taken, because I think they are vitally important.

I can recall in one case—this happened to be in an Italian neighbourhood—I spoke to a mother there. She wasn't too far from the Italian community centre. She never got to that community centre. I was very concerned about her, because she seemed to be desperate. Her husband worked out around Dixie, I think. He left very early in the morning, got home late at night; and there she was with her family, day in and day out. It is a disservice, in my way of thinking, to encourage people to come to this country without providing something of this sustaining effort.

I fully concur in what is said about the responsibility of the federal government in the field, without question. But has there been any discussion with the federal government to try to make them see the real problems and to see if we can't work more closely together to stop this isolation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is, Mr. Chairman, to Mrs. Campbell, close co-operation with the federal government. They are presently preparing, I think it's called a green paper—

Mrs. Campbell: I am so sick of green papers.

Mr. Morningstar: You are looking after that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, the two levels of government are working closely together in the integration of provision of services to the immigrants.

Mrs. Campbell: I think I will leave that part of it for the member for Sudbury East to jump in, as I see he is about to do; and

then I would like to discuss the community projects after he is finished.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes had asked to go on on this particular item.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I want to get in on three activities in which I think this branch should become involved. The first one deals with a meeting held yesterday with representatives from unorganized communities in northern Ontario. One member of this ministry was there, but if you are going to look after the social and the economic needs of people in unorganized communities, you are going to have to play an active role. In fact, it's your responsibility to play an active role in assisting these people in making an assessment as to whether or not they choose to become organized or remain as they are.

It's quite obvious that many people in unorganized communities in the north really don't know what the advantages or the disadvantages are. It's extremely difficult, not only for them to reach a consensus among themselves, but it's even more difficult to liaise and consult on an ongoing basis with all of the government ministries that they would like to deal with or that they will inevitably deal with, if they should become organized.

This consultative process is in its infancy. It was manifested yesterday that there's a dire need for this kind of assistance, not only for a little bit of seed money but for liaison.

It was even suggested yesterday at the meeting that somebody act as a co-ordinator so that all of the requests for information be channelled into one particular person within TEIGA. I think there is something which is much more important than just a grant here, an unconditional grant, or the property tax stabilization fund. If you, as a ministry, are going to appreciate the varied and diverse needs of people in unorganized communities wherever they may be, this is one area in which you could be providing yeoman service to them so that, in keeping with development projects and designs right throughout the province, you will be better able to assist these people to steer them away from pitfalls and to give them the benefit of the knowledge that's contained within your ministry as to not only the economic chances that might be available but the possibilities of looking after a lot of the social problems in those communities.

I would like to impress upon this branch, particularly, and this ministry the need for doing that so that we can steer them away

from any of the difficulties and advise them as to the best way that they, too, might become involved in the mainstream of all of the activities, cultural, social and economic, in this great province of opportunity, as you choose to call it. As the minister well knows, there are a good many organized communities even within his own riding that need this kind of assistance and this kind of guidance and I hope that you will use some of these funds, or appropriate some funds, for this purpose.

Another area that I want to get involved in concerns a small group called Monitor North in the city of Thunder Bay. They have been trying desperately to keep their heads above water while in the process of providing an excellent service to many groups, not only in the city of Thunder Bay but throughout northwestern Ontario. I know of their work. I know of their need for funds in order to keep going. They have made many representations to many ministries down here. I don't know whether you are aware of their activities, but you should be aware of them.

Mr. Martyn: They haven't approached us in either of these branches.

Mr. Stokes: I don't know whether they have approached your branch personally but I know they have approached people within your ministry at the regional level. If you aren't aware of the difficulties therein, I hope you will make yourself aware of them. If you do the investigation I feel you should be doing, I think you will see the worthwhile nature of their efforts and assist them in every way possible.

One other item, Mr. Chairman, is an action taken by the Lakehead Social Planning Council which reviewed the task force report on community and social services and selected issues and relationships. They have sent to the minister a resolution which states:

As the section of the task force report dealing with social planning displays a serious lack of understanding of the purpose and function of voluntary social planning councils, and that as there appears to have been inadequate consultation with voluntary social planning councils in the preparation of the report, the Lakehead Social Planning Council therefore recommends that before the minister gives consideration to the recommendations of the report, the ministry enter into comprehensive consultation with voluntary social planning councils throughout Ontario.

To this end, they extend an invitation to your representatives to meet with the Lakehead Social Planning Council to discuss this important subject. You are aware of it, I think, Mr. Minister, and I hope you will take their invitation seriously.

They do provide a worthwhile service to the Thunder Bay community and they assist many other groups almost totally on a volunteer basis. I think you are well aware of their work. Since they are willing to sit down and chat with you about their concerns contained in the report I hope you will take advantage of their invitation to do that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments of Mr. Stokes and we will be pleased to meet with them. I also appreciate your comments about unorganized areas. We are certainly prepared to work with them.

Mr. Martel: I would like to say, Mr. Minister, I underlined that statement in the Hanson task force as the worst statement in the five reports dealing with volunteer groups. It had to be the worst statement in the five reports that Hanson tabled. It was a disgrace.

I want to get back, however, to immigrant services. I might say, to start, that I sit here in disbelief at what I have listened to this morning on all that we are doing to assist the integration of the immigrant community into the Canadian and Ontario lifestyle. When one considers that we are talking about \$105,000 in grants and you see much of the grants, really, going toward cultural endeavours which should really come under the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and Mr. Doug McCullough who is responsible for cultural activities, one wonders what in God's name is going on. One also has to ask oneself how one can anticipate assisting the immigrant community with \$105,000.

I would like to know specifically, for example—I am not going to ask for the figure—how much of the \$105,000 did go to assisting the integration process as opposed to cultural events? I would suspect a great portion went into cultural as opposed to integration. This flies in the face of the reports you have. I have three reports—I put one on the record last year—dealing with the implications of not being able to speak English adequately for a person living in Ontario.

I have a second one which comments regarding a feasibility study for a Toronto Place. It was submitted on April 10, 1973, and doesn't talk about a welcome house in Metro Toronto but talks about the type of community centre that I suggested over two

years ago. The first year I was critic of the ministry I suggested at that time we needed multicultural resource centres for a number of reasons.

There has been an interesting document just tabled—I will get back to the report in a moment—from within your own ministry or presented by one of your staff in your ministry. This interesting report is called "Those People." It's the interagency for service to immigrants and migrants. One of the main recommendations in that report on page 125 is with regard to a multicultural resource centre. It says the following:

It is recommended that a multicultural resource centre be established to perform the following functions: to keep up-to-date information regarding distribution of population . . .

That ties in with a housing task force report that was presented, which indicated that the ethnic community tended to ghettoize itself for a variety of reasons.

As I sit here listening this morning to your telling me about meetings that are going on across the way and all this nonsense we've heard so far, it's obvious that the reports that you have are never acted on. The first report I indicated dealt with the problems confronting immigrants who weren't able to communicate in English and the difficulties they had in obtaining jobs for which they were highly skilled in their own country but because of an inability to communicate in English—and I'm not even talking about the wives yet—they are forced to take menial jobs. All the skills that they acquired in another country have gone down the drain and they are forced to work in fields where they can't put their skills to use.

When you put those three reports together with what I'm going to read now, one wonders what the ministry is doing in handing out money for cultural events instead of assisting the total community to be able to cope with living in a country that is foreign to them. I suspect it is very little. The member for Humber (Mr. Leluk) just left.

For example, we met with the Minister of Cultural Affairs in Quebec recently. For the city of Montreal alone they provide \$750,000 for the immigrant community. We put in \$105,000 for all of Ontario and some of it goes not to integration but for cultural activities which belong in universities and colleges. I wonder what the priorities are.

Let me go back to the report on multicultural centres. I think it summarizes what

I attempted to say, but not very well, several years ago and again last year. I didn't articulate it very well. The report says:

. . . to keep up-to-date information regarding distribution of population; to act as a resource for the development of programmes to stimulate the awareness of multiculturalism for the general public, the education system, for training establishments in the fields of health, education and social services, and for in-service training programmes in these fields of services.

To act as a resource for the distribution of information to a planned network of community information, referral and interpreter centres; to act as a resource for the development of all necessary supportive services for immigrants; to provide in one centre services required by immigrants related to evaluation of educational documentation, equivalency, requalification, and admission to the Canadian education system or to professional associations and unions;

To provide a centre for translation of materials related to service and act as a resource and a development of interpreter pools and as an extension to the existing service structure; to develop a multi-media programme for the dissemination of information to the immigrants.

That's just the broad outline of what that's doing. Your report on April 10 to your ministry, suggested the following:

The aim of a Toronto Place is to serve as a multicultural centre reflecting the cultural heritage of Toronto. However, if Toronto Place is to become a viable institution and not merely a folk art museum, monopolized by the few already established organizations, then a new and innovative approach is necessary. Toronto's cultural heritage is an ongoing phenomenon and is constantly evolving a live, multiculturalism. Apart from the historical aspects, it involves current needs and aspirations of the people of Toronto. These needs and aspirations differ with the different ethno-cultural communities.

I understand that consideration was given for a proposal re Toronto Place to be housed probably in the old city hall. What is it being used for now? A dumping house for records and what not. Toronto Place will serve, but you haven't instituted that.

You fly in the face of the needs of the community. You fly in the face of this report which indicated that from the point of view of social costs, the implications of not being

able to speak the English language adequately are numerous. There is the loss of labour potential if the job held does not measure up to the educational level obtained. There is greater propensity to accidents on the job, due to the inability to understand rules and regulations regarding safety—and I am just cutting this short.

There is a high degree of reliance on the ethnic cultural community for social and cultural support, which in turn prevents the immigrant from acquiring better knowledge of the English language. Your housing task force indicates that. They tend to go to where they will find their own people, or where there are people with whom they can communicate in their own language.

The minister has got the reports, but what is he doing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, if I may say a brief word. With reference to multicultural centres, there is a very efficient one in Hamilton that we have been funding for the last two years. When I say funding, it is a very nominal amount. I visited that centre about a month ago, along with Mr. Moritsugu, and they are providing very valuable social services. We will be funding it, I hope; we are now sort of evaluating it as an experimental project.

Mr. Martel: But the needs, Mr. Minister, are there now. How long does it take? Do you study something to death?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, but this is relative; there aren't that many multicultural centres.

Mr. Martel: You're not kidding.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As I said, this one is a most efficient one. I hope that we will be able to fund it. It's being funded considerably by the Secretary of State. It is a concept that we support. I agree, I am not happy with the amount of money we have in the budget for our citizenship grants.

Mr. Martel: They make up one-third of this population of ours. They pay taxes, just like the rest of us.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder at this particular point—I understand there is to be a vote just about this time in the House—we might adjourn?

Mr. Martel: Sure.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On this subject, Mr. Chairman, we definitely recognize—and I

agree with the comments of the member for Sudbury East—that it is a very important area. But I can tell the members that we will be—

Mrs. Campbell: Can we vote?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Can we finish? In conjunction also, we are trying to define our role as far as the federal government and our own responsibilities are concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: No, I am not finished. I am coming back shortly. It just isn't enough.

It just isn't the multicultural centre I'm talking about. I want to come to the other aspect, the teaching of English and the assistance to the mother in the house. It just isn't there and you know it.

Mr. Chairman: No, I don't think there is any real reason to come back after the vote.

Mr. J. M. Jessiman (Fort William): It is a vote, Mr. Chairman, but they are not counting the votes yet. There is a demonstration on in the hall by a Workmen's Compensation Board group. Quite a few of them are demonstrating and—

Mr. Chairman: Well under those circumstances we might as well continue.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe, Mr. Chairman, we could continue with Mr. Martel's remarks.

Mr. Martel: What bothers me, Mr. Minister—

Mr. Morningstar: The gentleman here, Mr. Chairman, wants to give you a reply or some information—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well how would it be if we let Mr. Martel continue, and then Mr. Martyn could respond?

Mr. Martel: Well I don't care; it is in two parts really. The first part I think is what Mr. Martyn wants to refer to.

Let me go on then, just for a few moments. I don't want to belabour it, but I've been suggesting for three years—this is the third year—that we have got to start to do something in a meaningful way.

I ask you to look at \$105,000. In Ontario, as Mr. Martyn said earlier, probably 50,000 new immigrants stayed in Metro Toronto and another 37,000 went to various parts of the province. And later Mr. Martyn said we have 45 programmes to try and teach English.

Courses in English are presented in two ways. The report says there is English to assist people in employment opportunities. They have the skills but can't get the language training at the present time because there aren't enough courses in English. That's quite obvious—45 programmes in a province that has taken in how many immigrants in the last number of years? That's the worker; the breadwinner.

Then there is the mother. What if she can't communicate? They don't even know the services that are available to them. Let me just give you one other brief example where the supportive services are needed. On page 32:

What are the supportive services required to assist the immigrant in relating to the service structure during his period of adjustment? Again, the findings of the previous research—

and there's been research galore. It isn't a new field. This document is a year old, but it's not a new field. What are we talking about?

In order to overcome his handicaps of lack of knowledge and understanding of the service delivery system, lack of English and cultural misunderstandings, the immigrant requires supportive service with such information and referral services, interpreter and escort services, orientation programmes and counselling.

It goes on:

Within the existing service structure there is an urgent need for the development services, information (interpreter in particular) and extension.

That's for the worker. Then they break it down and talk about what's needed for the mother. It just goes on and on.

For example, it tells of some of the ridiculous remarks made by some of the service agencies.

The following is a representative group of statements:

"The onus of making themselves understood is on the immigrant," say some of the service agencies in Toronto.

"We treat non-English speaking clients as we treat the deaf and the dumb. They have to furnish their own interpreters. We just don't get to those people."

"This is a democratic nation. We do not treat people differently. Our counsellors take care of the specific needs of all clients."

They don't even try to understand the background of the client, which is totally different from ours. You know, they come into Canada with a completely different background. They don't speak English. The father eventually learns some English. In many instances, the mother never learns any English. I've got a Finnish community in Sudbury today where the mothers still don't speak a word of English—and they've been here for 30 years.

It's tearing the guts out of the family, if I can put it that bluntly, because what the young kids are learning is our way of life; and what the adults do not understand, and never adjusted to, is our style of life. So the conflicts within the family are great. In fact, they're overwhelming.

Unless we start to move to integrate the mothers into the community; and until we start offering sufficient programmes, not only in the teaching of English but as to what services are available, how they obtain those services, and what this country is all about, the family as a unit is torn apart, because there are two different cultures in the home, the one that the parent is used to and the one that the youngster gets in high school. As a result, the child really doesn't understand the background of the parent, nor does the parent really understand what's going on in Canada, and in Ontario in particular, largely due to their inability to communicate.

You've had studies until they are coming out of your ears, and when you tell me that we've got 45 programmes in Ontario for the teaching of English—and we're luck if each of those classes has 20 or 30 people—what we are talking about is possibly 700 or 800 people learning English last year as a second language.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out, in regard to the point about the Finnish community in the hon. member's riding, that there is a Finnish videotape series currently being made in Thunder Bay to be shown not only in that community, which has a very large Finnish population, but later in Sudbury as well.

Mr. Martel: The problem is that unless someone in that community is aware, unless there is a focal point in the community, then none of it happens.

Having taught in a school where I had a lot of children from immigrant parents, particularly Italian, because they came to work on the railroad, I always found it much easier to deal with the immigrant parents, because they simply said to me: "You're the

boss at the school. You run it the way you want." But the kids don't look at it from that point of view, and a conflict arises there because of the inability to communicate back and forth.

We have got to get serious about this; and \$105,000, some of it going to culture, isn't being very serious about it. You can hide behind everything you want; and I know that with the limited funds you have you are trying and I don't discredit what you are trying to do. I am saying that the minister has to say to his colleagues: "Gentlemen, a third of our population is ethnic. Many of them still don't communicate in English with their kids and we have to spend some of the greenbacks which these people really contribute in tax to help them integrate fully into the community." And \$105,000, only \$100,000 of which is permanent funding, is damn well not enough. Now do you understand it in that kind of language?

For God's sake, you have to study—I have only two or three reports—but your own staff is aware of the problem. The report on jobs says that people are out of jobs; I recommend this report for your reading, and if you haven't got it I will lend it to you. It indicates the problems and the type of backup these people need to get involved in the community. How much longer are we going to come in here, year after year, with a third of our population ethnic and a budget of \$100,000 a year to help them integrate into the community adequately?

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry?

Mr. Martel: No, I am waiting for some answers. Just how long?

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, if I might say a word. Over our way they go to the College of Applied Arts and Technology and they learn English and get paid for it while they are attending.

Mr. Martel: How many?

Mr. Morningstar: Dozens of them.

Mr. Martel: How many women get out?

Mr. Jessiman: As many as want to go.

Mr. Martel: That's nonsense.

Mr. Morningstar: Absolutely, that's a fact.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Gordon was with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities and he will tell you how many programmes are

being offered for the ethnic community. How many?

Mr. Martyn: There is over \$9 million spent in the Province of Ontario on English-language programmes. They are not only run out of this branch; they are run out of the school boards and out of the community colleges as well. This is cost-shared with the federal government.

Mr. Morningstar: There you are.

Mr. Martyn: Two of the reports you have indicated in your discussion were reports—one was made by the mayor's committee on programmes to look at what might happen in the city hall. I certainly hope the old city hall could be used as a community centre in downtown Toronto.

Mr. Martel: What are you doing about getting it?

Mr. Martyn: The other report was an inter-agency report, which is as much addressed to the federal government as to this government. The federal government has a \$10 million multicultural grant programme. It has stayed out of a multicultural centre in the city of Toronto partly because the community is so diverse. It has done it in other cities, particularly in western Canada, but it has been reluctant to do it here for some reasons obvious to it.

Certainly this government supports multiculturalism but the difficulty is determining, if I may say so, the appropriate level of financing from the federal government which has \$10 million for a programme.

Mr. Martel: But you also have—

Mr. Morningstar: Maybe the hon. member is not aware of that?

Mr. Martel: —in the city of Toronto, what—750,000 immigrants in Toronto roughly? It is about a third of the population of this city?

Mr. Martyn: Not in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Martel: Metro Toronto.

Mr. Martyn: Yes, in Metropolitan Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we agree with the comments of Mr. Martel. At the same time, as Mr. Martyn has indicated, I think this question involves the federal and provincial levels—that's why I think we have to define our roles. Coming back again, we are awaiting the green paper which should be released some time in June; did it indicate when this would be released?

Mr. Martyn: I think it will be after the election.

Mr. Martel: Two things have to be done. You have to establish multiservice centres, not strictly multicultural but multiservice centres.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are already funding one in North York.

Mr. Martel: You have to get on with the job of more English for ethnic communities, and maybe they don't all have to be in a school. My opinion of community colleges has been they should be in the community and rather than renting expensive premises you might start to consider using the homes of certain people, bringing in 10 or 12 people and sending the linguistic specialist to the groups, moving around. One teacher could probably give five courses per day in a series of homes at a minimal cost, say the cost of the instructor. But, no, we have got to put everything in great buildings. We have got to put them in community colleges. We have got to put them in high schools. Have you ever thought of dealing in the community itself?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a good suggestion, Mr. Chairman. We are prepared to consider it.

Mr. Martel: Have you ever thought of moving the people around so that we can get the maximum benefit of the staff, instead of trying to bring them from all over the city, at tremendous cost and problems with baby-sitters? The whole thing is all there, all nicely scheduled for the evening. You might try doing it during the day in the home, and not to one. They have friends. They might have 10 or 12 women because they become very clannish. I know Italian sections of Copper Cliff where they have tremendous difficulty. You send them into an area to two or three homes because they are very friendly. They don't communicate with the rest of the community and you send the language specialist in.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are prepared, Mr. Chairman, to give serious consideration to the recommendation of Mr. Martel.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the problem of the ethnic community is not as simple to resolve as some may think. I am one of the few members of an ethnic background

and I am able to speak in a half dozen different ethnic languages. Let me tell you, Mr. Minister, that even among one of the ethnic groups, you have all kinds of political and religious factions. One will not communicate with the other, not necessarily because they can't speak the same language, but because they come from two different parts of their native land and, as a result, there are a lot of animosities. Likewise there are animosities between one ethnic group and another that have been brought to our country from their own native lands.

Mr. Morningstar: Yes, that's right.

Mr. B. Newman: Blood is thicker than water. These animosities are hard to break down. Our future generations will break that down and we have to break them down. I think the provision of multicultural community service centres in the larger communities makes good economic sense, good social sense and good government sense. You are going to have to look into that and you are going to have to fund it but keep it out of politics.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. Morningstar: Non-political.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The same as in Hamilton. It is being funded on a federal-provincial-municipal level with agencies on a co-operative approach.

Mr. B. Newman: I wouldn't even ask the municipality to get involved. The municipality is now hard-pressed enough for other services in the community, without throwing this additional burden on it. Your tax base is far better than is the municipal tax base. I think it should be a co-operative venture between federal and provincial authorities. I see a lot of duplication in your multicultural approach with the federal. I am wondering if you are vying with them for one reason only—that is, political. If that is so, it is abhorrent to me. The ethnic community really wants to integrate well. But integration is not as simple as we would sometimes like to think it is.

Just to repeat myself, Mr. Minister, try as a pilot project in probably a smaller community what is going on in Hamilton and in Toronto.

Mr. Morningstar: Come down to Welland.

Mr. Stokes: Why go to Welland? There is no problem in Welland.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't think they should go to Welland. You really don't need anyone in Welland.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Would Thunder Bay do?

Mr. Martel: I think you should try Sudbury.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Martel: Why don't you try Sudbury which has 35 ethnic groups?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We would be pleased to try it. I think it is a good recommendation.

Mr. Martel: Could I just ask one very brief point?

Mr. B. Newman: I am not finished, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: I just want to make one point. Could you ask your social workers to try to understand the ethnic community, but not on the basis that they are all alike? In fact, they are different. That is very well covered in this book. They aren't recognized as such by the Metro groups, social service groups, and your groups. They just try to think these are just other Canadians, but there are problems.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, it is only natural that the ethnic community or the ethnic on his first arrival in Canada is going to go among his own. Where else would you go if you went to South America or to any country in the world where English is not the language of the country? But then they become more knowledgeable and more affluent.

Let me tell you they are spread throughout all of the community. They are extremely well integrated as far as the community is concerned, but they still have their own little organizations and own little groups. And no matter what we do, we are not going to break that down—because it is a means of associating one with the other.

But by means of a multicultural community service centre, at least you can provide to them information that is needed by the community. Some of them sort of see themselves as being left out. They are not in the mainstream of our society, and they want to be into it.

That is all I wanted to say on that but I have a few questions to ask of the minister on this same vote.

You can recall last year I made mention to you, Mr. Minister, of providing funds to certain service organizations. I mentioned the East Windsor Citizens Community Organization, Windsor West Community Organization, Downtown Citizens Community Organization, Ford-Ferndale Citizens Organization, Sandwich East Citizens Organization, Windsor Council of Citizens, and Windsor Workshop on Leadership Training. These are groups that work primarily among Ontario Housing Corp. projects.

The work of these organizations, in my estimation, is very valuable to your ministry. It helps to minimize social problems. It helps to resolve a lot of the problems. I think you should maybe encourage an expansion of these groups by input of funds. Today, they are getting funds from other grants. I think that their services could be greatly expanded and it would be money saved by your ministry if you help them expand their services.

They work, really, as a multicultural community service centre—but they are centred on housing projects. I speak for them, Mr. Minister, from knowledge—knowing the value they are to the community; the value they are to your ministry; the value they are to the Ministry of Housing in resolving problems; in directing individuals to services in the community. They are just doing an overall good job—just what we were referring to when we spoke about the multicultural community service centre.

They operate in community areas where we would expect to find a lot of social problems. These groups, I think, minimize, decrease and help resolve a lot of these problems. In my estimation they are extremely worthwhile groups and should be assisted by your ministry. They shouldn't look for funding from LIP, or other grants. They should be sort of an ongoing group in there so that they would never have problems as far as financial assistance is concerned. I suggest that to you, Mr. Minister, hoping that your officials will look at the problem, weigh it, and come through with some type of financial assistance so that they can continue in their operations.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We would be pleased to look into it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Item 1 carried? Carried.

Mr. B. Newman: Not the whole vote.

Mr. Chairman: No, just item 1.

Mr. Martel: Have you got a meeting date for the Metro work group yet? The Premier (Mr. Davis) has been promising that for a year and a half. What is the date?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, the date has not been established.

Mr. Martel: Pardon?

Miss Crittenden: The date has not been established.

Mr. Martel: We have been asking that since May.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We met with them, as you know. They met the Premier.

Mr. Martel: They had a promise from Arthur Wishart that the Premier would meet with them.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Probably the Premier, as you can appreciate, has so many engagements.

Mr. Martel: He is in the middle of an election.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mr. Martel: He is in the middle of an election.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, is 2604 carried?

Mr. Chairman: No, item 1.

Mr. Morningstar: Item 1, community participation?

Mr. Martel: What happens on Monday?

An hon. member: Are we leaving items 2 and 3 until Monday?

Mr. Chairman: At this particular point, I think this committee had better adjourn and then we can continue on Monday.

Miss Crittenden: But are we back on Monday?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I hope so. We don't want to leave here—

Mr. Stokes: Well, listen—

Mrs. Campbell: Let's go now.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, let's be clear about it. Any time we have ever asked the House leader (Mr. Winkler), he has said that the committee will work at the direction of the committee.

Mr. Chairman: All right. I'll make the decision now that we come back Monday afternoon on these particular estimates.

Mr. Jessiman: Unless you want to go right through now.

Mr. Chairman: That's fine with me if it's fine with the committee.

Mr. Morningstar: Do you want to finish it up now?

Mr. Jessiman: Do you want to finish it up? The staff are here.

Miss Crittenden: This vote?

Mrs. Campbell: We can't finish it up now.

Mr. Martel: I have a 5:30 banquet.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman: We'll need at least a half hour.

Mrs. Campbell: We can't. The House will be adjourning.

An hon. member: Let's proceed.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I move that we adjourn for the vote and come back on Monday at 3 o'clock or shortly thereafter.

Mr. Chairman: You've heard Mrs. Campbell's motion. All in favour of that?

Motion agreed to.

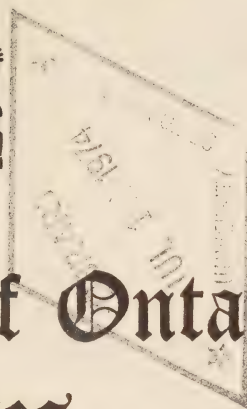
The committee adjourned at 12:53 o'clock, p.m.

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Standing Social
Development Committee 57

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 17, 1974

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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1974

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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1974

The committee met at 3:30 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2604:

Mr. Chairman: I will take the chair, call this meeting to order and proceed with item 2604, item 2.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I have only two quick questions. What is the level of assistance to the native peoples' centre in Toronto and Anduhyaun? Other than that, that's all I want to get at hand.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): I just couldn't quite get that, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: What is the level of assistance to the native peoples' centre in Toronto and to Anduhyaun?

An hon. member: That's a good point.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have that information, Miss Crittenden? Or Mr. Martyn?

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Mr. Martyn will be speaking.

Mr. D. R. Martyn (Executive Director, Community Services): To the native Canadian centre of Toronto for community programmes, a grant was made in the amount of \$15,000, and for the purchase of a van, \$5,000. For the Anduhyaun ladies' residence in Toronto the total would be \$8,885, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Morningstar: That is for Toronto?

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment on it. I presume in the native peoples' centre there is a matching grant with the federal government. Is that so to your knowledge?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martyn?

Mr. Martyn: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: Now, is Anduhyaun also in receipt of a matching grant for this year? Do you know?

Mr. Martyn: I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, now, this is the grant. Can I be advised as to whether Anduhyaun is still receiving fees under a purchase of service arrangement with either the province or the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Welldon.

Mr. W. Welldon (Director, Indian Community Secretariat): Yes, Mr. Chairman, they are receiving per diems for women in the care of the home.

Mrs. Campbell: Now, is that over and above the \$8,885?

Mr. Welldon: Yes, that is.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. Well, Mr. Chairman, I'll just be brief. Here are two services to native peoples in the city of Toronto; their need, as I have said before, is very great.

Some people feel that when the native peoples move into a municipality, their problems are almost identical with that of any rural group moving in. But I would tell you that in my view, this is not accurate. Their problems are severe and I would hope that this ministry would take a look at both of these operations with a view to ensuring that they continue.

Anduhyaun is a place for girls coming into the community. And believe me, up until the time this started, there were very serious problems with the young Indian girls coming in to a large city without any kind of pre-counselling, or anything of this kind, and Anduhyaun House certainly serves a tremendous purpose. Perhaps I should in speaking to it however, declare that perhaps I have a conflict of interest since I am on the board. But I don't receive their services, and I am not paid in any way.

I would like this to be an undertaking of the ministry, in so far as any such undertaking could be given other than by the minister himself. This kind of operation saves us tremendous social costs as well as other costs in other areas—of administration of jus-

tice and such. Could I ask in closing, what did they ask for in each case?

Mr. Welldon: We have provided them with the amounts that each centre requested.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, then am I to take it that \$15,000 was the request of the native peoples' centre.

Mr. Welldon: Yes.

Mr. Martyn: Twenty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Campbell: That was their total request other than for the van?

Mr. Welldon: Plus \$5,000.

Mrs. Campbell: And in Anduhyaun House, all they asked was \$8,885?

Mr. Welldon: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Tell me, did they spell out what that funding was for? Were there any specifics such as rehabilitation of their house, or was it just a general request?

Mr. Martyn: These moneys, Mr. Chairman, were for salaries—co-ordinator's salaries, business management salaries, etc.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Have you got anything that you are going to give us by way of an opening statement as to the breakdown of the expenditure of \$1.8 million for the forthcoming fiscal year?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, we can provide a good deal of detail. If Mr. Stokes would like us to indicate how these estimates were composed, we will be very pleased to.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to have that.

Miss Crittenden: Fine.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, in broad terms, the grant is in three sections. The smallest amount, about \$90,000, is for Indian advisory services which are used for professional accounting services, management consultants, salaries for project managers, and management trainees, as well as for workshops and seminars, business management and related subjects. These projects are essential to the overall effectiveness of native business enterprises in general as one of the principal problems facing many small Indian businesses is

the development of accounting and management skills.

The second grant, again in order of size, is grants to Indian organizations and friendship centres, totalling \$437,000. We can go into detail about these but the major one that Mr. Stokes would be well aware of is for community projects, which is the remainder of the grant item in this appropriation, i.e., \$1,289,000. I believe the hon. member for Thunder Bay is well aware of both the latter programmes.

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now, all you have asked for, or maybe I should say all you are getting, is an extra \$100,000 over last year, an increase from \$1.7 million to \$1.8 million.

I see a decided improvement in the kind of things the Indian community branch has been able to accomplish, starting from its lowest point about four years ago, when you couldn't even spend what was allocated to you and in excess of \$400,000 remained in the consolidated revenue fund of the province. From that time I have seen a steady improvement in the kind of liaison you have been able to effect with native organizations and communities and some native individuals in the provision of services. But I had hoped that was only going to be a start, that you would go on to even bigger and better things as you developed more expertise and got on the same wave length as many of the native groups.

I get the impression the ministry sees community services for native people as a thing that's pretty well conquered—that you have reached the apex, you feel really nothing more need be done; and you are just coasting along with almost a repetition of what you did last year.

I suspect that in dollar terms you will have less to spend this year than last because of creeping inflation. I suspect you won't be able to accomplish as much in consultative services. I suspect you won't be able to accomplish as much by way of projects in which you will assist native groups and native communities.

I guess I am talking about a matter of policy and I don't know whether we should call upon the deputy to speak on behalf of the minister. There are several things he is aware of that I have discussed with him, and he agrees with me totally where the emphasis must be. Since he is not here to answer, I don't know whether I should continue with the policy—or thrust, as some people at the

head table want to call it—until the minister returns.

But I see this branch as the master co-ordinator of all services emanating from whatever ministry within this government. I see this branch as being the key to unlocking all the various programmes that native groups and native organizations might wish to participate in, and in order for you to do that, I think you're going to have to increase the dollars available to you.

I'm not surprised you can't give me a breakdown of the expenditure of \$1.8 million because I suspect your funding is pretty much along the same line as the funding in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at the national level, where you allocate a certain number of dollars for a particular programme and say, "Well, when those funds are expended, that's it for this year."

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, may I answer part of this; not the policy part, the operational part?

Mr. Chairman: I am sure Mr. Stokes—

Mr. Stokes: Go ahead.

Miss Crittenden: I am very aware of the progress made from four or five years ago until now. The money in this vote, though, does not represent what this ministry is doing for Indians.

In 1959, six people attended a conference in Hamilton to speak on behalf of the Indians. I was there, so I know it was six people. They were the people concerned with administration of social services on reserves. They were what you would term the more sophisticated reserves. Today, there are over 70 reserves in Ontario with their own social service administration.

This ministry pays 80 per cent of the administration for general welfare assistance and services. The remainder of the money is picked up by the band through the federal government. They have moved so rapidly in the last 15 years, from six people to over 70 bands, that they have even formed their own organization for the administration of social services.

We also are building, and have built, day nurseries on the reserves at 100 per cent funding. Last week, the minister notified every reserve in Ontario he was prepared, if they wished, to continue building day nurseries at 100 per cent funding by this government. These moneys do not show up in

this vote. But if you can move from having six reserves in the province which handle their own social services to 70, in 15 years that is tremendous progress. The moneys are shown in other votes through the ministry. I know the moneys are shown in other parts of the government, too, but there has been a great deal of progress and it's continuing. These items of administration I can speak to myself. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes: Okay.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, I think we would wholeheartedly agree with the hon. member's comments. Some things started over the last two or three years by the Indian community branch or the interministry committee on native affairs have resulted in other ministries picking up these programmes. Examples would be changes suggested through the minister's advisory committee for changes in the Jurors Act and the Municipal Assessment Act; and the court workers' programme begun by this ministry and now funded by the Ministry of the Attorney General. Some money was transferred last year to the Ministry of the Environment for well construction. Hopefully, this sort of programme would be paid for by these other ministries in the future.

Mr. Stokes: I don't wish to be uncharitable to Miss Crittenden, but in her comments is the crux of the problem. She started out by saying that 80 per cent of all of the welfare on reserves is underwritten by the province. Now, I don't see this Indian community branch as having anything at all to do with welfare. That's a stigma that has been attached to our first citizens for far too long.

Of course, you keep changing the name from year to year and, of course, it keeps me busy. It used to be the Indian community development branch; then it was the Indian community branch; now it's the community services for native peoples. I don't see this branch as providing welfare. Day nurseries, yes—but not within this branch, although within this ministry.

I see this branch as the vehicle whereby native groups and native communities can pull themselves up by the bootstraps. I'm sure that the acting chairman right now doesn't see the Indian community branch as something that's going to co-ordinate welfare payments. That has been the stigma that has been attached to native people for far too long.

There are those who are wont to say that all native people are a bunch of bums and

all we have to do is keep the welfare money rolling in and they'll be happy; they won't say anything; they'll be quiet. I can tell you, Miss Crittenden, that there are a lot of sophisticated people in native groups throughout the Province of Ontario and they are no longer going to sit by and let you provide them with welfare. They want a piece of the action. They want to regain their dignity. They want to feel as though they are making their contribution, and that they are able to hold their heads high and say, "We can be self reliant. We can be independent. We can be masters in our own house."

We aren't giving them the opportunity to do it, as long as you have that syndrome that you spoke of a little bit earlier—about the 80 per cent that you're providing in the delivery of welfare payments to make them self-sufficient. That's not my idea of the activities that should be taken on by the Indian community branch of this ministry. You can react if you want.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I did not refer to welfare payments. I said the social services department. The social services department provides homemakers. There are many of the reserves now providing homemakers.

Mr. Stokes: You didn't say anything about homemakers.

Miss Crittenden: I am telling you the various social services. There are homemakers—there are a number of social services—that are being provided through these administrative units. The fact is they have become much more self-sufficient in the delivery of social services. Some of the reserves have their own nursing homes, their own residential units. I'm merely saying that there is tremendous progress in the delivery of social services, as community services.

Mr. Stokes: But we are talking about the community services for native people under this vote, item 2 of vote 2604. You have allocated \$1.8 million. Now are those the dollars we are talking about?

Miss Crittenden: No.

Mr. Chairman: Do you have a breakdown on this one particular vote?

Mr. Stokes: I know what the breakdown is. But there isn't a penny in this vote for the things that you've been talking about.

Miss Crittenden: But Mr. Chairman, the accusation was that we haven't made any

progress. The fact is that as development takes place some of the services move into a direct delivery system that is now directed and controlled by the Indians themselves. That point must be made.

Mr. Stokes: I would say that the ability of the native people in the places where they live—in a good many reserve settings; some of them communities without reserve status; some of them Metis and non-status—I'm sure that Mr. Welldon knows what I'm talking about and the executive director knows what I'm talking about and these are the kinds of things on which I think you should be placing the emphasis.

You mention \$1,289,000 for projects. These are real tangible things. Sure, the native people will make mistakes as they go along and we all know it. We all make mistakes. But in the process they learn, and they go on to bigger and better things.

Now if you are going to say that the kinds of programmes that you've got under NODC within another ministry are going to be of any advantage to native people, it just isn't so. If you're talking about a lot of other programmes within this government that help people generally, as an economic stimulus, it just isn't so. There's been only one instance that I can recall, since I've been involved down here, where this branch has been able to prevail upon other agencies and ministries of this government to do the kinds of things I think, and I'm sure your branch thinks, can be done. I'm not convinced they're going to be able to do it with the kind of dollars you've allocated by way of projects.

We have a budget in the Province of Ontario of close to \$8 billion, and we have allocated \$1,289,000 for the most deprived segment of our society. I'm suggesting to you, Miss Crittenden, that if you're going to put the emphasis where it belongs, there's where you should be spending your money. I am not begrudging them the \$90,000 you're spending in consultations with native groups, and the wherewithal you're providing them to consult with themselves; that's fine and dandy. But if you had another figure ahead of that, say, \$11,816,000, then you'd give the people in this branch the wherewithal to do the kind of job I'm sure they can do.

I see a dire need for resources for these people to continue their work unencumbered by the welfare syndrome. I see a need for the continuance of the relationship, and the confidence and the trust that has been built up over the last three or four years by this branch with native communities and groups.

I suspect that if you tried to do anything with this branch right now, by way of phasing it out and saying, "Let's slough off the responsibilities that are within this vote now, to some other ministry," or even try to hide it or bury it in the delivery of services you refer to within some other branch of this ministry, I think you'd be doing a great disservice to the native people. I suspect you'd be doing a great disservice also to the kind of people you've been able to attract to this branch, who are sincere and dedicated. They've taken a long while to get on the same wavelength with native people, but they have got on it. I see evidence of it wherever I go.

If you want to destroy it just start playing the musical chairs game with people within your ministry, and you'll be right back to square one with all of the native groups which have confidence in this branch, and in the ability of this branch to do the kinds of things so badly needed by native people. They understand and respond to the unique needs of native people and you're not going to allow them to respond in the way they should with the kind of dollars you've allocated for community services for native people. \$1.8 million, it's almost a joke. Now that this branch has proven it is worthwhile, that it is able to do something in concert with native groups, you're not putting any emphasis on it at all. I suspect you won't be able to do as much with the dollars you've got this year as you were able to do last year.

I have many more things I want to bring up under this vote. If you don't want to respond to what I've already said, unless you can—

Miss Crittenden: Oh, I can make certain responses Mr. Chairman. If they do not answer the member's query then of course, our minister will be here shortly. The Hon. Mr. Brunelle has met with the Indian groups, and his advisory council, together with other groups representing the Indian communities, and assured them that the Indian community services activities—

Mr. Stokes: She can't even remember the name, they change it so often.

Miss Crittenden: Well, I didn't get any help from that page, I can tell you. The Indian development bureau will remain a separate entity. That does not mean we will not be prepared to give any additional assistance that might be available from any

other sources in government. But this branch will remain as a separate programme.

Mr. Stokes: You mentioned Mr. Brunelle has met with several native groups and organizations. I'm doing that on a weekly basis, so that's not much of a revelation to me. Given the kind of a riding that he has, it naturally follows. I'm sure our chairman, Mr. Jessiman, meets with native groups on a regular basis. But you can't lose sight of the fact that you are not really committed to giving assistance to native groups in the way of community development.

I don't see anything about community development any more within this vote. The great emphasis used to be on development when you didn't know where to spend all the money. Now I suspect there's a de-emphasis on development and providing the kind of services you alluded to. Nowhere within these estimates do I see anything about Indian community development. That bespeaks the kind of emphasis and commitment you have to our first citizens in the Province of Ontario.

Let me tell you what one of the groups that Mr. Brunelle meets with on a regular basis said:

The Indian people in the area suffer from many deprivations. The more acute of them are: Lack of employment opportunities; rapid disappearance of traditional way of life such as fishing and hunting; poor quality of hospital, medical and dental services; poor quality of housing and other community facilities; poor quality of education, especially relevant education; lack of communications with the outside world; remoteness from the protection of the law and the courts; a feeling of having been abandoned; a feeling of not being properly represented; a feeling of frustration and anger and a lack of hope.

That says it all. These are the kinds of people your minister is meeting with on a regular basis. I listen to them too, and I come down here, as I'm doing today, asking you to take on the kind of programme that will give your branch an opportunity for the kinds of things I'm sure they know must be done in your Indian community branch. I've been consulting with various native people. I know what their requests are. I know how sincere they are. I know how they yearn to do something for themselves for a change, given a little bit of seed money, a little bit of encouragement through this vote.

You mentioned 70 reserves. I don't know how many reserves there are in the Province

of Ontario but I know there are about 50,000 registered Indians and another 50,000 unregistered and Metis. There's 100,000 people. When I see the amount of money you've allocated for community development it's just about equal to what the federal government pays them by way of treaty money; about \$4 per capita per year. It's less than \$4 per capita per year, I suspect.

I don't see any evidence that this ministry is even serious about attacking the problems confronting our native people. Let me refer to a paper prepared by some people within your ministry in concert with the Ministry of Education which attests to your commitment as far as community development is concerned. It is a working paper on the non-residential territorial students programme—this is one researched and compiled by your ministry. There was another one done by the people at the regional level, the Ministry of Community and Social Services, and the Ministry of Education. There was another one related to the same topic that was done by the Thunder Bay Friendship Centre.

If there was ever a problem that was as well researched—where the people who were looking at the problem had an idea and a sense of direction it was this. It's all there in black and white. I would assume that if it was up in the upper echelons of the bureaucracy here, within a matter of days we would be getting a commitment from the government that they would proceed with the kind of programme that would make it possible for non-residential territorial students to come into urban centres, to feel as though they were part of the community, where they were able to take advantage of existing programmes, where they weren't completely alienated and disenchanted. They would have some place to go, some place where they could lessen the shock of the cultural abyss—all of these things.

It was so well researched that I said, "As soon as the Minister of Community and Social Services (Mr. Brunelle) or the Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mrs. Birch) sees it, it's just a snap of the fingers and it's done." They asked me if I would lend my voice to it, as I am sure they did with our acting chairman. Lo and behold, when I brought it up with the hon. Margaret Birch, she admitted to me she had never seen it, she had never heard of it and could I provide her with a little more information.

There was a safari undertaken very recently coincidental with the present election

campaign, where a group of cabinet ministers took off up into Red Lake and Kenora. Do you know what her response was to representations made by a native organization, by a chamber of commerce group, and by the mayor of Kenora? Do you know what she had the audacity to say in response to all of this? She said: "Why didn't Pat Reid and Jack Stokes make me aware of these deplorable conditions?"

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): You have been talking about it for seven years, Jack.

Mr. Stokes: The deplorable conditions she is talking about are in the riding of the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier).

Mrs. Campbell: He wouldn't know that.

Mr. Stokes: This is the degree of commitment. Maybe, in all fairness to Mrs. Birch, it had got lost in the intermediate stage. If she says that she wasn't aware of it, okay, fine and dandy. I will apologize for my previous remarks to her and say: "She wasn't aware." But by gosh, she should have been. Somebody within your ministry, somebody within the Ministry of Education, somebody in the social development field, should have got that piece of business before that group. Someone should have given it the kind of emphasis that it deserved, so that this fall when we get anywhere from 200 to 300 non-residential territorial students coming into places like Sioux Lookout, Red Lake, Geraldton, and Thunder Bay, we would have the kind of programme and the kind of infrastructure built up so that we could at least begin to come to grips with this transition from the remote reserve into an urban centre. It hasn't been done and—

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, on this particular point, Mr. Brunelle can answer at some length as soon as he gets here.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. When they asked the superintendent of education what he thought could be done, he said, "Well, we've prepared a paper."

I think it was prepared six or eight months ago. It got lost some place in the bureaucratic maze.

Mr. Haggerty: Top secret, Jack.

Mr. Stokes: He said, "It was the best breakthrough that we have been able to make in 25 years." And some place down here in the maze, it all gets lost.

We are going to be adjourning some time within the next week. Everyone goes home

and does some fence-mending, and you sit on this excellent report—I've got three different versions of it—for another year while the world tumbles down around the ears of those poor unfortunate students coming in, making an effort to integrate, making an effort to educate themselves. And your ministry has done nothing tangible that I can see.

Now, if your minister has something to say about this and if he can give me some assurance that they are serious about assisting native children in their pursuit of education—in their pursuit of an identity; in their pursuit of trying to integrate; trying to get into the mainstream of things—fine and dandy, I won't say any more about it. I'm sure that Miss Crittenden can't make the commitment here today. But I think that the minister, if he is at all serious, should be able to make that kind of commitment. There was never a programme that deserved the attention of this government more than that one to which I have just alluded.

Mr. Chairman: As member for Fort William I'd like to speak on behalf of the minister on one item that Mr. Stokes has mentioned, that of not creating jobs. I must bring to his attention something that he is possibly not aware of, and that I am very much aware of.

Last winter when we decided that hydro would be taken to Moosonee, that we could no longer suffer the generating of hydro at Moosonee because of getting coal up in time—the minister has just arrived and I'll continue until he gets his seat—the minister asked me if I would make sure, when the contracts were let out, that we include 90 per cent native Canadian talent to help string the wires, put the posts in, and do the things they were quite capable of doing. We started on that basis and we had employment for some 75—for that type of labour—on the contracts.

We went to the Treaty No. 9 Indians—the minister did and I did also—in the hope of recruiting this type of labour. During the winter and the early spring months, we dropped from 90 to 80 per cent, from 80 to 70 per cent, from 70 to 60 per cent.

Jack, we tried every day of the week to recruit, and to help so that these people could go home for weekends and stay in a job during the week. The minister asked that this be done. Right now, we are somewhere in the neighbourhood of 10 per cent, striving to get up higher. I don't know what the answer is; I'm sure the minister does not.

I don't know if you do. If you do, believe me, I could do with some help from you.

And with that I will let the minister take over.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something before you get off this subject.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. Gilbertson: I was quite interested in Mr. Stokes' comments and all the things he said about the Indians. I presume that he is speaking for the Indians in his particular area. Now I would like to make some comments in regard to the Indians in my particular riding. The story isn't exactly the same. Maybe the conditions are different.

My largest Indian population would be in the Garden River Indian Reserve. I know that any time any delegations have come down from Garden River Indian reserve to Toronto and made requests for financing to purchase equipment to be able to help themselves they have been helped from time to time and given grants. I go along with this wholeheartedly. I think it is a terrific idea because a lot of those native people in that particular area are used to working in the woods. They can run tree farmers, bulldozers and trucks.

I had the privilege of presenting a cheque—I think it was for \$18,000—to the Garden River band. The opposition can laugh if they want and think it's real funny. You would be happy, if you had Indians in your riding, to be able to present them with a cheque like that so they would help themselves and purchase equipment.

Mrs. Campbell: Every one of us has. We all have Indians—

Mr. Haggerty: But we don't get the cheques!

Mrs. Campbell: —but we don't get the cheques to give out!

Mr. Gilbertson: There is wonderful opportunity in that particular reserve. They have a beautiful trailer park, or potential for a camper trailer park, and there is no reason why they couldn't have a thriving business for a few months in the summer. I think they're trying, and I am hopeful they will be able to make a go of it, now that they have electricity in, water and toilet facilities and so on. This is the kind of thing in which I think our government is interested in trying to help these people. They have given money

from time to time to help get these native people on their feet.

I have another area, the Mississauga Indian reservation in the Blind River area. They have a sawmill operation going where they are cutting lumber. They have been given money by the government to help get them started with that type of lumbering operation.

Another one is in the Michipicoten area. They have got assistance up there. I know on two occasions I have had the opportunity to go up and—

Mr. Haggerty: Is that cheques again?

Mr. Gilbertson: Yes, and I've also had a nice visit with them to find out what their problems are. They have told me, and I have taken them to the government, and they have come over with assistance. Not long ago they got a cheque for \$10,000. They were going to build a little bridge across a large creek or river. They also got some money to purchase equipment, like a tree farmer, so they would be able to do some logging. They have got timber requisitions also.

There are other people looking enviously on some of the native people in those areas. They say: "I am struggling along, I have got a big family and I am trying to make a living. I don't get a backhoe or a tree farmer or a truck or anything like that given to me. Why don't I get it? I don't get a home built for me."

Up in the Garden River Indian reservation, practically every home is a new home, built within the last few years. They don't have as good in some other places.

I can't say the native people in my riding are not being considered. There may be other ways we can help them in the future and I am sure the ministry is concerned about this. I don't want this to be just one-sided. I think both sides should be made very clear.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Gilbertson. Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, not only are the rural areas of the province inhabited by native peoples. A lot of them congregate in the smaller and larger urban areas. I have a group in my own riding. I don't know their problems because I never knew such a group existed until they formed an association in the community.

I wanted to ask the minister, have they requested any financial assistance from you to set up their association in a former church

on Cadillac St. in Windsor? This was under the direction, if I am not mistaken, of a Mrs. Marie Amaro.

Mr. Martyn: The answer, Mr. Chairman, is yes, and I believe we will be meeting at their request.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, you will be meeting with them?

Mr. Martyn: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: That's good. I'm glad to hear it and I hope—

Mr. Martyn: We're probably meeting their requests as well.

Mr. B. Newman: Good. Thank you very much. That's all I wanted to ask concerning this vote, but I do have questions on something else.

Mrs. Campbell: I have something further.

Mr. Chairman: All right, go ahead, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I had spoken on the situation in Toronto and I had been asked to speak on something in the outlying areas but had hoped it would be covered by someone more familiar with the problems of the Indian in the community—their own specific communities; I would trust that Ontario would be their community, of course.

I was speaking to a Jesuit priest at Lourdes a week ago Sunday. He was concerned about some of the things which were happening and specifically he advised me they were programmes which were under this vote. One of his concerns was as to the persons who obtained grants as opposed to communities. He raised the question with me and I said I would ask you, quite frankly, quietly about it because he felt there should be a review to ensure that the grants were being made available to the total community and not just to certain named individuals who, as he put it to me, professed to be acting on behalf of the Indian. He was concerned that perhaps all of the assistance was not really going to the Indian people.

He also told me of a situation in the Lake Nipigon area where Hydro has taken certain action which is very detrimental to the Indian in his trapping and so on. He wondered whether there was any liaison with either this ministry or some ministry with Hydro when it took action which seriously deprived the Indian of his rights and his occupation,

his traditional way of life. I couldn't answer the question.

Mr. Stokes: We discussed it all in Natural Resources.

Mrs. Campbell: I see; that is where it is done. I am sorry I wasn't present, but surely if you are concerned with the Indian in the community there should be some input from this ministry, should there not, in conjunction with Natural Resources and Hydro in such a case? Otherwise we could be looking at what would appear to be almost lip-service—

An hon. member: It could be.

Mrs. Campbell: —if, in fact, we are not there to try to protect the native people.

I am sorry if I have brought it up at the wrong time but I was asked. Since it wasn't brought up by Mr. Stokes, whom I relied on to speak on it, I felt it incumbent upon me to get the question before this committee.

Mr. Chairman: I think I can partly answer the question because I have listened to Mr. Stokes on many occasions and supported him on many occasions on just such as the destruction which Hydro did in the past, without consultation. I am sure Mr. Stokes has brought it to Hydro's attention very forcibly and to Natural Resources very forcibly.

Mrs. Campbell: Is this now being corrected?

Mr. Stokes: I don't know whether this is in order, Mr. Chairman, but what we have done is we have set up an ad hoc committee of all the people who have been adversely affected, including registered Indians living on reserves, Metis and non-status Indians. Some of them are in the tourist business, some of them are commercial fishermen and we've got a committee set up of tourist operators and cottage owners. All the native groups are represented. Anybody who has a vested interest and who depends upon that wonderful resource as a means of livelihood, we have them banding together.

They are just about to make a presentation to Ontario Hydro about the maximum and minimum tolerable water levels in order to serve the best interests of all of the groups. We are just about ready to make that presentation to Ontario Hydro. We have a commitment from the Minister of Natural Resources that he is going to support us. We even know where we can get the funds, if we can find they key—

Mrs. Campbell: Are the funds for—

Mr. Stokes: —for rehabilitation of the lake as a result of all of the things that have been done to that wonderful fishery and that wonderful resource over the years.

Mr. Chairman: Are you talking about Lake Nipigon?

Mr. Stokes: Yes. There is about \$630,000 that goes into the general revenues of the province as a result of water rentals that Ontario Hydro pays for the use of that water. We think it should be directed back to clean up the mess.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I am sorry for what would appear to be digression from this, but is there any input from this ministry if such a thing happens before you get to the stage that Mr. Stokes has referred to? What action does this ministry take?

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, if I may reply to Mrs. Campbell's question. First, I would like to apologize for the delay. I knew I would be late and I informed some of the members. What happened is that there was an official opening of a senior citizens' centre at Barrie, which I had accepted over a month ago. But the ladies choir was very enthusiastic, and I must say very talented, and they went on and on and on. So I apologize again.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): They saw you smiling, Rene.

Mr. Stokes: Well, all right. Are you finished?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I just wanted to answer briefly, Mr. Stokes and Mrs. Campbell, your first query about the grants that we give for assistance to the Indians. They are given mainly to organizations and Indian bands. Very seldom are they given to an individual. And we do require accountability, as we do for all our grants given to the treaties and the bands. There is a review and an accounting of their funds because often, especially in the last year, it has been suggested by many that we should have this, so this is being done.

Again, with reference to the question that you posed and Mr. Stokes answered, I can assure you that as far as our ministry is concerned, in our Indian community secretariat, we do play very close attention that the Indians are involved or made aware of any plans.

This study is a federal-provincial study, I believe, by the Ministry of the Environment, on the waters flowing into Hudson and James Bay. I believe that the Indians are fully aware of that. There has been a lot of misunderstanding, probably due to both levels of government, for not making their views obvious or detailing what the study is all about. But, I can assure you, Mrs. Campbell, that nothing will be done without the consent of the native people in those areas.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes: Just something, Mr. Chairman, related to that. It occurred to me while the minister was responding. That is, I hope that you will have somebody within the Indian community branch who is willing and capable of monitoring the various agreements that are entered into between native groups and that you assist them in any way possible. Because while they are much more sophisticated themselves now—they have access to legal advice and they are doing fairly well—instances are now cropping up of where they were taken advantage of many years ago and it's just coming to light.

For example, it's going to be before the courts where an Indian band entered into an agreement for the sale of reserve land to Ontario Hydro and to the Canadian National Railways, for something like \$6 an acre, or some such ridiculous sum, and we find that those were not legal contracts. They won't stand up under close scrutiny.

I hope that you will stand ready and willing to assist the native groups should the need arise, should they come to you for assistance in the nature of legal advice, or funds to protect their legal interests, their trade treaty and aboriginal rights, and things of this nature. Because the frontiers are slowly but inevitably opening up, and you are going to get a lot more agreements where we are encroaching on lands that are traditionally native. Unless their best interests are protected, we are going to leave a legacy for future generations to clean up the mess as has been left to us in our generation as a result of a shoddy treatment of native groups in the past.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a good recommendation, Mr. Chairman. Briefly, as the hon. member knows, recently Maple Mountain—in view of the fact that the Indian band of that area has concerns, our government has made available through the Attorney General's office legal assistance to make sure that their rights are protected.

Mr. Martel: You advised the member for Timiskaming (Mr. Havrot) of that, did you? When he finds out, I don't want him to have a fit or anything like that.

Mr. Stokes: In your absence, Mr. Minister, while you were delayed by that lovely choir—

Mr. R. G. Eaton (Middlesex South): He already knows. He recommended it.

Mr. Stokes: —I was quite critical of what seems to be a change of emphasis within the Indian community branch. You are spending \$1.2 million on community projects through your Indian community branch. There isn't anybody who should be more aware—and I am sure you are, Mr. Minister—of the need to assist native groups in helping them to help themselves.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Stokes: I am sure that every time you go up to Winisk or to Fort Albany, or to Attawapiskat or Ogoki or many of the Indian communities in your riding, you look around, as I do when I go into my riding, and say, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could allocate a certain number of dollars to give a certain project a try?"

There is the increased amount of leisure time and people are venturing farther and farther away. I don't know how many people have visited Polar Bear Provincial Park—maybe 10 last year—but I am sure it is inevitable that ever-increasing numbers of people will be going into those remote areas. There are new vistas that will be opening up to native people, however remote they may be, in the Province of Ontario.

Frankly, I don't see any commitment evident in this amount of dollars for the kinds of things that must be done by way of economic development. I am not talking about welfare payments; I am not talking about daycare centres; I am not talking about nursing homes. All of these things the native groups can get through various existing programmes within your ministry. I am talking about some kind of vehicle that provides economic stimulus based on the uniqueness of a given area. I am sure you are aware of this, Mr. Minister.

Let's take two remote communities: One of them is in your riding and the other is in mine: Winisk and Fort Severn. Fort Severn is the most northerly place in the Province of Ontario where anybody lives. Winisk and Fort Severn are served by a barge that is operated out of Moosonee once a year by the Hudson's Bay Co. I am told that there is a very real

danger of the Hudson's Bay Co. phasing out its store at Winisk. If that happens you can forget about Fort Severn too. They are not going to bypass Winisk and go all the way to Fort Severn, which is 200 or 300, maybe 400 miles round-trip from Winisk.

I had some correspondence with the minister and he agreed that the ONTC—we have the acting chairman here for us today and maybe we can get him involved. I thought it was a worthwhile undertaking for ONTC, since it had looked very likely that they were going to get into bargaining to serve the James Bay project—that notorious undertaking by the Quebec government on the east shores of James Bay and the James Bay lowlands.

I think we are going to get into bargaining. I think it is inevitable and all I am saying is that while you are making your plans, while you have the thing on the drawing-board, you should be looking at ways and means of bringing down the unit cost of everything those people need up there. They are paying \$1.25 for a loaf of bread when they get it; they are paying 35 cents to 40 cents for an apple when they can get them; they have never seen a fresh potato. I think these are the kinds of things you should be doing.

In your absence I suggested this branch should be the master co-ordinator for the delivery of all programmes under the aegis of this government. While I don't expect to see X number of dollars in this vote to subsidize the cost of transportation—maybe it wouldn't appropriately be there—there is certainly a responsibility on this branch and this ministry to consult with and to appraise the various other ministries of the unique problems in those remote areas and make damn sure they come up with the kind of programmes which will allow native people to live a decent way of life and to enjoy a lot of the things you and I take for granted.

I outlined several things that Treaty No. 9 outlined when they were making their proposal to the man and resources meetings which were held. The minister is well aware of them and I am not going to go over them.

One of their primary concerns was transportation and communications. I don't see winter roads as a viable alternative to bargaining on the south shore of Hudson Bay and I don't really think the minister does either; several hundred miles over boggy country, a winter road? Maybe we can get a combination of bargaining in the summer and bring down the unit cost by providing airstrip facilities where we don't have them. If you have to subsidize the cost of transportation in that fashion, I

think that is the kind of thing you should be doing.

I think I am talking to the committed when I am talking to the minister but you are going to have to make sure you have the kind of dedication within this branch that you have now and increase it. I suspect there has been a reduction in the complement. How many have you got in this branch?

Mr. Welldon: We have 28.

Mr. Stokes: You have 28. How many did you have last year?

Mr. Welldon: Same number, 28.

Mr. Stokes: The same, 28?

Mr. Welldon: Complement.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Martyn: There are people on contract in addition to the 28.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. We have 100,000 native people across the province, stretched over literally hundreds of thousands of miles and we expect 28 people to act in a consultative role, to assess all the community projects which Indian groups and Indian communities would like to get involved in. That is expecting an awful lot out of 28 people. I am not saying you should build a bureaucracy but I am sure your Indian community branch would do more if they had more bodies with which to do it.

I would have hoped, Mr. Minister, that instead of an increase of \$100,000 you could have doubled it this year because I can see a trend in this ministry and in this branch. I can see they do have the confidence of the native people. Instead of having native groups come down here, being hypercritical of the inability of this branch to come to grips with problems, I see a reversal of that trend. I think they have earned the respect and the confidence and the trust of native people and I think you have reached a plateau now and there is no turning back. Either you dump the whole thing or you go on to bigger and better things and make it more meaningful by way of community development. I would have liked to have seen you double this to, say, \$4 million. I am sure that they could've found good ways to spend money, and it really grieves me to hear the member for Algoma say that just because Garden River and the Batchawana band and—

Mr. Gilbertson: I am speaking of my area.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, okay. Go ahead and speak.

Mr. Gilbertson: I wasn't talking about yours.

Mr. Stokes: Go and speak about your area.

Mr. Gilbertson: Talk about your own. I'll look after mine.

Mr. Stokes: I wasn't talking about yours; you brought it up.

Mr. Gilbertson: You are just bringing it up now.

Mr. Stokes: Would you bring a little order and address the Chair? Would you bring a little order?

Mr. Gilbertson: Mr. Chairman, that's what I mean.

Mr. Chairman: Take the floor, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. He talked about three bands out of maybe 100 across the Province of Ontario and says that because things are quite nice in those three, all is well with the world.

Mr. Minister, you know differently and I know differently. There is much, much more to be done. I wouldn't like anybody sitting in this room today to get the impression that everything is well with the world and that we really don't have to pay any attention to our native people and that they are quite capable of getting into the mainstream of things. I don't think that is the kind of impression even you would like to leave.

Mr. Chairman: Would you like to answer Mr. Stokes, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to say a few brief words. As Mr. Stokes has indicated, I am quite familiar with that area and I am in agreement with a lot of what he has been saying. That area has tremendous potential. In dollars, though, I'd like to say that what the federal government and the provincial government spent in the year of 1973-1974 is close to \$100 million for the Indians in Ontario.

Mr. Morningstar: That's money!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's from both levels of government.

Now, as the hon. member knows, our Indian community secretariat will liaise with appropriate groups, for instance, when it

comes to building roads, airstrips, and so forth—and this is under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The federal government is funding Indian court workers this year. We are paying about half of this. Now, the \$90,000 that the federal government is giving this year is not being given through the federal Department of Indian Affairs. It'll be paid by the federal Department of Justice. We are paying our share, about the equivalent, through our Indian secretariat. Hopefully, we would like next year to see that \$90,000 for the court workers paid by our Provincial Secretariat for Justice.

But what I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, is that when it comes to building houses, we liaise with the appropriate groups. Many Indian houses are built through the Ontario Housing Corp. because they have the expertise and the budget. Certainly we will liaise and will provide every assistance we can. But, it's very difficult to see how much of the \$1.8 million budget is going to the Indians.

For instance, under social services for welfare, we do not always know this. We know how much we are spending, say, in Moosonee. Of course, in Fort Severn it's easy because it's probably 99 per cent native people. But we don't differentiate whether recipients are Indians or non-Indians, so it is rather difficult to be able to identify exactly how much goes to Indians.

As far as transportation is concerned, I agree with you. But I'd say to you, Mr. Stokes and members of this committee, that you know the Ministry of Transportation and Communications—again in conjunction with the federal government—plan for satellites and telephone communications. For instance, I understand that in June of this year, a person will be able to phone from Winisk to southern Ontario.

If you add up the amount of money that has been spent, and rightly so, on airstrips, it is quite substantial. I am entirely in agreement that the north has to be opened up. I have written to the chairman of the ONTC, and I said, "Fine, it's all right to be profit-oriented; but when the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission operates barges on the east coast of James Bay and Hudson Bay, do not forget that the west coast may not be as attractive financially, but those native people have to be serviced." I agree that barging will open up the west coast and the east coast, and the ONR is getting into barging.

Modes of transportation, airstrips, barging, winter roads—they are limited. Nevertheless,

last year the winter road that was built from Moosonee to Fort Albany and on to Attawapiskat was only used for two weeks, yet during those two weeks they were able to drive to Moosonee and to pay maybe 25 to 50 cents less, if not more, per gallon for both fuel oil and gasoline.

Those winter roads could be used if they were started earlier. This year they are going to start building the winter roads as soon as the frost sets in and they will be able to use them possibly for two or three months. They do have a limited value. But all these modes of transportation have to be considered. The north is just opening. So I agree with what you say: We have to spend more money to open up and provide employment for the native people. But there is a lot of money being spent in those areas.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. About \$5 million has been spent on airstrip development in the remote communities in the northern part of Ontario, and not one penny of it, Mr. Minister, has found its way into the pockets of the native people. You give me an example, in one community, where you can demonstrate that the cost of one item has gone down as a result of the \$5 million your government has spent on airstrip development in the far north. If any advantage accrued, it went into the pockets of the air carriers.

This is not my idea of assistance to the native people. It's nice to have airstrips throughout the north, but let's not lose sight of the fact that we are doing it on behalf of native groups, not just air carriers in the area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, what the hon. member said is quite true. I also am disappointed with the result of the opening of the north with airstrips—mind you, there are only a few so far. We will have to find some means to try and lower the costs to the native people of that area without subsidizing the carriers. It is rather difficult—

Mr. Stokes: They were making a good buck flying in there. We didn't have to subsidize the carrier. He could adjust his rates in keeping with his costs, plus a fair return. But when you allow him to drop a DC-3 in there as opposed to a Cessna 180, there is a tremendous saving in the costs of transporting goods to the far north. But don't lose sight of the fact that you're doing it on behalf of native people and not on behalf of carriers, who are quite capable of looking after themselves in an economic way.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I am trying to say is: It is a difficult problem. You have heard about subsidizing freight rates. I was seated on a plane about two months ago next to one of the large food distributors in the city of Timmins and I said, "Have you noticed any reduction in food prices as a result of the reduction in freight rates?" and he said, "No." I was very surprised and asked, "Why not?" He said, "Most of the food is shipped from Toronto; it's prepaid."

So the benefits are accruing mainly to—

Mr. Stokes: To Loblaw's.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: To the wholesalers.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, George Weston in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So what I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, is that it is sometimes difficult—though the intent is good—to try to help those who should be assisted. This is one of the problems with the native people in the far north: Trying to find a way in which the local people will benefit as the result of better modes of transportation.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2604, item 2.

Mr. Stokes: No, I have several other things on it, Mr. Chairman.

I don't know whether your deputy made you aware of our little dialogue prior to your arrival.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On the territorial students? Yes.

It is a very good question, Mr. Chairman. I don't want to repeat what has been said, but this question came up when we were in Kenora about two weeks ago. Our staff from Thunder Bay have been working on this for some time. They are well aware of the problem and presented a paper where the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) and his officials, along with ourselves, agreed there is a need to assist the native students who come to Thunder Bay and other large centres to—I can't think of the right word—

Mr. Morningstar: Help him out, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They come from remote areas to an urban centre and they have difficulty in familiarizing themselves with local conditions. It is not just a question of money, because as far as the money is concerned, the rates are \$5 per student up to a certain radius, within 100 miles I believe, and then for more than 100 miles

they are \$5.75—but there is more to it than that, so we support this proposition. The proposition was that there be a study. But maybe we can act faster on it and try—

Mr. Stokes: I just pointed out three studies.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is complex, though. Briefly, could I ask Mr. Stokes, what do you think? There are various views. Some say that it should maybe be a residential type of place where the native students would go, they would meet their own peers—

Mr. Stokes: No. You are just building a ghetto if you do that.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, there are various views on this. We welcome, Mr. Chairman, any suggestion the hon. member has.

Mr. Stokes: I have already given the suggestions to the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, and when I wrote to her she said it was the first she had heard of it. So obviously you don't talk to one another. She didn't know anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could you send me a copy? I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy.

Mr. Stokes: I had assumed, Mr. Minister, on the basis of the information that had been—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: How long ago did you send it?

Mr. Stokes: On April 26.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, either send me a copy or I can get a copy from her—

Mr. Stokes: I was accused by the minister—On April 25 I wrote:

Dear Mrs. Minister:

I am writing in support of the submission made to the Indian community secretariat and the Minister of Education by the Thunder Bay Friendship Centre specifically dealing with the educational opportunity and services for non-resident territorial students.

It is the policy of the provincial government to offer equality of educational opportunity to all students wherever they may live. This policy has not served the specific needs of those students residing in unorganized territory who, of necessity, must leave home to continue their education elsewhere.

In many instances these students have not been exposed to those influences which would enable them to determine the goals they should pursue in keeping with their talents and their aspirations. Indeed, in most cases these students have little idea of what they can do or should pursue as a goal in life.

For the native student these problems are compounded by a cultural abyss that further separates them from any motivating influences. In many cases, when they leave home to pursue an educational experience in an urban centre, they have never been to a city. They must find their own way without friends or without any knowledge of what agencies they might turn to in time of need or trouble.

If they are shy or have language problems they lose interest, become alienated and invariably become a drop-out statistic.

They return to a remote hamlet without an education or training and are for the most part unemployable. They become a recipient of welfare, which eventually becomes an accepted way of life.

The submission made has been endorsed by the Indian community secretariat and everyone who understands the unique situation that these students are exposed to while adjusting to new people and a strange environment. It is absolutely essential to the success of this programme that it not be watered down to the extent that it has little chance for success.

It is equally important that the counselors assigned to the programme be specially trained and possess the necessary qualities to understand the problems and to help these students to adjust to their new experience.

I heartily endorse this programme and hope that your policy field will assist to the greatest extent possible to ensure its success.

Your interest and co-operation in this vitally important matter as always will be most welcome and greatly appreciated.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is a very good letter, Mr. Chairman, I agree. But what I was hoping—how do you resolve it?

Mr. Stokes: You've got stacks—it's all out there. It's outlined by your own ministry. It was outlined by Bob Steele of the Ministry of Education and it was outlined by the Indian friendship centre. As I say there were three studies and they all came to the same

conclusion. I don't know whether you were aware of it—well, obviously you aren't, you are asking me.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, Mr. Chairman, it was presented to us in Kenora.

Mr. Stokes: It is already in your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It was presented to us in Kenora.

Mr. Stokes: I had sent it on April 26. The people who were involved—your regional director in Thunder Bay—sat down with Bob Steele, who is the superintendent of education and outlined in detail what they thought could be accomplished in a co-operative way.

There was an independent study done by the Ministry of Community and Social Services. There was another study done by the Indian friendship centre in Thunder Bay and your policy minister has to go to Kenora to find out that the report even exists. That's not consultation. If you can't consult with one another how the hell are you going to consult with native people?

Mr. Haggerty: Jack, control yourself.

Mr. Martel: Right on, Jack.

Mr. Stokes: We don't need any more studies.

I want to get into a few other things, Mr. Chairman. I want a breakdown of the kinds of things you are co-operating on with Treaty No. 9. The minister is quite familiar with the re-organization of native groups on a regional basis rather than on a provincial basis because, like other people, they see things differently in one part of the province as opposed to another. I think Andrew Rickard and his happy band have agreed to agree. They've come up with some pretty fair proposals in their relatively short life. I know they've got several field people in place to consult first among themselves and there are a number of programmes under way on which they are just about ready to make proposals to you.

I'm wondering what the degree of commitment is to Treaty No. 9 to assist them in the kinds of things they are aspiring to? You say, "Give us some concrete proposals" and Treaty 9 has come up with some very concrete proposals some of which I'm not at liberty to discuss this afternoon. There is a degree of confidentiality to them but I'm sure the minister knows what I'm talking about.

I don't want you to go into any great de-

tail, Mr. Minister, but I want some assurance that you are committed to assisting them. Of course, when you say that, I think you could incriminate yourself because if you're only asking for \$100,000 more to do all the things which need be done in concert with native groups, I'm afraid you're going to have to go back and get some—

Mr. Martel: Real money.

Mr. Stokes: —supplementary estimate money.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with Treaty No. 9 because they represent 23 bands in my area. We have co-operated with them considerably and we have provided them with considerable grants. I'll have to ask Mr. Welldon the total amount of the grants but I think the last one which came to my attention was quite recent and was close to \$40,000.

Mr. Martyn: The total is \$81,000.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The total to date is \$81,000. We have co-operated with them with reference to winter roads. This is one area they're very interested in. They attended the winter roads conference held in Toronto in March, I believe.

They're also most interested in the area of communications. They're interested to work, to find out what is happening in the extending of communications, the telephone service.

They are also very interested in the area of health and the delivery of health services in the James Bay area. These are some of the major areas. There are probably others but we do work closely with them and Mr. Welldon is a member of the task force which involves several other ministries.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there another secret report coming out?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: Is there another secret report coming out?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: A secret report?

Mr. Chairman: Is that the one Mr. Stokes was speaking of?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I'm not aware of it.

Mr. Chairman: Is that a secret report that you have, which we're not aware of, which you have going between you and Treaty No. 9?

Mr. Stokes: I have some information from Treaty No. 9 as to the kinds of things they want to get involved in. I'm sure the minister is well aware of them.

Mr. Martyn: Treaty No. 9 has copies of all our minutes of these committee reports, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not saying there is anything nefarious. I don't want to leave that impression at all.

What about the sales tax on reserves, Mr. Minister? I have two Indian agencies in my riding and about four years ago I made them aware of the provisions of the Ontario provincial sales tax. I even sent them some forms as to how they could make application for a refund. As you well know, sales tax on oil and gas isn't applicable, even though you have to pay it and then get a refund on it. I made all of this information available to the superintendents of two Indian Affairs and Northern Development offices. And just recently I find out that somebody is going to try and set up some kind of mechanism whereby the Indians will be able to get a refund.

I'm not saying that your ministry has been remiss, but I am saying that the Department of Indian Affairs has been remiss. Is there any way that you can expedite matters so that native communities that haven't got roads within 300 miles of them, can be exempt from the tax, rather than have to pay it and then get it back. Can't that be done through the dealers, or the carrier, or some other way, rather than have them pay it and then go through the rigmarole of trying to get it back?

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, no Indian on a reserve pays sales tax on goods delivered to the reserve.

Mr. Stokes: No, no. I'm talking about fuel.

Mr. Chairman: Including the fuel, Mr. Martyn?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are referring to the gasoline and fuel tax, I believe.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This comes under our Ministry of Revenue. I have made representations on that but—

Mr. Stokes: But they are still paying it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, I know. I know and there are some problems on the admin-

istration of this. There has been, as you know, some improvement with reference to taxation.

As the hon. members may be aware, under the recent amendments to the Assessment Act, the right of a municipality to tax the interests of a non-Indian tenant in reserve lands leased by him has been removed. And the same will apply to the provincial land tax. The provincial land tax will have to be amended to effect the same change for areas without municipal organization.

But specifically in response to your question, this matter comes under the Ministry of Revenue. I have written to them. I have recommended that I think they are in favour of it, but right now I think it's an administrative problem. If I understand correctly, they pay the tax but they can fill out a form and obtain the refund.

Mr. Stokes: You can imagine unless some co-ordinating body—you know, there's a good many native people who rely almost wholly and solely on gas and oil for snowmobile travel to their traplines and their hunting grounds in the winter, in the summertime for fishing by boat; it's an absolute essential in those areas. How many people in Winisk, if you handed them a form and said, "Fill it out and get your refund," would be able to accomplish that seemingly simple task?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, I certainly am in agreement. I think in Winisk, Fort Severn, in those remote areas, accessible only by air, that it would be—I'll certainly make representations to our Minister of Revenue (Mr. Meen).

Mr. Stokes: All right. Now, I have only two other brief matters I want to bring up under item 2, Mr. Chairman, and there is an overlapping with item 3. Just so I'll be in order I'll withhold my comments on the remaining items for item 3.

But, the Indian community branch has engaged the services of a young lady who seems to be coming to grips with something that has been bothering me for a good long while—arts and crafts in the Province of Ontario.

I'm sure that you experience the same thing I do when you go to the remote reserves where you find that talent is emerging all over the place. It's just simply amazing the kinds of handicrafts these people make and the artistry they have. I brought several examples here to Queen's Park. I could bring down as much and more than I could carry

every time I went up there, but I am not in the business of acting as a go-between.

But you do have a person in your ministry—one person—to act as a liaison and an expert to assist native groups in the marketing of these various crafts, whether it be paintings; whether it be silk-screening; whether it be leather work; whether it be bead work; or whether it be diamond willow carving—they do it all; birch-bark basketry, and all of these things.

These people are just experts at it. But, invariably, they've found that if they want a market for all they can produce, they must send it out to a co-op store on a consignment basis. Well, there is nobody who wants to make bead work all winter and wait until the following September to get his money. And that is what is happening in many, many communities in the far north.

I understand that this young lady you have hired has done yeoman service in one or two specific areas. It is not easy, you know, to teach native people how to conduct themselves in the world of business. They don't see money in the same way that we do. If they go out and make \$30 or \$40 today, well, they don't do anything until that money is spent—and then they start out again and go make themselves another \$30 or \$40.

But there are exceptions. There are exceptions to people who are relatively unsophisticated and who would just welcome an opportunity to sit down and chat with the person you have hired to undertake this chore. And there is a good buck to be made by native people in handicrafts, if it is done in the proper way. You do it in such a way that they are not exploited. As long as you have quality control, they will be able to get a good dollar for everything they can produce.

I am told that in the boutique at Niagara Falls their sales last year in Canadian craft work was \$450,000. And that didn't even scratch the surface of what could have been sold had we set up the proper marketing arrangements and if we had been able to assist native people in getting dollars for their work—a good dollar for their work—when they did the work.

If you had to wait nine months to be paid for what you are doing today you would become disenchanted, and so it is with our native groups. I know that at one point in the history of this branch, they had allocated something over \$200,000 for handicrafts. They had to pull it back because people make mistakes; the whole system fell apart, and it

went away. We thought the problem was going to go away. The problem didn't go away. Now you have one person out of 28 who is trying to get the native people back into the ball game again.

You know what the potential is in handicrafts. Go up into those remote areas and you will get a diamond willow carving that is just a masterpiece—a work of art. They have probably spent a week on it. You ask them how much they want for it: \$14, \$18—and if that ever got down here in these boutiques they would be asking for \$60 or \$70 for them.

Mr. Haggerty: That's what they are getting for them down here.

Mr. Stokes: Sure. I am saying to the extent—

Mrs. Campbell: How much does the native person get out of that? Unless the government—

Mr. Stokes: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: How much would the native person get out of that if it were brought down to a boutique?

Mr. Stokes: Knowing some of the buyers who go up into those remote communities, they will go up with a wad of bills and they'll say, "What have you got to sell? Spread them all out on the van." And, they will take a look and they will say, "I don't want that; I don't want that; I don't want that. How much do you want for the whole works?" And the answer is, "Well, \$200." And the buyer says, "No, I'll give you \$100 for it."

So, they take the \$100. Because if they don't take the \$100 they have got to wait for Rene Brunelle to go up there and buy something from them, or they have got to wait for Stokes to go up there and buy something from them, or—

Mr. Haggerty: They would starve to death!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member makes a very good point. There is no doubt about it that the potential for crafts is very great, and we should be providing more leadership in the marketing of them. I am a little familiar with what is done with the Eskimos on the Quebec side, and you are probably familiar with it too. They have co-ops. They pay the Eskimos when they arrive—usually it's on a Friday night—for their soap carvings, and then periodically they share in a dividend. These are sold through-

out southern Ontario and Quebec, and maybe we should have a similar system.

Mr. Martel: Did the government establish that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, the Quebec government. The Eskimo co-ops are operated under the Quebec government. Maybe we should have a similar system for Indians, providing some sort of marketing assistance. Marketing is one of the big problems.

Mr. Martel: Marketing and giving them fair value for what they are doing, though.

Mr. Haggerty: I guess they pay quite a price for the soapstone that they purchase for making their things? I imagine they pay quite a bit for that, do they not, the Indians in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The raw material?

Mr. Haggerty: The raw material. They buy it in blocks and then—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In Ontario, as far as the raw material is concerned, the Ministry of Natural Resources provides a lot of the moose hides and deer hides.

Mr. Haggerty: I am talking about the mineral, the soapstone.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is no soapstone carving in Ontario. As you know, we have no Eskimos in Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: You have native people in Ontario who do that particular type of carving.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, not soapstone carvings. There is no soapstone, to my knowledge, unless it is brought in from the—

Mr. Haggerty: No?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The raw material is not available in Ontario. I guess they could get it from the Belcher Islands or Povungmutuk or whatever.

Mr. Haggerty: They pick it up in Quebec, in the area up there.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: At Moose Factory Hospital there are a few. I said there were no Eskimos in Ontario but in the hospital there are a very few now. At one time Moose Factory Hospital used to look after the west coast as well as the east coast, and many of the Eskimo patients there would have flown

in the raw material, the bulk rock, and they would carve it during convalescence.

Mr. Haggerty: I have an Indian friend in my area who travels someplace up around the Ottawa River, up around the Quebec border, to pick up this rock, and you should see the carvings that he produces. I'll tell you, they're beautiful. But the question is, I think he pays about 15 cents a pound for it right at the mine, travelling there and back, surely we should be able to provide it for him at a lot more reasonable cost than what it is there, 15 cents a pound, because there is quite a bit of waste to that type of rock, and maybe you should be looking into it.

Mr. Stokes: You have got to be careful of false images. Rene is absolutely correct though. For real good soapstone you've got to go pretty far north.

Mr. Haggerty: He gets up there.

Mr. Stokes: I can tell you, I was up at Inuvik last year and they were selling imitation soapstone for about the same price as you could get the real thing down here.

Mr. Haggerty: No, he goes right to the mine and picks it up there.

Mrs. Campbell: Maybe you could use the amethyst in Ontario for the same purpose.

Mr. Chairman: Anything more on item 2?

Mr. Haggerty: What's your hurry? Where are you going, Jim?

Mr. Chairman: We have other things to cover. Mr. Stokes has two questions that he is holding over for item 3, and I want to get out of the chair because I am in conflict the minute we get to item 3.

Mr. Haggerty: You are?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I want to speak on item 3 myself, if I may, as the member for Fort William.

Mr. Haggerty: You want to be careful how you use the word conflict.

Mr. Chairman: Carried?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we definitely will be increasing that. In dollars alone, as the hon. member knows, we do give a fair amount of grants. Last year we gave—

Mr. Morningstar: Is that carried now, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —a total of \$79,930 to various organizations.

Mr. Martel: Just a moment, Rene. When we went to Kenora a couple of years ago we went around and talked to the native people and they were getting 50 cents a pound for the wild rice. I think it was selling for something like \$7 a pound or something like that.

Mr. Chairman: It's \$12 in Minneapolis.

Mr. Martel: They were getting ripped off. I have seen it in my own area, where some of the tourist operators will buy their craft for a buck. They walk in and it's a buck and then the second it gets on the counter it's \$9 or \$10 for the same piece of craft. They are making a fortune for somebody else. The native people are probably the most deprived group in Ontario today. They are just being bled, and I think what Jack is saying is that it's time something was done. How long have we been talking about this? We have just got to get in there with the expertise to ensure that they get their fair share of whatever it is.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right, Mr. Martel. At the same time, take a place like Moosonee. If you've been there in the last year or two, the native people are doing quite well.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but all the native people don't live in Moosonee. You've made a show-piece out of Moosonee, but I can take you to places like Nakina and Hornepayne and down through that belt that I'm pretty familiar with having railroaded up there for five or six years. It's far from Moosonee.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Quite true. There is a need for better marketing to assist the natives in selling their handicrafts.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, since we do have this little shop in this building, isn't there a way to encourage that operation to use the Indian materials so that people could become more familiar with them?

Mr. Chairman: You're speaking of the CNIB concession?

Mrs. Campbell: When we rent it, shouldn't there be a provision that they put in a certain amount of native handicrafts?

Mr. Stokes: I raised that with the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow), and he was going to talk to you about it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right, yes. I have spoken to him about it, and I think there's a lot of merit in that suggestion that the facilities be used in these buildings for native handicrafts.

Mr. Stokes: If you go to the CNIB concession there, there's stuff from Taiwan, Formosa, Hong Kong, Japan—and they put a "Canada" label on it. Not "Made in Canada," but just a "Canada" label to create the illusion that they're Canadian crafts. It's a bunch of junk.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's a very good recommendation.

Mr. Chairman: As the member for Fort William, I'm going to agree with Mr. Stokes. If your ministry considers this very seriously and comes in with a programme of assistance in marketing, where all of the Indians in northern Ontario could participate on a co-operative basis in the marketing so that in fairness they will share not only in the original, but also in any dividends that could accrue to the benefit of their people, I think that I for one would be very satisfied with that.

Mrs. Campbell: Couldn't we also include the Indians in southern Ontario and in the urban centres?

Mr. Chairman: Oh, yes, yes. I'm sorry, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: I'd like to see the native people—

Mr. Chairman: Jack and I are a little parochial. We only think of northerners.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: All over Ontario, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. I was accused of it the other day.

Mr. Chairman: Could we leave item 2 then?

Mr. Stokes: I want to—

Mrs. Campbell: No, we were starting on the Indians in Toronto.

Mr. Stokes: I'm sorry.

Mrs. Campbell: No, go ahead.

Mr. Stokes: The final thing under this vote deals with a commodity that's valued more highly by native people than I guess any other people on the face of the earth, that's land.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Land.

Mr. Stokes: Land. As you well know, there are a good many areas in the province where native people do not have reserve status, and they're just squatting. In some areas they've undertaken negotiations with the Ministry of Natural Resources who control all Crown land within the province, and with the federal government through the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

I think I said earlier the frontiers are being pushed back and the native people are going to feel that we are encroaching even further on domain that they consider to be their own. The bill that was introduced in the Legislature today gives the opportunity to unorganized communities to organize and to have some control over their own destiny—to participate in some of the unconditional grants and the Property Stabilization Fund. All of these haven't been available to native groups in the past.

Some of them will be hard pressed. I give you Armstrong as an excellent example, where maybe 30 or 40 per cent of the population is Indian, a lot of them squatting on Crown land. Nobody paid any attention to them.

I can see a real battle emerging, where you get native people living on the fringes of existing communities without municipal organization. Somebody is going to say, "All right, get off that land. Your humble abode doesn't meet our standards." You're going to have a real battle in communities.

Is there any way in which your people could begin to give native people some assurance that their tenure on those lands will be secure? So often when we're making laws we make ones that deal equally with all segments of society. It's inappropriate to do so for many reasons when it comes to dealing with native people.

They have always felt that they have the unchallenged right to hunt and fish for food. They always felt they could utilize the resources around their communities. The Ministry of Natural Resources turns a deaf ear and a blind eye on any activities like that unless it's obvious that it's a direct and flagrant violation of conservation laws—something native people are very seldom guilty of because they are conservation-minded. If they've got two fish in the house they're not going to go out and catch 10 more because they have no way of keeping them anyway. So when they've eaten those two fish and they're hungry again they will go out and get two more. That's the way they live.

If you will translate that set of values, when it comes to land tenure, and assure native people that they won't be chased off land they consider to be traditionally theirs, although not within the confines of a reserve, I think you'll get the kind of response you would expect from such a gesture. I think you will save us all a lot of problems as a result of the encroachment by the white man on to lands that the native people felt, for obvious reasons, were theirs to use as long as the streams shall flow and the winds shall blow. I hope your branch will keep that in mind. Hopefully, you'll be able to cut a lot of these problems and aggravations off at the pass and minimize the effect of change in many of those unorganized communities in the north.

The final thing I want to say is: Since we've been having a great deal of trouble with licensing of the activities of many native people, particularly the commercial fishermen, will you sit down and talk to your colleague and see if we can't dispense with a fee for a band licence for native people?

We just had two native people thrown out of employment. Their fish were impounded. The wholesaler can't issue them a cheque because they were behind in the fee for the commercial fishing licence. The fish have been impounded and because of the inability of the band council to pay, for whatever reason, these two people—one has eight children, the other nine, and the only way they know how to make a living in the summer is by commercial fishing—have had that opportunity lost to them. There's no way they're going to come up with \$150 on their own to pay for the yardage charges.

I think this is something your ministry should be looking at. For the amount of revenue involved, you'll never miss it. I think it's something you should take into account. That's all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we will be pleased to look into the recommendations. With reference to the land, it's quite true that special provision should be made with reference to native people. On this we will be prepared to meet with the Ministry of Natural Resources, who have responsibility for the administration of Crown land. With reference to specific instances where fishermen are denied their rights due to lack of resources, we will be glad to assist.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, would it be a terrible break with tradition if the ministry were to ask the Minister of Government

Services if some of the native art might be hung on these hallowed walls and give us a change of pace?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's an excellent suggestion, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: They do such beautiful work.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Very true.

Mrs. Campbell: I just wondered if we couldn't use this building for an exhibition.

Mr. Stokes: If we had what they've got down at the Travelers Tower it would improve the interior here.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It's an excellent suggestion.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to see if it couldn't be done here.

Mr. Martel: Margaret, are you taking offence at these wonderful-looking things?

Mrs. Campbell: I have been looking at this one for some time and I looked at it all the time we did the justice galaxy. I think as we move into other areas it might be pleasant to replace it; if we had an Indian picture here for this discussion it might have been very meaningful.

Mr. Martel: Put that fellow out on the horse at the back.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I want to assure the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, that we definitely will see that there are Indian paintings. I attended an exhibition at Oakville about two months ago and it was really an eye-opener to see the talent of our native people.

Mr. Martel: We can hang that fellow around the horse, at the back, around his neck.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: This particular priest had a number of paintings by Noel Descharme from Thunder Bay and he was undertaking to try to sell them. I think they were magnificent and I think if we could do something like that, it would be giving the native people satisfaction and incentive.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Excellent suggestion. We will act on it, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Carried? May I say the division is on the Denturists Act, and I am sure they will ring until just prior to 6 o'clock. May I leave the chair and have Mr. Hamilton take over now because I want to get into the act myself?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Will we be on the sports and recreations?

Mr. J. A. Jessiman (Fort William): Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Morningstar: Is this item carried?

Mr. Jessiman: Yes, this item is carried.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, my colleague, Mr. Newman, will be leading off for us in this matter.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Jessiman had asked me on Friday past if he might lead off on this particular item.

Mrs. Campbell: I meant for our party. I think I will take some time out to see what is happening. I will be back.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Jessiman.

Mr. Jessiman: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am the leadoff man.

Mr. Haggerty: You didn't get the cheque?

Mr. Jessiman: On item 3, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, I take you back a year to May 17 or 20 which was the awards night to amateur sports in the Province of Ontario. At that particular meeting, which was attended by the member for Thunder Bay, I believe—and I know I was there—the Premier (Mr. Davis) announced the new indoor track award to the city of Thunder Bay because of the great part it had played in developing amateur athletes.

I was extremely pleased that he saw fit to present us with this track and as with all gift horses, I did have a look at its mouth but not until a year later—a few months later not a year—and wondered what had happened with our track. I found he had bought us the boards but didn't give us the hammer or the nails and that is just what the presentation to Thunder Bay was.

The track has never been put in place because at the present time the building which will house the track hasn't been erected. The city of Thunder Bay, in co-operation with Confederation College, is going to make it possible for us to have the present of this track. We are going to

be able to put it to use; it should have been done a year ago. The city of Thunder Bay is putting up \$80,000 to put on a dome, one of these air-cushioned domes. I don't know the technical name of them but you know what I am talking about. You can see one over on the Don Valley—and I can just imagine it.

Oh, yes, and the track is going to be placed on a hard top? They can't afford to give it a better foundation than that. The whole thing is temporary with a life expectancy of maybe five to 10 years. The city is putting \$80,000 in and the college is putting in \$240,000 out of its working budget. Mr. Auld, the minister, is putting nothing in at this present time. And to me it's a national disgrace that we should have to put up with this type of programme, one that is needed so greatly to develop athletes in Thunder Bay.

I say this to you in seriousness; I look after your budget year after year. It could be in your department, or as previously, in the Ministry of Education. I wonder whose department it is going to be in tomorrow, because it has been kicked around. And to me it's one of the most important parts of education in Ontario, and with some great enthusiasts. Believe me, you have some in your own department; your director of recreation—

Mr. Martel: Bob has coached us all.

Mr. Jessiman: I have been working with Bob considerably of late, because at Thunder Bay—after two years of wrestling with our own government—we have got the third highest ski jump in the world. It was going to be opened a year ago last July 3 by the Queen on her visit, but we had hardly had the ground broken. Now, after two years, we finally have the ski jump itself built.

There are some people, other than civil servants, working in this regard. There is Mr. Al Workman, who is with the national organization of Olympic speed skaters.

I want to dwell on that for a moment, as well. The manager of the Olympic ski-jump team, your own staff, myself, the president of the university, the president of the college—and many other interested people—were attempting to put a winter sports training centre at Thunder Bay. Up to now it has been at really no cost to your ministry, but we need some founding money. When I say “we,” I am talking of these people that are most interested in it. The time is now that we look at it very seriously, because

with the winter games coming along in the not too distant future—1978?

Mr. R. E. Secord (Director, Sports and Recreation Bureau): It is 1976.

Mr. Jessiman: When I say “we,” Mr. Minister, I include myself as part of the committee. This group of people—very interested people—has been to the university. They have permission to put a speed skating track on campus and the university has added it into its curriculum for 1974-1975—the training of the people who will be going out into the field.

The degree course in physical education from the university will be one of the best in Canada. I can foresee something that Jack Stokes and I have talked about on occasion. Of recent date, we received 100 pairs of speed skates at Thunder Bay. We are getting ready to put them to use to train the people who will be interested in developing at Olympic standards of sport in these seven winter sport disciplines at the university and college level.

One of our aspirations is to use the college, and through them get out to the Indian communities. It would be my hope that we would be able to develop the first all-Indian speed-skating Olympic team in the world, right in Ontario. And this is progressing. If you are not aware of it, certainly your people are becoming more aware of it every day.

We would hope you would give the required dollars to study where else we can go for the other winter sports and the need for a huge track instead of a bobsled track. We may be co-operating with the Ojibway resort. We have put a lot of money into the Ojibway resort; it's run by our own Ojibway Indians, as I am sure you are quite aware. Something close to \$1 million has been poured into that one resort and it has created, I believe, something like 14 jobs for our Indian people in my riding.

This whole sports complex, as I say—the need for our winter sports training centre to serve the whole of Ontario—would be a complementary type of training to what you will be doing in southern Ontario as was announced by the Premier not too long ago in Bronte, again, at the sports dinner. I hope he doesn't do the same to Bronte as he did to northwestern Ontario and give them a track. Maybe this time it is going to be cement and shovels and let them build their own Olympic pool. I'm sure he will go further than that—I'm kidding, of course.

I bring to your attention that we are doing this pretty well on our own. The college is

co-operating beautifully; the university is really doing a magnificent job as are your staff. But so that we can make it into a combined unit, I would like to see you take a much more serious look at it and get Mr. Secord and your department to be a little freer with their time and your money so that we can get on with the job.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, before I ask Mr. Secord to reply, I certainly agree with the need for more recreational and training facilities in the province. There is certainly a great need for more.

Mr. Martel: As has been suggested by people like Don Collins, who were originally in Queen's Park—and this is in all seriousness—if one were to take the money the government is intending to sink into Maple Mountain alone and with that money build six or seven complexes across northern Ontario you would do a hell of a lot more for northern Ontario than Maple Mountain is ever going to do.

Mr. Jessiman: May I suggest, sir, before I close that in the Thunder Bay district our own resort operators put up dollar for dollar with the Ontario government. Although we didn't ask, we organize well and we did better than a \$3 million winter complex in taking the seven ski resorts together. They put up one dollar for every dollar we put up. Unfortunately, we haven't had the snow conditions the last two winters and I'm sure we are a little behind in our payments. The intent is there, the ambitions are there and certainly the elevation is there. We have over 1,000 vertical feet and we want to use it to its fullest.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It has the natural features, of course, and it is a very progressive city. Mr. Secord, can you give words of encouragement to Mr. Jessiman?

Mr. Martel: How do you like my idea, Bob? Take the Maple Mountain money and distribute it to about seven complexes across northern Ontario. Wouldn't that do great things for your programme?

Mr. Secord: Excellent idea.

Mr. Martel: Excellent. I thought so. I thought you would appreciate that, Bob. I just gave you the \$13 million.

Mr. Secord: Well said.

Mr. B. Newman: He is going to be transferred now.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, in connection with the two questions raised by Mr. Jessiman, first of all, on the track. The original intention of that was that the province would buy the synthetic apron which goes down on the track, and the city would be responsible for the facility in which it goes and the operation of the programme once it gets under way. That is similar to what we have put down in the south industries building at the CNE and in Lansdowne Park in Ottawa.

Unfortunately, investigation showed there were only three probable sites in Thunder Bay under the initial plan: The Armouries; the training quarters for the sea cadets—Griffin, I believe, is the name—

Mr. Jessiman: Yes, Griffin it is.

Mr. Secord: —and a building in the fairgrounds which was made of corrugated steel.

Mr. Jessiman: The cow palace.

Mr. Secord: The cow palace. We have it in the sheep and swine barn at the exhibition, so we thought there might be some reason to be consistent. However, it was found that none of these was available or even suitable. Therefore, it became obvious that the city had a commitment to not only the Thunder Bay Track Club but the northwestern Ontario track development, which takes in Kenora and Fort Frances as well.

In co-operation with Confederation College, it was decided that they had already received approval, in general terms, for the utilization of some operating money for capital expenditures, and their first priority was the start of a gym complex. Consequently, the arrangements are now that the city of Thunder Bay will place down the surface, that the province will install the apron, and that Confederation College will put an air-inflated structure over it for a five- to seven-year period until their structure can be made more permanent.

In connection with a second one—that is, the matter of the winter sports centre—as you are aware, we have now negotiated with Lakehead University to put a prototype vinyl liner down for the speed-skating oval of 400 metres. That will be a prototype not only for northwestern Ontario, but for all of Ontario for the simple reason that it has to be installed and then flooded. If it is below 32 deg., you can skate and if it is above you can't. But if the water stays in there, it doesn't have to be continuously replenished.

Finally, in the matter of the feasibility study of the Mount Norway site, the seven

involved winter sports disciplines are now meeting to determine terms of reference for the feasibility study and the kinds of things they want to find out. We are prepared, as Mr. Jessiman knows, along with Mr. Workman and Mr. Richard, to co-sponsor with them and with the sport discipline, a feasibility study of the total site, ranging from the speed-skating oval at the top of the mountain down to the luge bobsled runs, the cross-country trail, the jumps and the speed-skating below as well.

Mr. Jessiman: That is very excellent. One thing I would like to bring to the minister's attention is that in these so-called have-not sports that are not as glamorous as the other recognized glamour Olympic sports, there are 78 medals available, against only 33 to glamour sports. So we are collectively on the right trail. I am extremely pleased that everyone is reporting to Bob and I would hope that we get the programme launched soon.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: All I can say to Mr. Jessiman is welcome aboard. It is nice to see government members, for a change, being concerned with the athletic aspect and the physical fitness aspect of the people of Ontario generally. I was just wondering, though, Mr. Minister, what were the criteria used by either your ministry or the government in selecting Bronte as an area in which you are going to develop some extensive facilities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, there were several reasons why Bronte was selected. One is that it is close to—and I believe the decision hasn't yet been made as to the exact site—our Bronte Provincial Park, where we have, I believe, over 2,000 acres—

Mr. B. Newman: You mean, a provincial park is one of the criteria used?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Bronte Provincial Park has over 2,000 acres and there is, I am told, land adjacent to it. Also, that site, within a radius of somewhere around 50 to 75 miles, has about four million people.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you going to use that also as a criterion?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: And you don't realize within that same radius you have facilities now, and you are going to duplicate these facilities—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, I don't believe we are duplicating—

Mr. B. Newman: —or put in additional facilities, while other parts of the province you are neglecting?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe we are duplicating, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: You have everything that you are going to need for that right here in the city of Toronto or environs.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There is also accessibility. It is well served by the GO train. But we are not duplicating. My understanding is that we have very few Olympic pools with the 10-metre diving towers. This is, as you know, the first phase of that proposed recreation complex. This will cost somewhere around \$3.8 million and there are many other advantages. Mr. Second, I'm sure, can enlarge on the reasons why that site was selected, because it was done in conjunction I believe with Sport Ontario.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't begrudge Bronte getting this. The only thing is that I think you should be treating other parts of the province in exactly the same way. As far as physical facilities for recreation or athletics you find more in the Golden Horseshoe than you find anywhere else in the Province of Ontario. So you are just adding to the amount that you do have in that area. How about eastern Ontario? How about northern Ontario? How about the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I certainly agree with the member that there is definitely a need for eastern Ontario and western Ontario and northern Ontario—

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, I've heard that from this ministry since 1960 when I first spoke on this in the House—that's 14 years. All this is window dressing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. You will see, Mr. Chairman, some new initiatives in the whole area of recreation.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, 14 years is new initiative, Mr. Minister, when you give \$2 million to race horses and you've got \$40,000 in your budget specified for amateur athletics? That's new initiative? That's your concern for the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Please do not—

Mr. B. Newman: It's the fact, Mr. Minister. In here you've only got \$43,000 for amateur athletics.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For instance, the other day I received a cheque—this is the first time to my knowledge that I ever received a cheque—I believe it was for \$368,000—

An hon. member. That's correct.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —which was our share of the first draw of the athletic lottery. Those funds will be used for the promotion of amateur sports.

Mr. B. Newman: Sure, that is good, but that is Quebec that gave it to us. What did Ontario do?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no, that is our money. This is Ontario money, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: Sure it is our money, but it is a result of the initiative of the Province of Quebec, and not of your government at all.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is Ontario money.

Mr. B. Newman: You could have had the same type of lottery in the Province of Ontario had you gone after the Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations (Mr. Clement).

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is under active consideration.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, active consideration. For 14 years it's been under active consideration on the part of the ministry of this government.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You were speaking about a provincial lottery.

Mr. B. Newman: I am also speaking on behalf of amateur sports.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I said earlier is that there will be some substantial additional funds which are not before us today—

Mr. Haggerty: Well, where are they hidden? I don't see the small print.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh they will be announced in due course.

Mr. Martel: We must be just about due for an election.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, no; not for an election.

Mr. Martel: No?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. I think every member agrees—our own members and the Liberal members and the NDP—

Mr. Haggerty: We don't see any action on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —that there should be more funds available for recreation, which encompasses the elderly, the young, the native people. Recreation today includes crafts, amateur sports—any recreational activity one can think of.

Mr. B. Newman: We all agree, with that, Mr. Minister, but the attitude of the ministry or this government doesn't really bespeak what we would like to see you do. Look in your own budget, Mr. Minister; page 107—\$43,000, assistance to amateur sport. That's all.

You say you'll give it to other things, but that's all you are giving to amateur sport. That's the hockey equipment, the baseball equipment and other things that you dole out to various athletic groups throughout the province. That's all you are giving. You can say there are other funds allocated under Ontario Fitness and so forth, but when you look under Ontario Fitness you don't find exactly the same thing listed there.

Mr. Martyn: Mr. Chairman, I should point out that that item is only grants of equipment.

Mr. B. Newman: That's all you are giving to amateur sport. You've got it listed as—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Let's clarify this.

Mr. B. Newman: —financial assistance to Ontario sport.

Mr. Martyn: That is just equipment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. Newman: That's your assistance to amateur sports.

Mr. Second: May I, Mr. Chairman, draw Mr. Newman's attention to item 3 on page 107, which is \$1,711,000 for Ontario Fitness. Included are the grants to the 58 provincial sport governing bodies for their growth and development and for the directly-operated programmes of the ministry, such as the Province of Ontario Winter Games and Summer Games.

Mr. B. Newman: But you are listing that as fitness, aren't you?

Mr. Second: That, of course, is a carry-over from the federal-provincial agreement.

Mr. B. Newman: Give me a breakdown of that.

Mr. Secord: Of the \$1.7 million?

Mr. B. Newman: \$1,711,000.

Mr. Secord: About \$1.2 million is grants to provincial sports governing bodies.

Mr. B. Newman: And what bodies are those?

Mr. Secord: There are 58. The Ontario Amateur Softball Association—

Mr. B. Newman: All that were listed on the programme when you had the annual dinner?

Mr. Secord: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: All right; and what else?

Mr. Secord: There are 58 of them altogether. You are not interested in the criteria for the grants are you, Mr. Newman? What we give it to them for?

Mr. B. Newman: What is that again?

Mr. Secord: Do you want to know what we give it to them for?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes; and what else besides the \$1.2 million.

Mr. Secord: About \$400,000 for directly-operated programmes.

Mr. B. Newman: That \$400,000 is for what?

Mr. Secord: Directly-operated programmes.

Mr. B. Newman: What are they?

Mr. Secord: The Ontario Sport Achievement Award programme, the Province of Ontario Summer Games, the Province of Ontario Winter Games, the Ontario Junior Olympics, and the Ontario Young Olympians.

Mr. B. Newman: And the balance of the funds?

Mr. Secord: Would be used for research into areas of sports such as protective equipment, facility research and other areas of that nature.

Mr. B. Newman: What research has been done in protective equipment?

Mr. Secord: It's mainly on hockey at the moment.

Mr. B. Newman: How about boxing?

Mr. Secord: There is, we feel, sufficient research done by the Central Council for Physi-

cal Recreation in Great Britain which would make additional research on the use of headgear, weight of gloves and size of underpads obsolete.

Mr. B. Newman: But you have done none yourselves in the Province of Ontario regarding equipment for boxing; on headgear?

Mr. Secord: No, we have the International Federation's report, we have the report by Dr. Bannister of the Central Council for Physical Recreation on the validity of protective headgear, and whether or not it does protect.

Mr. B. Newman: And you still allow amateur boxers to participate in activities without the use of headgear?

Mr. Secord: It is optional.

Mr. B. Newman: Why do you do that?

Mr. Secord: Because the research which has been done does not show conclusively that it protects the vital areas—the teeth, the nose, the eyes and the temple. Further, I should point out to you—

Mr. B. Newman: It follows that amateur boxing may be indirectly instrumental in contributing in some cases to punch drunkenness, insofar as the boxer is concerned.

Mr. Secord: No.

Mr. B. Newman: There is something that indicates there may be some relationship between not using headgear and using headgear for boxing, yet you continue to allow the youngster, 10 years of age and up, to get into a ring and have his head punched by another youngster. You will say you are using pillows, but if there is the slightest danger of injury to the brain, I don't think you should allow any amateur boxer in the Province of Ontario to partake in boxing activity without the headgear.

I think you are being wrong in the ministry by allowing this. Very few universities in the United States allow amateur boxing on their athletic programme. Yet we in Ontario permit—for example: "Nine-year-old Sugar Marsh pounded Joey Mallow, 10, during a match on a boxing card in Toronto's Masaryk Hall last night"; May 15—you allow this type of savagery to go on.

Here is another one. Surely, Mr. Minister, you have got to take a stand on the use of headgear. Let's stop this fooling around as far as amateur boxing is concerned.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You have just about got me convinced, Bernie.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you want the pros to pound the brains out of one another? All well and good, let them do it. But don't let our kids go ahead and maybe suffer some injury to the brain from the non-use of headgear.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman: So, Mr. Minister, once again—I think this is about five years in a

row now—I have asked the ministries, not necessarily yours, to stop any amateur boxing or require all amateur boxers in the Province of Ontario to use headgear. Don't give me the excuse that there isn't a helmet that will protect them all. With all the expertise we have in the province we can develop a helmet; and if we don't allow them to box without the use of headgear they will develop a helmet if they want to keep the sport alive.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee ⁵⁷

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 17, 1974
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1974

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(continued).

On vote 2604:

Mr. Chairman: There is a quorum; and I call the meeting to order. We are on item 3 or vote 2604.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, if I can continue where I left off earlier, I would simply like to recap for the minister that I certainly hope the minister will give active consideration to requiring all amateur boxers to wear headgear in any amateur fights in the Province of Ontario—be they athletes that come from outside of the province or are our own athletes.

I think we've got to stop this idea of allowing youngsters to maim one another in amateur boxing. I noticed in my own local press recently, that one of the boxing organizations—I think it is the Windsor Boxing Club—run by a fellow named Harry Marshall, won't allow any of its boxers to go into any competition without wearing headgear.

I think they are using the right approach. They realize the potential danger—even if some studies, such as the Orban report, say there is no danger from not wearing headgear. But even in the Orban report you can still read in it—if you want to read closely enough—that there may be some element of danger in not wearing headgear.

I think, Mr. Minister, you've got to put it right into the Athletics Control Act, requiring all amateur boxers to wear headgear in the Province of Ontario. You know you are controlling all kinds of athletic activities, but you have probably the least control in boxing; because they can come into the ring almost any way they please. And you are not trying to protect boxers, to the extent that I think you should be protecting them.

When you protect bicycle riding, physical prowess, whether by contortion or otherwise,

golf—I don't know what controls you have over golf; it is all in your Athletics Control Act—you've got it in there.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Softer balls.

Mr. B. Newman: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Martel: Make softer balls.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): That's a good point.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Softer covers. That's what they are advocating in professional play.

Mr. B. Newman: There are all of the various athletic endeavours that you are supposed to control, Mr. Minister. I don't think what little you do for the amateur boxer speaks well of the Athletics Control Act, and also of your administration of the Athletics Control Act. You know, when one looks in there and reads some of the controls you have over wrestling, some of them are really asinine.

I am not going to bring up all of the parts of the Act concerning both boxing and wrestling. I think my position on them is well known by the minister. But I certainly think, Mr. Minister, let's get off our backsides and protect our young boxers.

Now I want to turn to another point in this vote, Mr. Minister. It concerns a portable track. I can recall back maybe eight or 10 years ago asking the then Minister of Labour, Leslie Rowntree, about the possibilities of having a portable track so that track and field events could be held throughout the Province of Ontario—especially in the winter months when events have got to be indoors. The track could be transported from one location to another.

I can recall at one time getting a very favourable reply from the minister. However, to the best of my knowledge, there is no portable track for track events in the province. Are you contemplating providing one, Mr. Minister, so that not only the bigger centres can hold track meets that have facilities but also smaller communities? They

can only hold them if they do have the portable wooden track.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): It sounds like a good suggestion, Mr. Chairman. I am not familiar with portable tracks. Maybe Mr. Secord can answer that.

Mr. R. E. Secord (Director, Sports and Recreation): The track which was installed in the south industries building has been made portable by adhering the uriflex on to plywood. Unfortunately it is about 213 metres whereas either 200 or 167 metres is the preferred distance for an indoor track. At the present time there is one in Ottawa, there is one here, and there is one in Hamilton. We hope that the installations to which Mr. Jessiman referred earlier will be portable so that we might have one in southwestern Ontario as a semi-permanent installation at the western fairground. We might be able to make that portable for meets in Windsor, Chatham, Sarnia and so on.

Mr. B. Newman: When it is in the hands of Mr. Secord and if it gets the financial backing of the ministry I think that this will come about. I don't see why we should give only the centres of a large population distinct athletic advantages over other areas. They are just as concerned and would like to develop athletes on a par or even better than what they do develop in the big metro areas.

I think the approach of the ministry in providing athletic facilities to the community college or to the university at Lakehead in the Thunder Bay area is a good one. However, I would like to warn the minister to have the colleges and/or universities make it definitely clear that the facilities are for the use of the community and not the sole property of the college or the university. We are having enough problems with the use of schools with our select committee looking into the use of schools.

(Too often educational authorities assume that this facility is their sole domain and the public contrive to get the use of it. I think it should be written into any agreement that that is a public facility. It is provided for the university but anyone in the community, be they a student at that university or not, and private clubs and/or public clubs, should be allowed to have the use of the thing for training purposes. I don't think at any time that it should be used exclusively by a college and/or university.

Mr. Martel: You can get in at 6 o'clock in the morning in the swimming pool in Sudbury.

Mr. B. Newman: It is almost like ice hockey time. The only time that a lot of schools can get in communities is if you get in there at one of the ungodly hours of 3, 4, 5 or 6 in the morning. Otherwise the athletes just don't have the opportunity to practice because it is being saved for the pro or semipro teams.

I wanted to ask of the minister if he is following any of the recommendations of the select committee on youth that was tabled back in 1963, or approximately that time, or a year or so later. That was concerning additional facilities for the development of leadership, both for the male and the female. Where are these being developed, other than what we have at Bark Lake and Couchiching?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The question of both for the male and female is certainly a very good point. It was brought out very forcefully at the national conference of provincial ministers in Edmonton two weeks ago that more facilities and more emphasis should be placed on the training of young girls. As far as leadership is concerned, there is quite a thrust. I will ask Mr. Secord to comment on this, because our government is attempting to make coaching at the minor level more attractive and at the same time trying to upgrade the coaching at that level. We have quite a coaching development programme under way. Maybe Mr. Secord could elaborate on that.

Mr. Morningstar: Were those recommendations of that youth committee?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, many of the recommendations of the youth committee have been implemented.

Mr. B. Newman: What have you got in relation to the development of leadership training facilities?

Mr. Secord: In the leadership training facilities, we are using those facilities which presently exist, which are universities and community colleges. The general area of leadership for leisure-time activities is handled through our leadership development programme, which I believe arose directly from the select committee on youth report.

In the area of sport specifically, we have now developed a three-phase programme for what is maybe loosely entitled a community coach, a regional coach and a provincial coach. That requires not only acquisition of certain skills of leadership but knowledge of the sociological and psychological impact of sport.

That, when hooked with the national programme for the coaches' association, will

provide us with national coaches and international coaches. So we really now have a training programme from the community level right through to be an international coach.

I am sure you recognize, Mr. Newman, that there is more to coaching than teaching the child to shoot harder or skate faster, and this is to really look at what sport is all about in our culture.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Secord. I would like to see permanent facilities set up on a regional basis so that athletes, say, from southwestern Ontario, would have a central area to which they could be funneled so that they could get topnotch coaching, especially if we are concerned with international competition, an Olympic competition. I don't think the sole purpose of athletics should be to develop champions. I think the idea of teaching him a skill and allowing him the opportunity to participate—the Olympic code being it's better to have participated rather than simply to—

Mrs. Campbell: Than never to have loved at all.

Mr. B. Newman: There you go, stealing my thunder again.

Mrs. Campbell: Would you stop saying "him"?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This is a very good point and this is what we are trying to develop on a regional basis. I know in my area, northeastern Ontario, there is quite an active regional council, and I guess this applies elsewhere in the province.

Mr. B. Newman: The universities are good, Mr. Minister, but the universities are only available at certain times. As a result, you can't make as full use of them as you would like to. I think the camp you have at Couchiching does an excellent job. I would like to see that type of a facility really put on a regional basis throughout the province so that we could teach our high-school athletes and our high-school students the qualities of leadership.

I think in some of the programme you've got to go on a co-educational basis too, rather than having a girls' camp for two weeks, or three weeks, or four weeks, and then a boys' camp after that. I think you can go into the mixing of the camps. With proper supervision I can't foresee any difficulties whatsoever, Mr. Minister, and I think that quite often the athletes can learn more

from one another than they can by simply being with their own specific sex.

To what degree and to what extent is the ministry helping municipal recreation authorities in developing either programme in developing coaches or simply in providing umpiring, refereeing and other types of personnel who are needed in the development of athletes and/or the playing of various types of athletic endeavours?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we work very closely with the municipalities, the municipal recreation directors and their committees.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): What do you do in areas where you don't have a recreational director or a committee?

Mrs. Campbell: Let's first get the ones that do. What do you do there?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are referring to unorganized areas and—

Mr. Martel: Oh yes, these are the ones—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —hopefully, with the bill that was introduced today, it will make more organized areas in—you are referring mainly to northern Ontario, because I believe in southern Ontario most municipalities of any size have a recreational director.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): It would cost you \$15,000 to get a recreational director up there.

Mr. B. Newman: What kind of financial assistance do you give to municipalities in the southern area? Mr. Stokes and Mr. Martel will talk with knowledge about the north.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We pay part of their salary, depending on their qualifications. Maybe Mr. Secord could enlarge on that.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, financially how much?

Mr. Martel: Fifty per cent.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What part of their salary?

Mr. Secord: One third to maximum.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: One third to maximum.

Mr. B. Newman: Of their salaries?

Mrs. Campbell: What are the eligibilities for this?

Mr. B. Newman: To what degree of the total complement in the recreation department, or is it of certain given individuals?

Mr. Secord: The total amount is based on one-third of the salaries paid up to a maximum.

Mr. B. Newman: What is the maximum?

Mr. Secord: It depends on population size.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, 200,000.

Mr. Secord: On 200,000, the maximum is \$14,000.

Mr. B. Newman: You are not really helping there, are you?

Mr. Secord: No.

Mr. B. Newman: It is just a token, isn't it?

Mr. Secord: Well, it does help them develop new kinds of leadership. There is roughly \$1.8 million per year which goes to municipal recreation authority.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Mr. Secord: Recognizing that this is not only for sports but for arts, crafts, music, drama, senior citizens, teen programmes and so on—

Mr. B. Newman: When I talk athletics, I am really including the arts and crafts.

Mr. Secord: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't necessarily mean physical muscle-building and so forth. I think there are other types of physical endeavours that are just as valuable as doing push-ups or lifting barbells. To what extent are you assisting the budgets of municipalities? Are you making any per capital grant or anything to a municipality to assist them?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, you know the trend today in the government is for the deconditionalization—am I pronouncing it correctly?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, that's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —of grants.

Mrs. Campbell: It is a word you should get used to, but I don't think this government has yet.

Mr. B. Newman: Deconditionalizing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: And give more money to the municipalities in order to let them decide on the priorities they wish to pursue.

Mr. B. Newman: What is your ministry specifically doing as far as municipal recreation budgets are concerned, other than the \$14,000 maximum that you could give to a city of 200,000, to encourage and develop recreation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, as the hon. member knows, under the Community Centres Act, we do provide capital grants for recreation facilities.

Mr. B. Newman: You know that's just another token, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, but as the hon. member knows, the Act will be amended. I indicated this previously. There will be substantial increases in the funding, and the Act will be broadened to include more—

Mr. Martel: What are the new grants for municipalities going to be? I have been trying to find out from you since the last set of estimates. I have been waiting breathlessly for an announcement with respect to smaller municipalities in the north getting these grants. I don't know what you are going to raise them to. But you have been so long in raising them that by the time you do raise them, they won't even meet the increased cost of inflation in the last year. We are not going to be any better off unless you go double at least, the very minimum. It isn't even going to help these smaller municipalities any longer.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You will be pleasantly surprised, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Would you like to enlighten me?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It will be a substantial increase.

Mr. Martel: What is substantial, 200 per cent? From \$20,000 to \$50,000 or \$60,000? I have written you again today on it.

Mr. B. Newman: If I may—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But I always reply, as you know—

Mrs. Campbell: You will be lucky if you get 18 per cent.

Mr. Martel: Oh, God.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, if I can continue—

Mr. Stokes: —or in some areas, what's 200 per cent of nothing?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There will be special provision for unorganized areas.

Mr. Martel: I am not worried about an unorganized area right now. I am worried about an organized area.

Mrs. Campbell: I want to know about—

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, has the ministry been aware of the studies conducted at the University of Windsor concerning minor league ball and other physical activities that are, or should be relevant to the ministry as far as a new outlook toward that type of recreation is concerned?

Mr. Second: You are referring to Dr. Duffie's report?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, do you plan on doing anything concerning it?

Mr. Second: As you are aware, the report is in on hockey. It was particularly relevant to the recent inquiry commissioned by the minister and to be very frank about it, until we knew that he had published that document, we did not know he had published others. Though the director of physical education at the University of Windsor had apparently shared with us all appropriate documentation, but we had not received his reports, except for the hockey one. Now that we have asked for them, we intend to analyse them and do something about them.

Mr. B. Newman: They had quite an analysis on Little League ball, and I think it's one that should be in the hands of the ministry. You should study it and make recommendations that could be distributed to Little League ball clubs throughout the Province of Ontario. I think it's an extremely worthwhile report.

In conclusion, Mr. Minister, I want to ask about the youth in action grants that have been given out by your ministry. I've got a series of specific grants that I'd like to ask you about. For example, John Hirtle of the Windsor Y had a project under the name of Specialized Sports Clinics Leadership Training. Why was his request for \$1,620 turned down?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What was the name of the person who made the request?

Mr. B. Newman: John Hirtle, the youth programme director of the Windsor Y, 511 Pelissier St. He had a project named Specialized Sports Clinics Leadership Training,

which was to be conducted this summer by the Y as a youth in action programme.

Mr. D. R. Martyn (Executive Director, Community Services): Mr. Minister, if I may, we have perhaps five times as many requests as we can service under these summer employment programmes. We don't know the specific answer to this one; we'll find out and have a report back to the hon. member within a day.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. I appreciate that. But unless we know why it's turned down, it leaves one to doubt the rationale used in providing a grant to some of the programmes and not to the others.

Another programme that was turned down—and I'd like to know why—was the proposal by Dick Greenwell to sponsor Integration Inc.; it was for a respiratory disease survey in relation to youth in action.

I'll list these and then you can give me a report.

The third was by a Miss M. Kimmerle, assistant professor of the faculty of physical and health education at the University of Windsor, who had a project called Summer Programme of Creative Dance.

A fourth was from the Windsor parks and recreation department (T. G. Sherman), who was going to run summer gymnastics—something that is dear to my heart, yet I wouldn't necessarily say that it should be given simply because I think it's a good programme.

Mr. Martel: You want all the money in Windsor, Bernie.

Mr. B. Newman: No, I don't want all the money in Windsor. When I'm finished listing these programmes, I'll tell you why I'm listing them.

The fifth was another one sponsored by Integration Inc. (Lynne Stevenson); it was to be a therapeutic swim programme for muscular dystrophy children—to my way of thinking, a very laudable type of programme.

The sixth was the Windsor Firefighters' Association (Peter W. R. Lemmon) for a recreational and physical fitness programme for professional firefighters. I could draw conclusions there, but I'd prefer to hear from the ministry.

The seventh was from St. Clair College of continuing education (Robert Chapman) for a community physical fitness programme. You would think that when we are talking about physical fitness, Mr. Minister, we would be going all out to be providing all kinds of assistance for them.

In all, there were requests for \$18,600.

The programmes that were accepted by your ministry were from the Cerebral Palsy Association, Red Cross Remedial Speech Association and Windsor Parks and Recreation (Mrs. June Hurley), who had a project named Handicapped Enrichment, a summer programme for the physically handicapped. Apparently that was approved by your ministry, and just from the title, I certainly think it was worthwhile. Also knowing the three groups that are involved, I think you certainly were right in assessing that programme and giving it financial assistance. The only two other programmes were both from the Windsor Y. One was for swimming for physically handicapped people and the other was an outreach programme of little theatre for the children. Both were accepted. Of \$18,600 that was asked, \$4,800 or 25 per cent was given to the community.

Now, let's look at another area, London.

Mr. Martel: Where else would you rather be? Everything goes to London. The world stands still after you send things to London.

Mr. B. Newman: London requested \$33,000 worth of programmes. Windsor requested \$18,000 and Windsor received \$4,800, 25 per cent of their request. London requested \$33,000; and London received \$18,500, 56 per cent of their request. Why? The population is roughly the same in the two communities. It is straight discrimination and nothing else.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, each application is looked into. I don't think the member should come to such a definite conclusion.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh come on!

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are assessed on their merits, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. B. Newman: Here is one in London that was approved. I am not saying it isn't a worthwhile one to approve. It is London public library senior concept days, teams working with senior citizens. I would assume there are recreation programmes. It is a good programme. Another is the Harry Geddes House summer venture, wilderness trip for emotionally disturbed teams—a worthwhile project. Here is one from London, children's recreation programme. I am not saying it isn't a worthwhile project. Here is another, a summer camp for handicapped adults. I think it is a worthwhile project.

Likewise, Mr. Minister, when I read all of those from Windsor, they were all worthwhile programmes too. Yet you gave Windsor 25 per cent of what they asked for and you gave London 56 per cent of what they asked for. You gave London more than what was asked for by the city of Windsor or went to people in the city of Windsor. It doesn't sound good.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, as we indicated previously we will let the hon. member know the reasons why those requests could not be approved. One of the reasons mentioned either by Mr. Martyn or Mr. Secord is that there are limited funds.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, they should be limited for London too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly. I heartily agree with you.

Mr. B. Newman: If they are limited, they should be limited for London the same as they are limited for Windsor. There is no difference.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will tell you, after you have received documentation, of the reasons why those were and those weren't.

Mr. B. Newman: Your federal counterparts don't hesitate to come along and say that ridings held by government members get additional LIP grants. Can't we draw that same conclusion just from this now?

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Oh, please, never.

Mr. B. Newman: Why couldn't you?

Mr. Parrott: Please don't judge us by your standards. Heaven forbid! That would be terrible.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't believe we should discriminate against government members.

Mr. B. Newman: I should maybe go into the Woodstock grants.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you sure about that, Mr. Minister?

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, you are blushing there.

Mr. Martel: I met A. J. Red Pianosi at the Soo recently, a well-known Tory from our area, who suggested—and it was carried in the Toronto Star—that no moneys be given

to the Sudbury area because they haven't got any Tory members.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am glad the hon. member raised that. Mr. Chairman, if one looks at what is going to Sudbury—

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): It's a disgrace.

Mr. Martel: Hear, hear. That was from the member for Algoma. I've got to agree with him.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Do you hear that? Even the Tory backbenchers are supporting me, Mr. Minister.

Mr. J. H. Jessiman (Fort William): It should all go to St. Joseph Island.

Mr. Martel: There goes your story.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to take any more of the time of the committee. I expressed just exactly what I wanted to express. I hope the minister can come along and allay my fears that his ministry isn't acting the way of the conclusions I have to draw, when I look and see the amounts that are given to government-held ridings as opposed to opposition-held ridings. It doesn't look good. There is something rotten in Denmark, as they say.

Mr. Martel: The state of Denmark.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, in Ontario.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman—

Mrs. Campbell: You don't even get to hand out the cheques.

Mr. B. Newman: I have come to accept, in my days in here, that if the government wishes to bring them into the community or have anyone else bring them in that is quite all right. The people know what I do.

Mrs. Campbell: Who goes into yours?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted. If the Conservatives are accusing federal members of getting more through the LIP grants and the Liberals are accusing the Tories of giving more money in provincial grants, I don't know where I fit into this ball game.

Mr. Parrott: You are not supposed to; you move out west.

Mrs. Campbell: The practice is a disgrace.

Mr. Martel: It is a possibility but we don't do badly in the Sudbury area, really. Old Red Pianosi is suggesting the Sudbury area so the people of Sudbury would elect Tories. Can you imagine that coming from a Tory? That was very interesting; I suggest you check last Friday's Toronto Daily Star. It was an interesting thing. I am saving it. I can assure you I have it tucked away in my little bag of tricks.

Mr. Parrott: You have so much saved, you will never be able to use it.

Mr. Martel: Well, we—

Mr. Gilbertson: What would you do for the Conservatives if you were in?

Mr. Jessiman: He would deliver their cheques.

Mr. Martel: I might run around with the cheques for you, Bernt. I might give you the cheque to deliver yourself because I wouldn't want to be part of it.

Mr. Chairman, I only have a couple of points I want to raise here. There is something bothering me and someone started to allude to it a few moments ago. I am getting increasingly disturbed at the young kids who are involved in athletics and by the time they reach 10 or 12, in fact, there is nothing left for them, whether it's Little League baseball for boys, hockey—

Mrs. Campbell: For boys.

Mr. Martel: —for boys.

Mrs. Campbell: Lacrosse for boys.

Mr. Martel: Now, wait a minute, Margaret. We are building a new arena in Capreol to ensure that the girls have sufficient ice time in the other arena for figure skating.

Mrs. Campbell: Good. Not hockey?

Mr. Martel: No, much of it will be devoted to girls' figure skating. We will have two arenas in a town of 4,000. That is not bad for any town.

Mr. Haggerty: That's good.

Mr. Martel: As I look at it, I don't know if it is the push to make professional athletes that does it but we start to syphon off the kids. Consequently, we end up with the old

saying about Canadians being observers rather than participants in athletics. I have watched the juvenile hockey leagues die out until there are only a few juvenile teams, for example, in hockey.

If a boy doesn't make a midget team by the time he is 14 he is finished in this province. By the time a boy has reached age 14, if he hasn't made the league or the team playing in a NOHA league or a southern Ontario hockey league, he is finished, unless he can make the high school hockey team. There are simply hundreds of thousands of boys who have played hockey from the time they are six until they are 12, 13 or 14 and then there is no place for them to go. And we wonder why Canada has so many observers and so few participants.

It is the same in Little League baseball. It goes to about age 12, I guess, and beyond that there is nothing. If you don't make the Little League team or a team in a league you are finished as well. I see the same thing happening in every sport. By the time the boys have reached 14, unless they have made a team, whether it be the school hockey team or the town team in a league like NOHA or some other type of league, there is no athletic programme for them.

I suggest to you that part of the reason is that our whole programme of athletics is beamed on the outstanding athlete.

An hon. member: Professionalism.

Mr. Martel: Professionalism and even in the world of amateur sports. It is for the one who excels and the moneys are spent for those who excel but for the great masses it's not there, and they are just opting out.

I suggest to you that if you check with your own staff, Mr. Minister, you will find most kids once they have reached the age of 14 or 15 are out of all sports, and we are heading for trouble because of it. I heard Mr. Secord talking about having athletics as part of our culture, but if everything is aimed at the outstanding athlete, and that's the way it is now—and there isn't sufficient for them; I'm not saying there is for a moment—then, in fact, we are doomed. As we get them up and prepare them for either professional career—and I am not saying there is anything wrong with a professional career, but I am saying that we've got to change rather drastically in the immediate future, to change that trend.

For example, I don't know if we should do it like soccer in Europe maybe, where you have different divisional league levels. Maybe

in midget hockey you'd have an A league where the best teams would compete, and then you might have four or five more levels of midget hockey, none as good as the one above.

Many athletes, like students in school, don't develop at 12 or 13 but come on stronger as they mature a little bit. But they are dead by the time they are 14 if they have not made a team. I'm really getting disturbed at it because I watch my own young lad, my oldest boy, and he is going nowhere. He's got a physical problem in one leg, but he enjoys the game. But in another three years he is finished; there isn't a team for him to play on—and he's turned 10.

It bothers me. That's one of the reasons in my school we did not play a heck of a lot of track and field because it in itself becomes so that only a few participate and the rest are observers. If you watch a track and field event, 99 per cent of the people at the event, even when you have all the schools there, are observers.

If we are going to move to make athletics part of our cultural heritage for the development of the body, and our curriculum for the development of the mind and so on, then we have got to change something rather dramatically. There has to be an absolute new shift and it can't wait; it just can't wait any longer.

I don't know how we do it except maybe through extra leagues and so on, but it's getting more desperate all the time. When I was 15, 16, 17, there were a lot of midget teams; there were juvenile hockey teams that you could go to. Outside of two or three juvenile teams in northern Ontario, how much juvenile hockey is there left? Just none. Well, you know, a lot of boys are not ready for junior B at 16, but they would be ready for juvenile, and there should be some good leagues, and we've got to encourage them.

The same with girls. I just think that we've got to start to move. You know, I've listened lately—and I'm serious about this—about the arena we are building in Capreol. We are building a second arena for one of the complaints that I've had as a parent is that the girls get so little of the ice time that is available. How do you become a good figure skater with half an hour a week? You know, when you have got 150 girls, you just don't. Our community is in the process of sinking itself to build a second arena because it realizes that those girls are entitled to as much ice time as boys are, and so through a winter works project we will start another arena this fall. But when you go around most major cities,

the vast majority of ice time is for hockey and the girls are lucky if they get any time at all.

It isn't just ice sports I am talking about. In our high schools, most of the high-school budgetary allowance for athletics is for boys' programmes. And it shouldn't be that way, because the girls are the ones who have been keeping us alive in the winter sports; at least they have come closer than the men ever have. We've had not only some top figure skaters, but our top skiers have been girls, right down the line; and it seems to me that—

Mrs. Campbell: Top swimmers too.

Mr. Martel: Top swimmers—

Mr. B. Newman: Top gymnasts.

Mr. Parrott: And top deputy ministers.

Mr. Martel: And top deputy ministers. But I am concerned about those two areas, Mr. Minister, and I hope you turn your staff loose on the whole programme of athletics for everyone as participants, because the way we are going it's a catastrophe.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, what the hon. member says is quite true. Again, if I may refer to this national conference on recreation, several provinces expressed the same views, that not enough is being done at the grassroots level and that we seem to tend to concentrate on the professionals.

[The old saying is that it sort of trickles down, but apparently it doesn't trickle down. That's why we are putting more emphasis on various programmes, such as this coaching development programme; and there's no doubt that we have to give more leadership and more assistance.

At the same time—again, perhaps I'm being a little parochial—in my own next-door community of Kapuskasing they have close to 20 baseball teams this year. They had about two or three a few years ago, and this year they will have close to 20. So in some communities—

Mr. Martel: Yes, but at what level does it peak off, though? That's what bothers me. You have a lot of teams in Little League up to about the age of 12 or 14, and then it just peters out because there is nothing beyond that. I would suspect it's the same—I didn't hear you, Mr. Martyn.

Mr. Martyn: I think the record is probably better in baseball than in hockey.

Mr. Martel: Is that right? Well, I am not aware of it. But I know in my own area it's

desperate. Time and time again they have tried to bring back a juvenile league, but it hasn't succeeded. I just think that something has got to move in that area, and coaching is part of it. I've watched a little town called Levack, and for a small town it does very well. I believe it was in the last three teams from Ontario, competing with Kingston, I guess, and someone else.

Mr. Gilbertson: Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Martel: No, not Sault Ste. Marie; sorry, Bernt.

What they have is a coach who coaches all the hockey in that town, but he coaches the coaches—and he knows what he wants. At the first level of hockey players, all the coaches teach perhaps one basic skill and, as they go up to the next league, he teaches a couple of more skills for his coaches to pass on to the players. And so it goes right up the line.

No matter who coaches them in the community or in what league, the kids are learning the same skills at each level. They have done extremely well, no matter where they have competed, because it's an ongoing process from year to year. That might do some of it, but I think extra leagues are going to take care of it if we can start to move to encourage it; otherwise, it's a catastrophe.

How much are the grants going to be, Mr. Minister, getting back to the grants for community centres?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, Mr. Chairman, as I indicated, it will definitely be introduced during this current Parliament, but it will be in the fall session.

Mr. Martel: But you have been introducing that since the last time we met.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The problem with the estimates, Mr. Chairman, is that we met in November, not more than about six months ago—

Mr. Martel: And you were introducing it then.

I want to look at two other things. First, the amount of staff Bob Secord has isn't enough to do the job. And he hasn't put me up to it by the way—

Mrs. Campbell: Give him time and he will.

Mr. Martel: I think they do an excellent job. They just don't have sufficient staff to do the job they are being requested to do. What they do with what they have is absolutely superb, but I just think he's got to have

more staff, Mr. Minister. He just can't go on without it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am in agreement that we certainly need more staff in many areas—

Mr. Martel: There is another thing I want to talk about. In fact, I'm going to ask for an investigation, Mr. Minister. I'm going to ask for an investigation into amateur boxing in this province, because you are going to have some kid killed. It is not very long in the offing.

There was a fight this spring in Oakville, and a young fighter by the name of Nigel Mitchie was knocked out. Two weeks later he was up in the eastern finals in Sudbury, and I guess he was pounded there too. Now that kid could have been killed. I don't think he was even medically checked the second time around. He couldn't have been; no sensible club would throw a youngster back into the arena after being knocked out two weeks before. I don't think they'd allow it in professional sport.

In fact, I'm told that your ministry has more problems with the amateur boxing association than they have with the professionals. At the eastern finals held in Sudbury, there was a young man of 16—a young boy really—matched against a fighter from Montreal, 22 years old. Perhaps they matched them for size and weight, but what about skill and experience? You don't put a 16-year-old in against a 22-year-old. There is no comparison in terms of strength.

Mr. B. Newman: You match them. You set a weight limit—

Mr. Martel: Sure, I know you set a weight limit. That's what I said: they'll match them for size and weight.

Mr. B. Newman: You've got to blame the coach for allowing that.

Mr. Martel: That is certainly part of it. I couldn't agree with you more, Bernie. You blame the coach. You blame the clubs—half of them are operating without licences. They just ignore the Athletic Commission completely, and they have fight cards going on that have never even been licensed. They don't even have official score cards at these matches today.

Mr. B. Newman: That's as a result of the ministry not looking into the Athletics Control Act. Years and years ago I brought up this problem; they should have looked into it then. We wouldn't have had this controversy

over control of our professional and amateur boxers.

Mr. Martel: I'm saying that although they matched these young men, one was knocked out and thrown into the arena. Ultimately the young man, the kid, was suspended—not the club, not the people who had matched him up, but the 16-year-old.

Mrs. Campbell: How long was he suspended?

Mr. Martel: For 90 days, I guess. But it should have been the bloody coach and it should have been the boxing promoter in that area who allows that sort of thing go on. He should have been suspended and so should the management of the club for throwing a youngster who had been knocked out two weeks before back into an arena.

Imagine, a boy of 16 matched against a 22-year-old. I don't care how you cut it, the average 16-year-old is not as strong. He might be the same size in weight, but he hasn't got the strength of a 22-year-old, nor has he got the boxing background.

I'm told that in the event that occurred in Sudbury, there was one young lad who had three weeks of boxing. They were trying to throw him in the ring, and they went to his father and said, "If you don't put him in the ring, we'll suspend your son." The father said, "Fine, you suspend my son because he's not going in there with three weeks of experience."

They are totally ignoring Merv McKenzie. In fact, I wrote to the Ontario Boxing Association, whatever they call themselves—the guy's off in Kitchener, and he didn't even acknowledge my correspondence. They just flagrantly ignore it. And the way the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association and the Ontario Boxing Association go at each other, you'd think they were combatants. There's just no sense of—you can call it sport; I have mixed feelings about it.

It's a hodge-podge, a mess, Mr. Minister. Your staff, your athletic commissioner must have full control. There must be proper boxing cards, there must be proper matching and there must be some supervisory staff to get around this province so that we can be sure that's going on. You don't have anybody who can go. You've got one man, Mr. McKenzie; how can he cover it? How can he start to cover the province? If you don't do something, you're going to have some kid killed. I'm not saying you personally but that's what's going to happen in the province when a 16-

year-old who's been knocked out can be thrown into a boxing ring two weeks later.

I'm not sure if you're aware of that but I think there's got to be a major investigation into the whole of boxing in Ontario. It must come under your purview; you must lay the law down. And if they don't like it, do you know what they can do? They can go and paddle their canoe. That's the way I feel about them and I think that's the way the ministry has to feel about them. I hope we hear from the minister in as strong a language as possible tonight because I don't want us to have some 15-year-old who gets not only punch drunk but who gets wiped out, if I can use that term. I appeal to you in the most urgent manner. I kid you not about this scene; it's a mess.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I certainly will look into it. I wasn't aware of any problems with reference to boxing. I'll look into this specific case in which you say this 16-year-old lad was in a bout two weeks later.

Mr. Martel: There were two of them. One was in a bout in Oakville and he got knocked out; and he was in the eastern finals in Sudbury two weeks later. There was also a second match at Sudbury of a 16-year-old against a 22-year-old from Montreal; a Sudbury boy against a 22-year-old man from Montreal. That's going on all the time, these mismatches.

There are some who are trying very hard. I don't want to paint them all bad. In one of the boxing clubs in the Sudbury area—Leo Bertuzzi's group—simply because the guy himself took an awful lacing at one time, he watches very carefully that there's no mismatching in size and experience and he's very careful about it. He's very good with the boys.

Right across this province, whether they are on cards appearing in North Bay or in Sault Ste. Marie, half the time they don't even bother going to your athletic commissioner to obtain a licence. They just run the match without a licence. Where do they get the authority to do this? Half of them, I'm told, don't even have proper accounting procedures of what's going on.

Mr. Haggerty: You mean there's no control at all of promoters of this type? There must be.

Mr. Martel: Maybe Mr. Secord could answer. I see he's anxious to answer that, with the minister's indulgence.

Mr. Secord: On the specific cases?

Mr. Martel: No, just on the whole boxing setup in Ontario as you see it right now.

Mr. Secord: As you've indicated, the greatest fight in the land is between the CABA Ontario and the OABA. Last Thursday night we had a meeting of the executives of both groups at which certain proposals for what might be called a common ground position were put forth. There was just no common ground on which to stand. The decision was then reached that a committee would be established to look at the rule variance between the CABA Ontario, which is the national body affiliated with the international body, and the OABA which is the group of fight promoters in the province.

I am optimistic that some of the rule problems—that is, pro-am cards, the use of professionals in corners, that kind of thing—can be reconciled.

The issue which you raise of mismatching, of lack of taking out of a licence, of putting kids into the ring before they're ready and, in fact, before either the Ontario rules or the international rules permit it, is something that requires investigation. I'm certain the minister, having had this drawn to his attention, will certainly indicate to me that he wishes this investigation to take place.

Mr. Jessiman: Do we not have a commissioner of boxing?

Mr. Martel: We have a commissioner, but he's one man.

Mr. B. Newman: This was brought to the ministry's attention back in 1970; I've got a letter from Magistrate M. E. Ferguson from Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Not to my attention.

Mr. B. Newman: The Canadian Amateur Sports Federation brought it to the attention of your government and no action was taken then. I have brought it to your attention almost every year. You have had the controversy of Jerry Shears in Montreal against your own Merv McKenzie here in Ontario. If not to you, it has been brought to the attention of your government. Nothing has been done on the thing.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I am aware of the controversy between the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association and the Ontario one. I am well aware of that, but I wasn't aware of the matters that Mr. Martel has raised, and we certainly will look into

them. We must make boxing as safe a sport as possible.

Mr. Martel: That is all I ask, before some kid gets maimed or killed. I think it's imperative that these people who are promoting fights have to go through your athletic commissioner, or whoever you put in charge, for everything, and they must live up to the letter of the law or they are not going to promote fights in this province.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Chairman, I can agree with everything the member said. I think it should be pointed out, however, that the letter from Judge Ferguson, to which Mr. Newman refers, announced the establishment of the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association. It was stated subsequently that that was the only recognized boxing authority in Canada, had jurisdiction over all boxing in Canada and it was only through that route that Canadian boxers could go to international events such as the Canada Games, the Olympics and the Pan-Am. This is the very group, Mr. Chairman, that is permitting the things that Mr. Martel indicates to happen. The Ontario Amateur Boxing Association exercises much greater control over the kind of issues you raise.

Mr. Martel: I am just hopeful. I am sure the minister will have you look into it, but I think it imperative before someone is injured.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, just a word or two. Last year I took the very elementary position that I'd like to see some parity in the grants for women and it was acknowledged that this ministry was interested in correcting the imbalance which was obvious at that time. I haven't heard that anything has been done. But I was interested that Mr. Secord developed something that I feel it's important to look at, and that is, the social implications of sport, the philosophy, if you like, of team play.

It's interesting that your ministry has this branch, which is the women's services, and for a moment I would just like to look at the matter of the development of women in the team sports as they relate to their opportunities later in other fields of endeavour. I firmly believe that a great deal of the emphasis in the development of the male for all things in life has been via the sport route, and particularly the team sport route, and the fact that they are engaged in this sort of occupation from an early age.

Something has happened in our sports, that the provision of any kind of recreation for girls and for women has tended into the kind of thing which develops the individual skill rather than the team skill. Some recreation people, particularly in the city of Toronto, will tell you that girls don't want to be involved in team play. I just don't believe it.

I wonder why, if you have this grant to municipalities, if you have a concern about giving equal opportunities to girls, why wouldn't there be a grant, for instance, to those municipalities who wish to try to develop the team sports for girls. There is absolutely no reason why they shouldn't if they wish to play hockey, why they shouldn't if they wish to play lacrosse, why they shouldn't if they wish to play basketball, whichever rules they wanted to play, and why, if they wished, they shouldn't play softball.

It may be that part of the new look in our living does tend to detract from team sports for girls. But if you are going to develop equality in living, it seems to me you have to have that same equal opportunity in the sports world. I couldn't agree more with Mr. Martel on the matter of the provision of sports for young people.

My own son was born with both arms paralyzed and when he got along to the end of his public school days, we found that he had to go to a private school simply because it was the only place where he could participate in team play in football, although he was not one of the outstanding players. If he had been in any other place, he wouldn't have had that opportunity, and it was considered medically imperative that he have it. So, it was drawn to my attention then and it has been an ongoing concern ever since.

I think in these areas we are really paying lip service if Mr. Secord has this philosophy. I'm sure the philosophy is not just for boys, in the team play, and yet nowhere that I am familiar with are you really developing the team sports for girls. Certainly, Toronto never heard of them. They used to play softball. They haven't the coaches. They haven't the training. And they tend to believe that it's a sheer waste of time, since all of the limited facilities available, even in a city like Toronto, should be and must be for boys.

I therefore am appealing to this ministry on two grounds—one, I think in the practical terms that if people are taxpayers and all they have are daughters, they ought at least to have the same facilities available or the same amount of facilities available for their daughters as other people do for their sons.

But, far more importantly than that is the

development in the girl of the whole attitude to the team play which I think has been important to people my age, and somewhat younger, but which has seemed to disappear. I don't want Mr. Secord to come back here again and talk about the philosophy of the social significance unless he has done something pretty positive or been permitted to do something pretty positive about the girls.

I would like also to have some idea about the matter of grants to municipalities. I raised it about Toronto last year. And I'm not talking about the community centre because that has never been anything meaningful in Toronto. But I'm talking about grants for municipal programmes.

Last year, it seemed to be a matter here that you could give some grants to the recreational programme of Toronto if it related to senior citizens. I must say I wrote immediately to Mr. John Sewell, who was then the chairman of the parks and recreation committee. I never heard from him, and I don't know whether you did or not, to investigate this opportunity.

I must say that for the most part when I was with the city, the only thing you did for us was to mess up our budget by suddenly in the middle of June, or long after our budget was passed, bringing in mandatory additional lifeguards or something so that we had to find \$90,000 quickly because you hadn't told us you were thinking about doing it. This is the usual help I experienced and I'd like to know how that has changed.

I would also like to know if, in this area—since mention has been made and I hadn't realized that this was an area where we could discuss the broader sense of recreation, except in the senior citizen field—I'd like to know what, if anything, has been given by way of grants to the Inner City Angels and their recreational programmes and the Smile Company and their programmes? Has anything been given to either one of them from this ministry under recreation? It's not sports or physical fitness, but it definitely is recreation.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I put on the record how many performances they performed last year in some 530 schools and senior citizen homes.

Mrs. Campbell: They are tremendous.

Mr. Martyn: The Inner City Angels, I believe, came to two or three ministries, including ours, of which we funded a group last year. I believe they are to be funded by the Arts Council this year. I know they also went to the Ministry of Education.

Mrs. Campbell: That's what people do. They go to every ministry on earth hoping that one of them will come down on their side—that is, on the side of the angels in this case.

Mr. Secord: We did last year, for a significant amount.

Mrs. Campbell: That is what I understood. But you are not doing it this year?

Mr. Secord: We decided to opt for the Arts Council route.

Mrs. Campbell: Okay. What about Smile Company?

Mr. Martyn: We will have to look into that, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: I think, Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say. I would like very much to have some comment on what I have suggested, and may I say that my understanding is, and I am quite convinced, that the reason that this ministry has a deputy who is female is because she did engage in team sports. Is that not so?

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): I don't know. Yes I did.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Just a couple of brief words, Mr. Chairman. We are entirely in agreement with what Mrs. Campbell has said about having more girls participate in recreational activities. Again, at the conference this was brought out. This was part of the second resolution, that we consider providing increased participation for women in recreational activities. I am told that most of our grants are given to municipalities and municipalities, in turn, support mainly teams, like hockey teams and—

Mrs. Campbell: And for males.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For males.

Mrs. Campbell: Then why do you give those grants unless you make it clear that you have a policy?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We give the grants, Mrs. Campbell, and I think you will agree, to municipalities. Maybe we could try and encourage them to have more—we are in favour, but just how one can do this I'm not sure—to have more young girls participate in sports. Maybe it is an area where we should be giving more leadership. For instance, you may be aware that the Women in Sport or—

ganization is meeting in Waterloo this coming weekend, at the Western University, to discuss some of these very questions. Again, it is one that we certainly wish to encourage, but it is really left to local discretion.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I buy local autonomy, but surely there is a difference between saying that you are giving grants unconditionally and that you will not give grants which are leading to discriminatory practices. There is quite a difference in the approach. You know, I get to the point, Mr. Chairman, and this is only my second experience with these estimates, but I almost wish the minister wouldn't agree with me because I think I have more hope of winning if he said no, than if he continues to agree with me. He agreed with me last year and I haven't seen any real changes resulting since.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, may I go on record in pointing out that the director of women's services is also quite a sports-minded person and I think if you could leave it to the ministry we would have her look into this with Mr. Secord and see if we can in fact do something to cover this area. We are very enthusiastic, both of us, about sports.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am trying to think, if we could obtain suggestions and I hesitate to mention a special task force—

Mrs. Campbell: Oh Christmas! There are a few things you can do now on the basis of the information available—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Okay, no task force.

Mrs. Campbell: —but may I ask, Mr. Chairman, how many women are with this branch of the ministry in this echelon? I mean, how far down do you have to get before you strike a woman?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In the sports and recreation—

Mrs. Campbell: I knew that as soon as I said it—

Mr. Secord: Well as you know, Mrs. Campbell, our branch is not really structured on hierarchy, but if you looked at it that way, I think the second step. But you are aware, I believe, that there are now increasing numbers of sport-governing bodies that we do fund that are making thrusts toward women. The Ontario Soccer Association, for example, is now developing a women's affiliate to the Toronto and district association which will have that. Field hockey, of course, is—

Mrs. Campbell: What about lacrosse?

Mr. Secord: Amazingly enough, there are a few municipalities which have offered that programme to girls and got enough to make two teams. I can think of three or four that have.

Mr. Brunelle mentioned the seminar on women in sport in Waterloo and you might be interested to know that on Friday, Saturday and Sunday 21 different sports, all for women, with no male competitor, are being held in Waterloo county for western Ontario. We expect that this, with our help, will be an annual event and extended to other places as well.

I want to make one further comment, if I might, Mr. Chairman. That is that when you look at the expenditures made by municipalities on sport, you will find that the vast majority of their municipal tax funds for recreation are spent on highly organized pre-adolescent sports activities for boys.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. That's what I said.

Mr. Secord: And as Mr. Martel indicated, what we really need is not only new money, but a real attitude change about the place of sports in our culture.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, that was precisely the point. If you were funding municipalities, I did not feel that you should say that you wanted to make the grants conditional, but at least you should point out to them that you do not propose funding for municipalities that carry out discriminatory practices.

And could Mr. Secord tell me whether he agrees with the philosophy of the importance of team play in developing citizenship, whether it be for male or for female?

Mr. Secord: I believe in playing with women any time I can.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: As a team I am sure you would go over well. Let's get down to what I was talking about.

Mr. Secord: I agree with you 100 per cent.

Mr. Stokes: That is all those thrusts he has been talking about.

Mr. Secord: I think there must be more opportunities. I think there has to be better leadership.

However, I do feel that while girls are certainly entitled to play any sport they want,

there may be sports which are unique for them and changes in some of the rules may be required.

For example, take lacrosse, because you mentioned this last year. There are certain rule changes that really have to be made before you permit them to play lacrosse.

Mrs. Campbell: They are already in existence. If you check the schools that are playing—and I have to say again they are private schools—they have special rules under which girls play and I played lacrosse under those rules—

Mr. Secord: That's right.

Mrs. Campbell: —and it's still a great game for girls, even if there are some things they can't do, and shouldn't do, in lacrosse!

Mr. Secord: Then maybe, Mrs. Campbell, you and I had better convince the girls to play, because as I indicated they normally associate with specific sports, as you know—field hockey, gymnastics, track and field, and so on—and when the opportunity has been made available, there has been very little response.

For example, you referred earlier to participation by girls in hockey. There are fewer than 100 girls' hockey teams in community recreational programmes. Now if you change the rules a little bit—for example, ringette, to which I referred last year—you find there are over 400 teams.

I can draw one conclusion from that and that is that ringette is more palatable and more enjoyable to the girls than hockey, because they have had the opportunity to play both and four times as many have opted for ringette. And you can only draw certain conclusions from statistics.

Mrs. Campbell: I know nothing about ringette, Mr. Chairman, but I do know about hockey. I don't know what encouragement there has been in southern Ontario, but I know of no encouragement in Toronto for girls to play hockey or lacrosse—again, other than at private schools.

I don't think it is a matter of getting the girls together. It is getting the coaches, the people who have the enthusiasm, which has to come first. But where girls are trained to play hockey or lacrosse, they have been popular sports and I don't think that is just because there were private school sports. It is because they were the only places that allowed the kind of discipline of team sport which I think

is important and the only one which developed it for girls.

So I hope I don't come back one more time to discuss it. I hope you will send me a memorandum showing you have corrected the imbalance which you acknowledge, showing me the team sports for girls that you are developing and giving me the full breakdown of what you give to the city of Toronto in the way of assistance. And I am not talking in that vote for grants for community centres because, as I say, they have never been meaningful in our city.

Mr. Martel: Isn't it as though people predetermine that girls shouldn't be involved in hockey?

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. That's right.

Mr. Martel: Girls are supposed to go into nursing and boys are supposed to go here. That is the same thing in athletics scholarships.

Miss Crittenden: Stereotyped.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. Stereotyping all the way.

Mr. Martel: Right. Stereotyping, that is the word I am groping for. And we do that. We stereotype—

Mrs. Campbell: You say all girls are like this. All girls don't like hockey. They want to do fancy skating. Some do, obviously. All boys don't like to play hockey, but you haven't accepted that either. Some like to skate. They are as just as disadvantaged as the girls, because if you don't play hockey as a boy, you don't have ice time either.

It is ridiculous. Surely if we want to develop fitness in sports we ought to mean it. And that ought to be for all of our children.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes, you wanted to say a few words.

Mr. Stokes: Yes. I wanted to get into some of the thrust and emphasis that Mr. Secord is talking about. I attended a recreational directors' meeting in the northwest last fall. At the meeting, they asked each community representative to give a breakdown as to what was going on. I want to give you two of them—and these are organized municipalities.

The first one is Beardmore. They say:

At this time recreation in Beardmore is at a very low point. Our board is also very new, with new members. I think our big problem is lack of communication. Information coming to Beardmore about events

never reaches the committee. We are too small to hold any big clinic, so we would have to look to Geraldton to hold it. Our minor hockey programme has only two teams and they get tired of playing each other and shovelling snow from the rink. Our summer programme consists of playgrounds and swimming.

The other one is from Dorion:

Dorion has 530 people who are scattered over 40 miles of road. This is where we have a problem, trying to get people together. Also, if some clinic or workshop is on somewhere, we never hear about it. Our total requisition budget is \$1,000. That is less than \$2 per capita. For hockey, we hire a bus to travel to Red Rock. Our summer programmes are arts and crafts, playgrounds, swimming and the Dorion fall fair. Films were tried in the hall, but had to stop because of the acoustics. We pay rent to the school to use the classrooms, so at present we are doing the best possible.

Those are organized communities. Let's look at the unorganized community from a letter I got just today:

As you appear to be very concerned about the unorganized communities, I would appreciate very much your support in respect of the attached request directed to the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

Here is their letter addressed to your ministry:

Dear Sir:

The Kam Community Centre at Kamistikwia has sought the help of the above council in their endeavour to obtain some financial assistance for the re-roofing, general renovation, and possible extension of the community hall. This hall was built and has been maintained for many years entirely by the residents of the area and would appear to be ineligible for community centres ACT grant. The hall belongs to the club and the only people who may apply for a grant are municipalities (if the area is unorganized, Indian bands and school boards).

In order to become eligible for a grant, the club would be required to hand over ownership to the school board, and this they are not prepared to do. They would, however, accept the board as administrators of any money made available.

The club has already offered the hall for school use free of charge, and the local school holds certain physical education

activities there. I feel, therefore, that an application for a grant to cover the aforementioned work should be given favourable consideration. Surely, after all of these years of independent action, a little help would not be out of place. I might add, it is with some misgivings that the members of the club are seeking a grant. But the roof of the hall is in very bad condition. At the present rate of interest on bank loans the task of repaying such a loan has become quite formidable. Estimates are being sought, and if a favourable reply is received to this letter an official application will be completed, detailing what will be involved.

It is signed by a Mrs. M. Bennett, secretary of the Dawson Trail rural council. She lives in Thunder Bay North.

I have two other letters here from Mr. Bakker and Mr. Martyn, saying essentially the same thing. Unless small groups in unorganized territories are prepared—some are Women's Institutes, who own a hall and don't have the wherewithal to do any repairs or even for the operating costs to keep the facility open. On every occasion that they've made application, they have been told quite bluntly that they will have to turn the facility over to the school board.

My colleague from Fort William can tell you of the concerted effort put on by the Lakehead school board to phase out schools in the outlying areas and then to sell the facilities to various and diverse groups—

Mr. Haggerty: It happens in southern Ontario too.

Mr. Stokes: —or the biggest buck possible, leaving these poor people in unorganized communities without a facility for an occasional dance or to hold a meeting.

You have said you are going to bring in a new Act, and this has been said ever since I've been down here. But if all you are going to do is change the dollar value and leave the criteria as is, it won't matter a damn if you give them \$1 million; they won't qualify.

You are going to have to change the emphasis and say, "We are going to design a programme to meet the needs of people." Don't sit down here in isolation and say, "Okay, let's manipulate a few figures; then we'll go out into the field and try to find somebody to fit the programme." That's not the way to do it.

You have to get out and listen to all of these things. Your executive director, Mr.

Bakker, knows the problem; I've been writing to him ad nauseam about these problems in unorganized communities. Unless you are determined and there is a commitment to find out the needs of people in this province of opportunity, and until you design a programme that will meet those needs, you can change all of the figures you want. Whether it's 25 per cent, 50 per cent or 75 per cent, they just won't qualify.

Many of these people need some kind of recreation, some kind of diversion from the humdrum lives they live, working in a rural farm community or in the pulpwood industry. Their children are sometimes bused 20, 30 or 40 miles to school, and they leave all the recreational facilities behind in the city of Thunder Bay. When they go back to the farm community or the rural community, they wonder what to do with themselves.

I just don't think that anything you do by way of the Community Centres Act is going to be meaningful unless you find out what the needs are in those small communities and then undertake to do something about it.

Incidentally, let's assume that you are going to do what you say and bring the Community Centres Act into the 20th century. Let me tell you another problem that you are going to have to resolve one way or another. This is in a letter that was sent to you, Mr. Minister, on June 6, from Marathon. It says:

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the above-noted subject as it affects the northwest Ontario office.

The above-noted subject is sports and recreation bureau staffing.

The problem of insufficient staff in northwestern Ontario was discussed at our recent recreation commission meeting. It was brought to our attention that out of a complement of five recreational field staff officers, there has been only four employed and a vacant position has existed for approximately one year. Further, it is our understanding that one of the present staff has gone on three months' leave of absence. When checking this matter out we were informed that a replacement staff had been hired, but we find that this is only for 20 hours a week.

As you no doubt realize northwestern Ontario is a large area for such a small staff to cover adequately and we are concerned with the degree of service that the communities, especially the non-director communities, may expect to receive from an office that is short-staffed.

It is our contention that the staff of the recreation bureau in northwestern Ontario should be brought to full complement at the earliest date possible.

Any assistance you can be in this matter would be appreciated, and we look forward to a favourable reply in the near future.

Now I've had some discussions with Mr. Secord and with Mr. Wittenberg about the shortage of staff, and I was told that it was going to be brought up to full complement on a full-time basis.

The person who wrote this letter, a chap by the name of Pat Allen, chairman of the Marathon Recreation Commission, wrote me on—well, he wrote to the minister on June 6 and sent me a copy of it. It's his impression that you haven't brought it up to full complement and there is no evidence you are going to do that. I wonder what is the degree of commitment, particularly to unorganized communities and organized communities which don't have a recreation director or any infrastructure in order to provide a well-rounded recreational experience for those kids. Where do you go from here?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with reference to the Community Centres Act, there will be special provision for unorganized areas and again there will be community involvement. A group of community citizens will form a non-profit organization and they can apply and they'll be considered the same as a municipal council in an organized municipality.

Mr. Martel: Surely you could insist, Mr. Minister, that when a school becomes vacant, in view of the fact that the province has contributed largely to the payment for that school, the school's first priority is to the community in which it is located. My own school boards, both the public school and the Sudbury Separate Board of Education, have been excellent in my area.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In my area all the vacant schools are being utilized for various projects—schools for retarded children, some are used as halfway houses. There is no problem.

Mr. Martel: I have those, too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I wasn't aware you had a problem in your area because in my area schools are made available—

Mr. Jessiman: We have a dandy.

Mr. Stokes: They are trying to sell them out from under the people who have paid for them for the last 40 years.

Mr. Jessiman: We have turned that about, Jack.

Mr. Stokes: Here's a letter I got from the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) on March 12:

I have your letter of Feb. 19, 1974, regarding the disposition of surplus school buildings of my school boards. As you undoubtedly are aware, grants-in-aid from the province are currently payable in the main to municipal councils or boards of school trustees. As a result, the benefits of some provincially-sponsored programmes have not been available to people who reside in unorganized territory and beyond the boundaries of school jurisdictions. In order to assist, it is understood that at least some school boards are willing to establish recreation committees in the unorganized areas within their jurisdiction. Further, officials of this ministry will meet with officials of the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs and Community and Social Services in an effort to arrive at a solution to this problem. I trust you will find this information helpful.

And you are surprised to hear about that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am surprised you are having troubles because in my area practically all the vacant schools are being used for community purposes. They come under the Ministry of Education but all we do is write to the local school board and say there is a use for this school by a community group and the school is made available, usually for a nominal fee of \$1.

Mr. Martel: Do you know what I saw done this past year?

Mr. Gilbertson: In my area, too.

Mr. Morningstar: My area, too.

Mr. Martel: I saw an eight-room school with a gymnasium which wasn't more than—

Mrs. Campbell: I think the members should keep quiet. It's getting worse all the time. In my area it doesn't happen.

Mr. Martel: If I could address myself to the minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Martel: I watched a school in a small community called St. Charles—an eight-room

school, with a gymnasium, plus at least another four rooms—torn down completely. All the material was taken out of that school by another community which put most of the material, the electrical equipment and everything, in the arena in the community 10 miles away. The destruction of that school, Mr. Minister, in my opinion, was a catastrophe. It was worth \$750,000 at least and it was torn down. It was an absolute disgrace. I begged that council—

Mr. Haggerty: A loss to the whole community.

Mr. Martel: —to buy it from the school board for a song to establish a community centre in it. They were going to but the new council turfed it out. But we allowed it to be destroyed and it just blew my mind to watch that. They could have added to that and made the back portion, the community centre, into the front of an arena and they would have just had to put down a structure for the ice surface. They could've had a clinic in there; they could've had a—we are watching schools being demolished all over this province. I think you should look into it, I really do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, with reference to Mr. Stokes' reference to the vacancies for recreation consultants, I am told we have advertised. There have been advertisements but we are having problems finding competent people to meet the requirements. But we certainly will be filling these vacancies. It is our intention to fill all vacancies. There is a need for recreational consultants. It is not our intention to leave them vacant.

Mr. Stokes: In that connection, somebody within your ministry asked me to recommend someone whom I thought had this kind of aptitude and this kind of ability. And I did so. He didn't get the job. I didn't suggest somebody; they came and asked me to suggest somebody.

Mrs. Campbell: Did you tell them he was a good Tory?

Mr. Martel: He was probably a Liberal.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh dear, that would be as bad as being an NDPer.

Mr. Stokes: I didn't ask him and it didn't concern me. I just knew that the young lad had the ability to do the job that was expected of him and I recommended him and he didn't get the job. Maybe I did him a disservice.

Mr. Haggerty: Stimulating approach.

Mrs. Campbell: You probably did.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, it is our intention, as I indicated, to fill these vacant positions. I agree with the member that, especially with unorganized areas and small communities and also with the native people, we just have to provide more recreational facilities—

Mr. Stokes: Well, can we have your assurance here and now, before you bring in a Community Centres Act in its amended form, that it will be there so that we don't have to go through this hassle year after year and fight in the Legislature there to see that this gets done? When you bring in your legislation will it provide for assistance, meaningful assistance, to unorganized communities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Definitely. This is one of the main provisions of the revised Act.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Stokes: Pardon me, just one more thing, Ray.

In looking over all of these grants that you have made available that were alluded to at an earlier time in a different place, I noticed one in here, and perhaps you can tell me why. There is one here for the Savant Lake recreation committee and I guess it was an operating grant for playground leaders. "The purpose of this project is to expand small existing recreation facilities and to create student employment." It created two jobs. And opposite the item is "the Hon. Leo Bernier." What would be the reason in associating him with a grant for a recreation facility or a recreation programme in my riding?

Mrs. Campbell: He needs recreation.

Mr. Stokes: It came from your ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Could you give us the date of that?

Mr. Stokes: There is no date on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, have you an idea when the grant was made?

Mr. Stokes: It is for the summer of 1973.

Mr. Martyn: Is that an Indian community grant?

Mr. Stokes: No, it wasn't. It was the Savant Lake recreation committee.

And here is another one: "Summer recreation programme at Big Trout Lake. The project co-sponsor was the Big Trout Lake band. The purpose of this programme is to provide a continuous summer programme of recreation through which employees, school age and pre-school children, will get a five day a week programme of outdoor and indoor sports, games, crafts, etc." The total cost was to be \$8,000. The branch cost was to be \$2,304. It was cancelled. And Mr. Bernier's name is beside that. Big Trout Lake is also in my riding. Could you tell me why that was cancelled?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, we could find out the reason why it was cancelled.

Mr. Martel: Could you tell me why leaping Leo gets to make all these—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, he's the Minister of Natural Resources and he travels considerably in that area.

Mr. Martel: My colleague travels considerably up there too.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, well all he has to do, anytime that Mr. Stokes wants to—

Mr. Martel: He doesn't want to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —is just get in touch with us.

Mr. Martel: Did the minister get in touch with you?

Mr. Stokes: That is not my job, to be going around handing out cheques.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, what we are saying—

Mr. Martel: That is your job.

Mr. Stokes: But it is not his business and it is none of your business, Mr. Minister, to be going around creating the illusion that I am not working on behalf of my constituents. I'm telling you, Leo Bernier didn't know anything about that grant until you brought it to his attention.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I certainly did not bring it to his attention.

Mr. Stokes: You didn't fool the people in Savant Lake and you didn't fool the people in Big Trout Lake, because they know who their elected member is, and I just think you are doing a disservice to the political process to be handling grants in that fashion.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would like to set the record straight. I have never approached Mr. Bernier to make a grant in your riding.

Mr. Martel: Well, somebody did. Who did then?

Mr. Stokes: Do you want to see these?

Mr. Martel: Who did? You mean there were 14 made in your riding?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Do you see my name there, that I handed out the cheques for Mr. Bernier?

Mr. Stokes: No.

Mr. Martel: Could I ask the minister a question? Who in God's name did that, then? That's all I want to know, who did it?

Mr. Gilbertson: Somebody has got to give out the cheques.

Mr. Martel: They go out by mail anyway, just under Leo Bernier. Somebody determined that. I don't want to belabour it, I couldn't care less if you sent the whole Tory cabinet to my riding to make a damned presentation—

Mr. Gilbertson: It may have been when the mail strike was on.

Mr. Martel: You're not fooling anybody. But it's chicanery of the cheapest type.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Did Mr. Bernier make that presentation?

Mr. Stokes: I don't know. But why does his name appear? There are several.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I don't know.

Mr. Stokes: Well, it was done by somebody in your ministry. That's where it came from.

Mrs. Campbell: It goes on all the time. Somebody must do it automatically. If it's not your practice, don't you think you should stop it?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, to Mrs. Campbell. What I said in the Legislature I will repeat here, that any member who gets in touch with me or with my office, we co-operate with them.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting, Mr. Minister, that that's what Mr. Bernier must have done?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I said earlier Mr. Bernier never approached me. I'm not aware of any cheque going to Mr. Bernier.

Mr. M. Hamilton (Renfrew North): Well, you know, we can talk about patronage and all of the rest of the things. I listened to the radio this morning with respect to Manitoba and the steps that they're taking regarding patronage as it reflects on the civil service, along with other things. We sit here and we talk about patronage. They have it in British Columbia, it's rampant in there. It's rampant in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Stokes: I don't condone it any more in British Columbia or Alberta and Manitoba than I do here. It's not right.

Mr. Haggerty: There is a principle involved.

Mr. Martel: The minister can come into my riding and he can deliver those cheques from his ministry every day—

Mr. Hamilton: It's here as well as every place else.

Mr. Stokes: That doesn't make it right.

Mr. Martel: —that's his responsibility. It isn't for some other flunkey.

An hon. member: It's playing a game.

Mrs. Campbell: What do you mean, playing a game?

Mr. Martel: That's the only point I make. You used to do it with—

Mr. Hamilton: You mean to tell me it isn't rampant in Ottawa?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty has been wanting to speak.

Mr. Martel: Demers used to get the announcements from TEIGA, from everybody, with respect to my riding.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, I came about this situation too, and I brought it to the attention of the minister. I can remember the opening of the arena in Wainfleet township. The minister apparently sent one of his staff members down there, and we had to wait for pretty near an hour out on that cold ice. I said to the minister when I came back, "If you had given me the cheque I could have saved all those people the embarrass-

ment of waiting around for an hour or so till one of your staff members came with the cheque."

Mr. Chairman, through you to the minister. I recall my colleague from Welland, Mr. Ellis Morningstar, had a team—Team Welland, I believe it was called, Ellis—

Mr. Morningstar: Team Welland.

Mr. Haggerty: —a juvenile team which went to Sweden; I believe they were in that age bracket. They received a fair amount of grant from the minister for financial assistance—perhaps the transportation of the team over to Sweden. Is this a policy that's going to be established now?

I have a team in Port Colborne. Team Port Colborne; it's in the bantam bracket, and is being sponsored by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and, I guess, the Ontario Hockey Association. They'll be in Europe in the late fall, representing Canada. I was just wondering if there would be any assistance given to this team in sharing transportation costs? You've established a policy, and I think it's a good policy. Hopefully it would apply if this group in the city of Port Colborne made application for assistance. Would there be a grant available?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe there are grants up to \$1,000 if they meet certain criteria.

Mr. Martyn: It is currently before Management Board, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Haggerty: Management Board? I thought this would come under your—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It comes under our ministry, but the appropriations have to be approved by Management Board.

Mr. Haggerty: I was wondering, when I look at item 3 here, just how successful your programme for fitness and recreation is in the Province of Ontario. I mean you've reduced it almost \$2 million. It makes one sit back and wonder. Are you going to do all the things that you've talked about in the last two or three hours? You've indicated that there are other goodies that will be revealed in announcements coming out later on that will assist this programme in Ontario. But if you're almost \$2 million short of last year, where are you going to dig the money up?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: There are a couple of matters there, Mr. Chairman. One is that in last year's estimates there was \$500,000 for the city of Kingston for the facilities for the

sailing events for the Olympics. Also, last year we had, I believe, slightly over \$3 million under the Community Centres Act to meet the backlog of applications. If you recall, about two years ago it was decided that our budget under the Community Centres Act was less than \$1 million. The Treasurer, in his budget, had announced that municipalities with over 25,000 population would not be eligible.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Naturally, the municipalities wrote and said that they had applied in good faith and they met the criteria at that time.

Mr. Haggerty: Before they went into regional government.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right. So we asked for additional funds, and that's why it comes to, I believe, over \$4 million altogether. Our budget this year is really larger than last, keeping in mind those funds that were in our supplementary estimates to pay for the backlog of applications.

Mr. Haggerty: I know there are a number of municipalities in Welland South which are building new arenas and perhaps additions to their existing arenas. Will grants apply under this section, too, for those new arenas?

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished?

Mr. Haggerty: No, I'm not finished.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: These estimates cover the applications for this year, those that were made from Jan. 1, 1974 to March 31, 1974.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you want to go for the vote now then?

Mr. Chairman: I thought we'd break for the vote.

Mr. Haggerty: I have about two or three more minutes here.

Mr. Martel: Finish it up.

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead.

Mr. Haggerty: On some of the previous remarks made by the members here tonight, I can recall some of the provinces dealing with them. I think Mr. Martel raised the point dealing with hockey in Ontario. I'm sure there's been a study made at Western university dealing with youngsters involved in hockey and the coaching matters concerning these youngsters. I find that if you have a youngster who is perhaps a little more capable

of advancing at an early age into the next bracket, such as Bantam to Pee Wee or to juvenile or junior B, he is given a little more ice time than the less fortunate youngsters who, not being as fully developed at that particular age, are left out of the picture. They don't get sufficient ice time. I feel that if they were given the same amount of ice time as those other youngsters, we would still develop more hockey players.

I remember one time, I came from the hockey town of Port Colborne. I can remember some of the good battles we used to have with the Sudbury team, Elie. We used to call it Frood Mines—in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Yes, Frood Mines.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. They used to have some exceptionally good senior hockey teams. I remember they used to compete with the Toronto Goodyears. We really had some good hockey players who came out of that town. I sense that these youngsters who are a good prospect for pro hockey are grabbed right up from the time they are 12 years of age and they are watched right along until they are in the junior ranks and they are grabbed for pros from there.

When you sit back and look at it, it is quite an expense to the taxpayers in the Province of Ontario to pay for providing the pro material for these National Hockey League teams. They are branching out into all cities of the United States, and it's quite a moneymaker for them.

Maybe the Province of Ontario should get a piece of this action. At least a share of the television proceeds. I think the Province of Ontario could put that back into further developing hockey players. We should get a piece of that action. In the long run if you go on building these arenas, it is a great expense to the taxpayers. You can't keep going back to them all the time and asking them to spend more and more. I think we should have a piece of the action.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a good point, Mr. Chairman, and certainly we will be pleased to consider it.

Mr. Haggerty: The other matter is that in dealing with this I notice we talked about grants.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to speak on this too?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I want to speak on that.

Mr. Chairman: We will have to recess and vote. Right after that, Mrs. Campbell will be the first to speak.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Haggerty hadn't finished.

Mr. Haggerty: I have a few more remarks.

Mr. Chairman: You will be given your opportunity.

The committee recessed at 9:55 o'clock, p.m. for a vote in the House and reconvened at 10:05.

Mr. Haggerty: Before the break, Mr. Chairman, I was questioning whether you are going to have an effective programme this year with reference to your reduced estimates of nearly \$2 million. For example, the Port Colborne Gymnastic Club had made an inquiry for assistance to the Province of Ontario, and that is where they have to have a special mat about 24 ft square. I think I raised this matter with your department on previous occasions and I understand there is no such mat available. As I understand it, the club that made the request for a grant said they were available through some Japanese firm which made them to Olympic standards.

This is where they have to have a special mat. Some of them had mats in schools that they could borrow, but they are only about 4 ft wide and 10 ft long. Isn't there some grant or assistance you could give to these special gymnastic clubs that require this type of equipment?

Mr. Secord: Well, there are several mats available within the Metropolitan Toronto area. I am not certain what club you are speaking of.

Mr. Haggerty: This one is in Port Colborne. I understand they have a pretty active club for the youngsters from elementary school. They are almost prepared for high school when they get into the physical education programme. Some students in this type of sport—

Mr. Secord: One of the problems, as you know, is the utilization of equipment by a single club when the facility in which they usually use it is not available to them. This matter about which you are speaking, which is called the floor exercise mat, would be—Mr. Newman can correct me—30 by 30?

Mr. B. Newman: Ten metres.

Mr. Secord: Ten metres, yes, so that is roughly 33 ft by 33 ft. It costs about \$5,000.

Mr. Haggerty: It costs \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. Secord: It really requires a somewhat semi-permanent installation because there is a considerable amount of damage done to the interior by continuously rolling or folding it.

Mr. Haggerty: I think there are facilities in one of the high schools there, but the chap responsible for it is, I believe, an instructor and a top judge in this type of sports activity. He is known throughout the world, and is one of the best around. He is quite a promoter of gymnastics.

But this is one of the handicaps. There isn't this type of equipment available. As you said, for a club to go out and pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 is quite an expenditure. Perhaps through your estimates here there could be some funds made available, particularly where a club was interested. I understand he has a number of youngsters involved.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Most of our funds are given to the 58 associations in Sports Ontario. We don't normally fund directly.

Mr. Haggerty: There are a number of students coming out of the Port Colborne high schools who have taken top awards in Ontario. I think two persons from that area were in South Africa in the last month or two—

Mr. Secord: Junior team.

Mr. Haggerty: —on trampolines. But there is a good instructor there. If he just had the equipment perhaps we could have some Olympic champions come out of that area.

Mr. Secord: Mr. Brunelle indicates that we provide the grants to the provincial sports governing body. If the Port Colborne club wanted to make a case to the Ontario Gymnastics Federation for an outstanding grant for that kind of equipment, I am sure they would consider it. The problem, of course, is that there are roughly 160 gym clubs in Ontario, about 12 of which have access to such equipment. We have not at this time attempted to rate clubs. By rating, I mean full time coaches, the qualification of the coach, the number of athletes on the national or provincial team. To get down to individual club assignment of equipment would be a very expensive proposition for items of this nature.

Mr. Haggerty: I think the instructor is Mr. Kahlert. Do you know him? I hoped there might be some assistance given to a small club like this. As Mr. Newman says, you can

have 12 or 16 clubs right here in Toronto, but you should be branching out to smaller areas where there are some good students available.

The other concern—

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, if I could talk on this maybe I can give a suggestion to Mr. Haggerty which he can pass on to the coach back there.

Mr. Chairman: If he wants to give you the floor.

Mr. B. Newman: It really isn't necessary to have that piece of equipment. Everyone would like to have it but I've done all my coaching without that, on bare floor. Yes, on base floor and on terrazzo floors. When it comes to the complicated tumbling manoeuvres, that's when you have a set of mats on the floor and the individual learns to direct himself so that he's in line with the mats to do the tumbling manoeuvre. In that way he can use equipment in the school. It can be stacked very easily. It isn't the best by any means; it's better to have the big floor mat for free cal or free ex but it's an alternative—

Mr. Chairman: Much cheaper.

Mr. B. Newman: —and it's a cheaper alternative. I think the ministry could possibly make some contribution to at least that.

Mr. Haggerty: They are using the mats now at the school but what this chap, Rudolf Kahlert, tells me, is that when they are in competition—and we are talking about international competition or Olympic competition or going by the rules for that—these youngsters are at a disadvantage the minute they come to using this regulation size mat. If they have to go back and piece them together there is always the possibility that one mat will slip.

I remember in my high school days we used to have that problem, too. You almost had to have some person stand there and hold the mat because when a person was running to do the tumbling one mat might slip. The first thing you know is he would be on the bare floor and it could perhaps cause injury.

I would hope you would give consideration to it.

The other matter I'm concerned about is that we're all aware that Canadians are the poorest, in physical fitness, of any nation or any country. We seem to have about 14 or 15 lb too many which we're carrying around and which aren't necessary. Perhaps much of it is due to the diet a person is used to. I see

nothing in your programme here for people in our category. What do you have in here for people of 35 or 30 years of age? There is very little recreation left for us. Are you out sponsoring or supporting bicycle routes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Have you got such a programme in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, the point that Mr. Haggerty raises is a very good one. It was mentioned today that, according to the figures, 85 per cent of a person's—a Canadian's—leisure time is spent in a passive activity—

Mr. Haggerty: Watching sports on television, that's right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The next highest, I believe, is sightseeing by automobile. It is our intention to—and this commands a high priority—

Mr. Haggerty: Have you such a programme? Do you have any literature at all that you can send out to families saying, "Make it a family affair"? They can go out walking, hiking or whatever recreation they're looking for.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We—

Mr. Haggerty: I usually walk the lake-shore early in the morning on a Sunday morning before anybody sees me or they will tell me to get off the beach.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Many municipalities, Ottawa for instance, has given leadership in having bicycle paths. I understand Metro Toronto is also doing something in this area. There is no doubt about it that in view of the popularity of cycling—

Mr. Haggerty: You can see families out every day with cycles but I think you must provide some place for them to travel. It's like suggesting to the snowmobile committee to get the snowmobiles off the highways. In a sense they are a nuisance on the highway but people are going to travel that way and I think we must make provisions for the safety of those persons on bicycles, too. We will have to have more respect for persons on bicycles on the road.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We certainly acknowledge we should give more leadership but at the same time it is left to the discretion of local municipalities.

Mr. Haggerty: What about provincial parks? You have canoe routes. Are you going to have bicycle routes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In provincial parks there is certainly an emphasis on more—there are more hiking trails. We have at present a study, a recreational survey, which should be available some time within the next month or two on this whole aspect of recreational needs. Specifically I still think it's really up to the municipalities individually to provide—

Mr. Haggerty: If you can't get it from there the leadership has to come from this ministry. This is right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: All I am suggesting is that perhaps you should have a pamphlet out. When you send so many other letters into the community you should send something along on physical fitness.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, we will. You know, the whole area of recreation is one every province today recognizes. To me, the most important thing that came out of the national conference two weeks ago was that every province, along with the federal government, agreed that recreation should be considered a social service, the same as health and education.

Mr. Haggerty: It should be given one of the top priorities.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Exactly.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. You know, if you have everybody pretty well conscious of—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are concerned, of course, with general well being of all persons, and the problem is how much you are going to devote to therapeutic recreation for the handicapped.

Mr. Haggerty:—physical fitness, you are going to have fewer health problems then.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: One of the biggest problems of elderly people is that many do not know what to do with their leisure time.

Mr. Morningstar: I do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: So our government is concentrating on it. We have some programmes we will be announcing in the whole thrust of more recreation—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you really sold on that though, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Definitely. Also, we are aware that we need more recreational facilities.

Mr. B. Newman: You know that is counter to the policy of another ministry.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Which other ministry?

Mr. B. Newman: Education. Physical education is not compulsory in our secondary schools, so how can the minister say the government is concerned with the well-being and health of our youth? Yet physical education is a voluntary subject.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I am not going to debate whether physical education should be compulsory or not. What I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, is that we are all in agreement that—

Mr. B. Newman: But you are working at cross purposes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —more recreation is required for the wellbeing of everyone. Through incentives, we will accomplish our goal.

Mr. B. Newman: But you see, you are working at cross purposes with another ministry in government.

Mr. Haggerty: At one time Canada was noted for its top long-distance swimmers. We don't hear of them today. I can recall in the town of Port Colborne when they had swimming on Labour Day weekend. It used to be about a six, seven or 10-mile swim down the canal, out the breakwall and back again. We don't see that type of sports activity any more.

Mrs. Campbell: Everything is so polluted they can't swim in it anyway.

Mr. B. Newman: Maybe they can walk on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: When we speak about recreation, of course, Mr. Newman, we are not just referring to physical education—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, physical education is recreation too, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —arts, crafts. Recreation encompasses many activities.

Mr. B. Newman: The minister should probably first work with his own colleagues and

convince them of what the minister is doing and his sincerity when he talks about physical fitness. Your Minister of Education certainly isn't concerned. He has the idea that physical education in the school is doing push-ups and chin-ups. He doesn't realize that a lot of carry-over activities are being taught in the physical education programme.

Mr. Haggerty: In that pamphlet you had, *Living Can Be Ageless*, remember the elderly—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: —gentleman jogging, walking or running? I don't know where he is going to do that. We haven't got such a place in my area for that type of recreation.

Mr. Chairman: Send him up to Renfrew North.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: If you are referring to the poster last year of those senior citizens, this was jogging.

Mr. Haggerty: Jogging, that is right.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Ray, I am sure you can jog in your area with no problem.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't know where, but I mean—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You don't know where?

Mr. Haggerty: —down in that area, senior citizens feel that they are left out of the picture of recreation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We recognize that with senior citizens there certainly is a need for more emphasis on recreation.

Mr. Haggerty: It would probably have been a better shot if you had had Governor-General Michener at that time.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Governor-General Michener gave excellent leadership in that.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, he did.

Mr. Morningstar: Well, you are looking after that, Mr. Minister then, aren't you? You seem to be giving more to recreation than previously.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose if we got some of those cheques we would have to run back to our riding; that would be good exercise for us.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Is there anything in this vote—and I haven't seen it—which has to do with the new athletic complex announced by the Premier (Mr. Davis) at your dinner? If so, where is it, how much is it, and what is it for?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, there is no money in this vote for the recreational complex that was announced by the Premier. Presently Government Services is funding the cost of consultant fees for soil testing and preliminary design of the complex.

Mrs. Campbell: What is going to be the role of this ministry in connection with that?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Initially, Government Services is responsible, Mrs. Campbell, for acquisition of land. In conjunction with our ministry and Sports Ontario they are carrying out the preliminary design. I believe Sports Ontario is very much involved also in the design.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I know who in your ministry is involved in any of the planning stages?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Secord has been very much involved in this proposed complex.

Mrs. Campbell: Is this going to have an interministerial task force set up and, if so, will they exclude Mr. Secord as the knowledgeable person in the ministry?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Secord is a member of this.

Mrs. Campbell: He is. You are treating him differently from the way in which you treated Miss Stapleford in the matter of day care. It is interesting, isn't it? I find it very, very interesting. It should be different. I wish some time that I could get an explanation as to why.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: In reference to this specific matter, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Secord is very much involved in the preliminary plans.

Mrs. Campbell: Then as it proceeds, at what point does it leave Government Services and get into what ministry, and is that ministry yours?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Certainly, I think it would be our ministry. I do not know about this fall, but it could well be. Last year, if you will recall, we had supplementary estimates in the fall. It could well be that in our

supplementary estimates there would be allocation for the first phase of this recreation complex.

Mrs. Campbell: I think it was the pool that was announced as the first stage.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is right.

Mrs. Campbell: Was that after consultation with Mr. Secord?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Oh, yes, with Mr. Secord, along with Sports Ontario. It was felt that a 50-metre pool with a 10-metre diving tower would be phase 1. Then I recommended to Mr. Secord to make sure that the pool would be designed in such a way that it could be used as a therapeutic pool for the handicapped.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know who is going to be using this pool. Would it be all ages?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is my understanding that this will be for all ages. It will be not just for provincial, national and international competition. This will be used for as many uses as one possibly can get out of it.

Mrs. Campbell: I just have one concern. I certainly have fought as hard as anyone to have facilities for the handicapped, but I would just like to say this. For the young child, if there are to be young children, from my experience—again I have to make it personal, as my son was involved with the swimming pool at the Sick Children's Hospital which is a therapeutic pool—I have to tell you it is a very frightening experience for a young child to be involved in that kind of dual activity. Unless they have designed the equipment differently now—and that could be the way in which you crank people into the water and so on, if you are young enough, is terrifying.

I can recall in my son's case we had to put him on tranquilizers to get him into the pool. We decided that we would rather have him have some other form of exercise, otherwise he was going to become a drug addict at a very early age. I just point this out.

If there is a chance that there could be a facility in one sense, at least a great deal of care should be put into that kind of joint use, because it really is frightening. There has to be a great deal of care exercised in having attendance for that. I did see a young lad who was in the Sick Children's Hospital as a result of some greenstick fractures. He broke both legs one day when I was there, because of the lack of attendance on it. I am

sure Mr. Secord is aware of it, but I point it out as a warning for this sort of operation. I would like to see it if it can happen, but I think you have to have a lot of care in planning it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2604.

Mr. B. Newman: There are two items I would like to bring up under this vote, Mr. Chairman, but I will allow you to pass the vote if you will allow me to speak on them tomorrow.

Mr. Martel: That's a good idea.

Mr. B. Newman: Let me speak on them under mental retardation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, fine. Mr. Chairman, are they part of therapeutic recreation?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I think that it would be wise.

Item 3 carried.

Vote 2604 agreed to.

Mr. Martel: I quite agree with you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: That is the first time you have agreed with me, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Haggerty: He wants to get out and go campaigning.

Mr. Martel: Tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Ministry of Health will be bringing back the Health Disciplines Act for our consideration. Is it the desire of the committee that we meet tomorrow morning at 10 to continue the estimates of this department?

Mrs. Campbell: We have caucus. Mr. Chairman, when did we change the ground rules about this committee? We have been advised constantly, and Mr. Winkler has emphasized it, that the function of the committee is not to be interfered with by the House. I'd like to know when we agreed to have the health disciplines bill before this committee tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: The function of the committee has only been directed by the chairman who has had to make decisions in respect of bringing in and finalizing.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, with respect, I happen to point out to you, and I say it most respectfully, I think we have

had several decisions of the Chair in this committee which have not been either popular or upheld. I would suggest to you, sir, with the greatest respect, that we ought to finish these estimates before us. You have the people here and you have had them here consistently. I would move that we continue and complete these estimates before we—

Mr. Jessiman: Tonight.

Mrs. Campbell: I am prepared to go on now.

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): Let's go.

Mrs. Campbell: But I am not prepared to commit to all of you that we will finish tonight. I will finish tonight.

Mr. Chairman: Could we go on for a half hour this evening?

Mrs. Campbell: What time is it?

Mr. Chairman: It is 10:30 right now.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We could go on for half an hour.

Mr. Martel: I really don't have much to say on these.

Mrs. Campbell: I have a few things to say about mental retardation.

Mr. Martel: I left home at 7 this morning. I think tomorrow we can finish up this and the Health Disciplines Act. I don't know how long the Health Disciplines Act will be.

Mr. B. Newman: Right after the Health Disciplines Act.

Mrs. Campbell: No, we finish this first.

Mr. Martel: No, I think we could get this out of the way and bring in the Health Disciplines Act right after.

Mrs. Campbell: That's my view, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I have arranged with the Minister of Health (Mr. Miller) to come in at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. I don't think I can change that situation at the moment.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, with respect, I don't think that is your decision to make. I think the committee has the right to settle its affairs.

Mr. Chairman: I would say, Mrs. Campbell, that it is very difficult for this chairman

to catch every member of this committee at any particular time of the day.

Mrs. Campbell: I have been here consistently all day.

Mr. B. Newman: The decisions are made in committee.

Mrs. Campbell: They are not your decisions to make.

Mr. B. Newman: They are not made unilaterally by you.

Mrs. Campbell: With respect, I move that tomorrow we continue with these estimates until their completion.

Mr. Villeneuve: Provided we start at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Campbell: I think this is a little unfair.

Mr. Villeneuve: This is compromising.

Mrs. Campbell: Compromising, my foot. Mr. Chairman, today I was consulted, and I very much appreciated being consulted, about the fact that the minister would not be here on time. I was quite prepared to accommodate him, and I did so, I think graciously.

Mr. B. Newman: And there was no quorum.

Mrs. Campbell: There was not a quorum, and we proceeded without the minister in order to facilitate the work of this committee. Tomorrow morning is the Liberal caucus at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Villeneuve: Our caucus too.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, that may be, but I really do think that we deserve to have some

courtesy extended to us, and not be constantly asked—for weeks I missed caucus because the health disciplines bill was on Tuesday morning. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we meet after the question period tomorrow afternoon and complete these estimates so that all of these people can get on about their chores; then we can go into the health disciplines bill. It's a more orderly way of carrying out the functions.

Mr. Chairman: I entirely agree with you. We want to put some of these people back to their jobs and working for the people of Ontario.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, all of them.

Mr. Chairman: If we can do that, deal with the mental retardation sector of this at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and bring the health disciplines people in immediately following that time, it would be completely acceptable to everyone.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Then that is what we can do, and I'm perfectly happy with it.

Mr. Chairman: I might say we've spent a great many hours up until the present time in dealing with the estimates of the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the estimates of this particular committee, I now suggest, have extended over about 38 hours—

Mr. B. Newman: We'll give you a cost-of-living increase.

Mr. Chairman: I'm sure they won't, Bernie. I move the adjournment.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Standing Social
Development Committee ⁵⁷
Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 18, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1974

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(concluded)

Mr. Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen we'll get our committee underway. We are on vote 2605.

Hon. R. Brunelle (Minister of Community and Social Services): Mr. Chairman, may I just introduce some members of our staff who are here for this last vote.

Dr. Don Zarfes is well known, I believe, to many of you. Dr. Zarfes is in charge of our programme development division. Next to him is Dave MacCoy; Dave is in charge of the community service development. Next to him is Dr. Farmer, in charge of the mental retardation facilities division. They are the three key persons in the mental retardation programme.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, last night when we adjourned I mentioned that I wanted to ask two questions of the ministry on the previous vote. They are questions I think the officials can answer. I would like to start with that to get them out of the way. The vote has carried and I asked that solely so we don't have more discussion on the previous vote. I'm referring—

Mr. Chairman: All right Mr. Newman.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Recreation for the mentally retarded.

Mr. B. Newman: I'm referring now to the recreation, fitness and sports item of the vote, and wondering what role the ministry is playing in the recommendations of the select committee on the utilization of education facilities. They made specific recommendations that could have some marked effects on the provision of services, that is the provision of recreational and athletic services as well as contributing to the fitness to our youth generally.

One of the recommendations, recommendation five, was that the government of Ontario, through the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, would adopt a system of community education which would integrate school and community resources, including facilities, to meet a wider range of community needs than just formal education.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that the recommendation is directed to the provincial secretary, but seeing we are on the fitness aspect, I'm just wondering if this ministry is receiving any recommendations from the provincial secretary toward the implementation of that recommendation. I'll place the other recommendation at the same time, Mr. Chairman, so we can get them both on the record and the minister or the ministry officials can answer on both at the same time.

The next is recommendation 11 from the first report of the select committee:

We recommend that the government of Ontario, through the Provincial Secretary for Social Development, adopt policies to support the development of programmes that recognize the growth of leisure as an important element in the life of the individual and the community.

Just on those two recommendations, Mr. Chairman, I'd like the minister to reply.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, we in our ministry are entirely in support of both recommendations. The community use of schools is certainly a most desirable goal and we are entirely in support of this recommendation.

Mr. B. Newman: Can you foresee your ministry having some input in the larger communities? They have recreation departments and so forth that can go after boards of education and see that the schools receive greater use. But when we get to the more remote areas, as some of the discussion indicated yesterday there is a real difficulty, especially with the phasing out of schools. The fact that they are not being sold or given indirectly to communities for community use is sort of a wrong approach.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As the hon. member knows, there is some resistance, not with all

but with some school boards on this matter. I think their feelings are that more funding from our ministry is necessary.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): The funding; and also the question of custodian services. It is partly funding and it's partly the custodian responsibility.

Mr. B. Newman: If you provided funds then you could hire the custodian services to take care of that. But I think your ministry should be going through the complete report, and Mr. Gordon is aware of the report.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: He has some comments, Mr. Newman, when you are finished.

Mr. B. Newman: Next year, when we get together again, I would like to know exactly what the ministry is doing to implement some of the recommendations; for example the hiring of 24 community co-ordinators.

I don't want to discuss these matters too much at present, because we have enough to do on this other vote coming up. But I think next year we should have a complete report.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: All right then, I'd like to get into the mental retardation. Would the minister like to lead off with some remarks first as far as this vote is concerned, vote 2605?

On vote 2605:

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Maybe what I could do is just make a few brief remarks, Mr. Chairman, and maybe ask each of our doctors and Mr. MacCoy to outline what their responsibilities are and what they are doing.

As you know, on April 1 Bill 7, the Developmental Services Act, was passed. As was indicated in the second reading of the bill, the main purpose of this legislation was to provide for the administrative transfer of responsibility for the mentally retarded from the Ministry of Health, where the mental retardation programme was more institution-oriented, to our ministry where it would become more of a community or social services type of programme.

Probably a more important purpose was the determination to provide the framework whereby we would be able to bring about our goal of rehabilitating into the community those who are presently in institutions. It was indicated that this would take a lot more community resources — residences, sheltered workshops, recreational facilities, support

services to the families—so this would be done over a period of time. Briefly, maybe the estimates—

Miss D. Crittenden (Deputy Minister): Would you like me to mention the way we built up to this move?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, fine, Miss Crittenden.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, to have 8,000 transferred to your jurisdiction just after you have taken over a ministry is quite a handful. Because there are so many areas that were unclear in March, rather than try to divide the mental retardation programme into planning and delivery—the way they had designed the former ministry—I felt we could have the best of both worlds by having our two ADMs involved deeply with this transfer. As a result Mr. Gordon, who has the responsibility for planning, is the chairman of a committee to design and implement the new mental retardation programme in our ministry; Mr. John Anderson, who is the ADM of delivery, is the vice-chairman. The other members of this committee are Dr. Don Zarfaz, who is the executive director of planning MR; Dave MacCoy, who is the director of the community services for MR; Dr. Ron Farmer, who is the director of the facilities for MR; and last, but not least, Jack McKnight, who is our executive director of finance and administration.

The senior management team of our ministry is composed of myself, the two ADMs and the executive director of finance and administration. In other words, I have taken the senior management team, excluding myself, together with the three directors involved with MR and I have sort of packaged them as the planning and management committee for MR for a year.

Now it may be for more than a year, but what I have attempted to do is bring all the resources of our ministry and all the competence we have, together with the competence and the resources that came to us from the Ministry of Health, and blend and design them into a working unit. I wanted to mention this to you so that you would understand what we are doing.

We are not segregating MR. We are, in fact, trying to blend it so it is part of this total ministry. We are putting all of the resources we have into it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Now perhaps you would like to hear from Mr. Gordon, who is the chairman of the committee, and then down the line.

Mr. A. Gordon (Assistant Deputy Minister, Programme Development): Mr. Chairman, having come in as a stranger to this ministry, and also to the operations of the Ministry of Health where mental retardation was prior to April 1, I act as chairman and try to bring together the various views and assist people to pull together in a community-initiated, community-based development. This is the thrust, not only of the mental retardation programme but the whole ministry's thrust in its reorganization. We have been working very actively in the last three months to get this under way and maintain it in such a way that we do not lose the very significant benefits which have accrued from the work done when mental retardation was a part of the Health ministry.

My role is minimal, really, beyond that of watching the experts who know what they are talking about pull together in developing a new thrust and direction for the mental retardation programme which will help it to build the facilities and services for that very important work, along with the rest of the social service facilities, which we hope to have as an integral part of the community and not as something set apart, and totally isolated from the rest of the services.

Dr. D. E. Zarfas (Executive Director, MR Programme Development): I guess, gentlemen, my principal role has been defined as looking at where we are going in the whole area of retardation; to try to design policy on which decisions could be made by the senior management committee and by the ministry and above, and to try to determine the nature of the programme we will be delivering in the province.

As you know, over the last few years, even though we have been in a health model we have been gradually changing from a medical nursing-orientated service for the retarded to a training, development model. This has really been going on since about 1967. I think without those previous steps we would never have been able to effect the change so quickly. This is the beginning. I think we are now to a place where we can make the further steps of moving the programme to being a community-based one.

The concern we have is that we don't leave the institutions out in left field, that these become an integral part of the service aspect for the area or region to be served; although we hope they will play a much less significant role than before. In the past the institutions have been the place for long-term residential care. I think we see that in the future they will not play this role.

Long-term residential care should be in the community, and it should be in a house as near normal as possible within the needs of the handicapped person. But to change this role from the institutional approach of the old days cannot be done precipitously. It must be done with great care.

Certainly the facilities will be entering into an increasing amount of out-reach programmes started over the last few years. These will be some of the main functions. We will be trying to provide methods of evaluating individual services. We are trying to devise a system of comprehensive community services. The plan for all this we are developing at this time to identify what we see as total component parts of a system that needs to be available to meet the needs of the developmentally handicapped in their own community or as close to it as possible.

We see our role as providing professional consultation in this area and in some specialized areas. I think there is a danger, because we are moving from a health model to a social model, that there might be a tendency to feel that the medical aspect of the needs of the retarded will not be looked after. I want to assure you that that can't happen, because we've often said that the problem of mental retardation is not a medical one, it is not an educational one, it is not a social one; it is all of those put together. We can't drop any one aspect of the programme simply because we change ministries; we must meet the needs of the retarded person as a whole.

We will have a number of people providing consultation in the kinds of services available to us—psychological, social, physiotherapy, occupational therapy.

Our other role is the provision of some form of information exchange. We look for the development of new ideas and concepts in the provision of individual services and services as a whole. Our role is to disseminate these so they are available to persons working with the mentally retarded in the province.

Lastly, our role is trying to make sure that the developing services in the community are tied in with the phasing-down and the extension-out of the facilities that now exist.

Mr. D. MacCoy (Director, MR Community Services Development): Mr. Chairman, the community service development aspect of the mental retardation programme is relatively new, in terms of our ministry at least, although we have been in the business of providing various types of services to retarded persons for many years. Our ministry has been responsible for homes for retarded per-

sons and sheltered workshops, as well as developmental centres. Also, vocational rehabilitation services have provided a great deal of service to retarded people for many years.

The approach that community services development is taking in bringing about the community-living orientation has to take into account the concept of community readiness as one of the key factors of what we are involved in doing. In looking at community readiness we see a number of things as crucial.

Community attitudes are certainly one issue in which we are interested. We think that the co-ordination of existing services in the communities is crucial, so we're attempting to develop ways and means of bringing about suitable co-ordination in the various 20 districts of our ministry.

We feel it is important that we work with local associations for the mentally retarded, and we are doing so. Although we have been in existence for only 10 weeks, we are now moving into an operational phase in working with local associations for the mentally retarded. We are trying to assist them as service delivery agents for our ministry. Because they deliver the services of sheltered workshops, homes for retarded persons and developmental centres, as well as adult services, we feel it is important that we work very closely with the local associations, as well as with the Ontario association, in planning and bringing about new community support services.

An important aspect of our operation, as it develops, will be the implementation of a protective services programme throughout the province. At this point, following the Hamilton project that so many people are familiar with and the excellent work done there by one of our staff members, Mr. John Webster, we are implementing protective services in other centres such as London and St. Catharines. We have staff in Hamilton, London, St. Catharines, Barrie, Kingston and Brantford, and we are moving to have someone placed in Richmond Hill and a number of other places. Perhaps the list would be too long to go through now.

Part of our effort to bring about a co-ordinated system of services involves the appointment of mental retardation district coordinators. We will be appointing 20 of these during this year throughout the province to act as focal points for our services. I think we have to admit that one of the first things we have to do is update our information about existing services and do an inventory of the capacities of each district to provide

services for retarded persons who are either already living in the community or might return to the community from an institution. We feel we have part of this information; certainly various other organizations and associations have it. So our first phase is to work with them.

We also have to do a fairly careful study of the unsatisfied needs of a district. I think we have a good beginning in this area, but we wish to systematically study the problems. I referred to the fact that we work closely with local associations for the mentally retarded. This is certainly one way we will begin to get a good handle on unsatisfied needs.

In visiting 12 or 15 associations across the province in the last few months, we have had a chance to talk to many parents and members of associations to discuss what they consider the priorities and how they would see phasing-in programmes. We have found there are tremendous benefits to be gained from working with both parents and other association members in discussing the problems and in trying to get them to assist us in planning programmes.

In establishing specific requirements as we go along in our community services approach, we would hope to eventually lead into some type of individual placement and service plan for every retarded person we come in contact with. I think that is a long-term objective we must have. We have to think in terms of the specific needs of individuals and also plan a system that can, in a broad sense, meet all needs; but we have to be assured that all people are receiving adequate service.

Dr. Zarfas has indicated the role of evaluating and monitoring the system. We are also interested in the next year particularly, in looking at community service alternatives. We have seen some very interesting initiatives throughout the province and we are interested to note that they vary across the province. The people in the north tend to solve their problems in quite a different manner than the people in the "golden horseshoe". I think it is important that we work closely with the people, based on the vast differences in approach.

Generally speaking the approach, when we talk about co-ordinating services, has to be based on some fundamental principles. We are looking at three basic factors. A person needs a place to live; a person needs a place to work or engage in activity which involves sheltered competitive employment; and a

person needs the opportunity for spending leisure time and engaging in athletics.

There are many support services that it is extremely important to tie in here. We recognize the roles of transportation, income, diagnosis and assessment. These are some of the things we feel are important to begin co-ordinating in the 20 districts.

Dr. R. A. Farmer (General Manager, MR Institutions Operations): Mr. Chairman, my responsibility is probably much more clear-cut than you will find in the other areas, yet in some respects it may be one of the more onerous positions. It is concerned first of all with the straight line, operating direction of the large Schedule I retardation facilities now identified by different names under the new Developmental Services Act.

In some respects I am continuing where Don Zarfes left off in the old mental retardation services branch within the Ministry of Health. My new responsibility is to provide, hopefully, some leadership and administration in overall co-ordination of these facilities.

My division represents some 7,000 of the 8,000 complement to which Miss Crittenden referred, but these are neatly packaged in the 15 facilities. The facilities are under the jurisdiction of qualified administrators who, hopefully, will be able to share this burden with me.

My second major function within this division is the provision of consulting and advisory services in the management and service-oriented area. We are talking here in the area of financial, laundry and linen services, housekeeping; the general hotel services in the day-to-day operation of facilities.

This is a carryover from days gone by, and a role which I feel comfortable carrying. There is no question but that the future of retardation facilities will be one of de-emphasizing institutional care and a gradual phasing down of these institutions, both in size and perhaps in the range of services provided.

This will be, and must be, an orderly phasing down. This is where I must work very closely both with Dr. Zarfes and his programme development group, and Mr. MacCoy on whom we will be depending for the development of community services into which we will transfer many of the residents now within the facilities.

If you were to compare this to a large corporation that was diversifying, Dr. Zarfes would undoubtedly be the director of planning, research and development and Mr. MacCoy might be director of marketing and

of ancillary operations as we diversify; and I might be the production manager in charge of the traditional shop back at the centre.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, the information provided by your officials is very worthwhile. I think it most informative. From listening to them, I conclude that you have extremely capable people who are looking forward to doing an outstanding job as far as the programme is concerned. The only thing is that your ministry and your government may be the bottlenecks in the development of a really good programme in mental health; I hope that will not be the case.

One year ago, when mental retardation was the responsibility of a branch of the Ministry of Health, funds allocated to the Ministry of Health under psychiatric and retardation services were some \$246 million. This year the estimates show \$172 million for psychiatric services under Health. That is a difference of only \$74 million. What portion of the estimates as far as mental retardation is concerned, are still staying in the Ministry of Health?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On this question, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask—because you are referring to the estimates of the Ministry of Health—Dr. Zarfes.

Mr. B. Newman: Well you have transferred some portion of the retardation programmes into this ministry, I would assume there is another portion left in the Ministry of Health. Am I correct?

Dr. Zarfes: A very small portion, Mr. Chairman. There are three mental retardation units in psychiatric hospitals at the moment at Thunder Bay, Kingston and Whitby. The funds for those programmes have been transferred to this ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: I see.

Dr. Zarfes: There are, however, several thousand more mentally retarded persons in psychiatric hospitals that have not yet been designated into units. We are in the process, during the course of this year, of bringing those people together and forming mental retardation units. At that time the funds and the supporting staff would be brought over to this ministry; basically that would take the whole of the programme that was in Health into this ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: You are in a transition stage in other words.

Dr. Zarfes: That is right. I am sorry, there is one area I haven't covered and that is the

home for special care programme where there are some 2,500 mentally retarded persons. That also is in the transitional stage.

Mr. B. Newman: How much has your budget increased over last year for this branch only? Is it only some \$10.5 millions?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This vote 2605, as you can see, is \$10 million more than last year. There are other services for the mentally retarded in vote 2603; this would be our regular funding for sheltered workshops, for homes for the mentally retarded, funding under the Charitable Institutions Act. So I would say there would be many more millions of dollars in vote 2603.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. The funds provided in this vote are not the complete funds that are allocated for mental retardation. There are funds in other branches of your ministry as well as in other ministries too. But overall, are the funds provided for mental retardation as great this year as they were last year; or is there a substantial increase, combining all ministries?

Dr. Zarfaz: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could indicate from the records I have that the 1973-1974 appropriation for the 10 facilities for the retarded that we operated last year was \$62.4 million; the appropriation this year is \$82.3 million for those same programmes. So that is roughly a \$20 million increase in that area. That includes both salaries and other supplies and expenses.

Mr. J. Duszta (Parkdale): Where does this money come from? Does it still come largely from provincial sources or do you get money from other sources following your reorganization? Weren't you supposed to get some from other sources?

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I have the feeling Dr. Duszta is asking do we get any federal funds yet.

Mr. Duszta: Yes, as yet?

Miss Crittenden: We do not as yet receive any federal funds. However our senior staff, Mr. McKnight who is executive director of finance, and Mr. Glen Heagle who is the executive director of income maintenance, have been in Ottawa negotiating. I believe it is fair to say we will be getting funds. We do not know what percentage yet, and it might be a number of months before the details will be finalized.

Mr. Duszta: Would it be a straight substitution? Or will you use the extra money you get for all sorts of exciting things?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: As was indicated in the second reading, and the Premier (Mr. Davis) also indicated this at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association for Mentally Retarded in Peterborough, the money that we will be obtaining from Ottawa will definitely be used to provide additional resources for the mentally retarded.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to ask what is the cost to keep an individual in one of your hospitals; the average cost per individual?

Dr. Farmer: We don't have a figure for this year other than budgeted figures, but the actual—

Mr. Deacon: The budgeted figure will be fine.

Dr. Farmer: The actual cost in 1973-1974 was an average of \$30.67. I can't give you the figure at this point in time for the 1974-1975 cost per patient per day.

Mr. B. Newman: So that is what, about \$12,000 a year?

Dr. Farmer: I think closer to \$11,000.

Mr. Deacon: What is the budget this year.

Dr. Farmer: I can't tell you what the per diem rate would be this year based on the budget.

Mr. Deacon: What is the total?

Dr. Farmer: The total cost is \$82 million.

Mr. B. Newman: It would be \$92 million if you take the additional facilities.

Dr. Farmer: That's right.

Mr. Deacon: And you have how many in there estimated for that \$92 million?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Would there be roughly about 10,000 adults and children?

Dr. Farmer: About 6,500; from 6,300 to 6,500.

Mr. Deacon: About 6,500 in those institutions—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Would this be both adults and children, Dr. Farmer?

Dr. Farmer: Yes, that would be adults and children. But that's just the Schedule 1. That's all we are referring to, I think.

Mr. Deacon: No, was it the \$92 million that included the Schedule 2 as well?

Dr. Farmer: I was saying \$82 million for the Schedule 1, where 6,300 or 6,400 individual patients are resident.

Mr. Deacon: The extra \$10 million is for what?

Dr. Farmer: For the Schedule 2 facilities and for the—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes; Schedule 1, gentlemen, involves facilities that are operated directly by the province, and there are 12 of them. Schedule 2 are the facilities that are operated by boards and they are funded by the province.

Mr. Deacon: But the 6,500—you said there was \$82 million for the 6,500?

Mr. B. Newman: So, Mr. Chairman, its \$11,000 to keep the individual in a hospital and it's some \$6,000 or \$7,000 in the community. What is the per diem amount for a community?

Dr. Farmer: Twenty dollars a day.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, if I may make a point, I'm not the authority on mental retardation but I've been involved with money for a long time. You can't make an average when you are talking about a per diem in a developmental centre, where a child may have multiple handicaps and a per diem in a home for retarded when you are talking about the services of a workshop. You would have to actually segregate the costs—an average cost to the child in a developmental centre and another cost to keep them in a home for retarded, plus the workshop classes. This means all your per diems become—they just aren't giving you the true picture. We could get that kind of information for you if you would like, but to just talk about an average cost in the community could be distorting.

Mr. Deacon: I think we recognize that. It is just that we are trying to get some figures to help us see the actual difference between the institution and the community situation, including the workshops and the schools and the whole thing.

Dr. Zarfes: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could say that we have just finished a study comparing a comprehensive community service established in the United States with that same programme if it were established in Ontario, using civil service salaries as the comparative figure. I'm sorry that I don't have the details of that study before me. I think from our expectations it would be somewhat less costly to maintain a person in the com-

munity than in the facilities for the retarded as we have them now. I think I'll refrain from guessing at the figures, but they are estimated to be somewhat less.

However, the problem that does not include is the capital construction costs for developing the system that has to be in place before you can effect a change. Unfortunately I can just imagine what would happen if the facilities were in place and we were able to move in that direction.

Mr. Dukszta: In this transitional period, moving from institution to outside, your costs must be much higher; because you can't really abandon the institutional thing that easily.

Dr. Zarfes: That's right.

Mr. Dukszta: I suppose you are allowing for that.

Dr. Zarfes: In this study we didn't actually deal with capital costs. We were just trying to say if you did this or you did that, what the difference would be. But obviously there would be a phase-down period of time where costs cannot be reduced in our facilities. Not only that but all of the facilities have not reached, perhaps, the optimal standard of staffing that we would ultimately hope for. Therefore there would be some continuing role—we hope a much improved role—for the institutions which we would maintain, requiring some continual funding for that programme.

Mr. Dukszta: Mr. Newman, do you want to continue with the question?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I want to talk on this.

Mr. Dukszta: May I come in on and off?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I don't mind at all. I asked these questions as a consequence of the visit one of the classes in a school in my riding made to ARC Industries. They come back very much enthused over what they have seen with the desire to be of some help. However, I'm afraid they are misinformed when they go there; and to me this should be clarified so we don't have misconceptions.

By the way, I received about 40 letters, which indicates to me that one or two classes visited the area.

I'm writing to say that I think that more systems like this should be set up [that's referring to ARC Industries] The people involved with them enjoy it and benefit from it because to keep just one person in

a place like Cedar Springs costs the government \$24,000.

This has been drilled into the students. Then you get that comparison of \$24,000, with the next thing they say, "Whereas if these people went to work in places like ARC Industries, it would cost the government only \$2,400."

This is where you have to come up with some figures so that you can clarify this. I didn't accept this. I called your ministry and they told me it was approximately \$30 per day at Cedar Spring, and that was the information I relayed to them. They do have the idea that to keep people in an institution is fantastically high. It is high as it is, and naturally I don't know how you could cut some of those costs down, but they do have a misconception and I think your ministry should clarify that so our students are better informed.

The minister referred to a wide variety of functions; what do you cover in that in an attempt to resolve the provision of facilities to the mentally retarded in a community? You were referring to group homes; what else beyond that?

Mr. MacCoy: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. B. Newman: What kind of group homes are you referring to?

Mr. MacCoy: Mr. Chairman, I think there already is a developing body of knowledge on these things and we are very interested in gaining as much information as we can. I would first of all say, from the point of view of my staff, community services development, we don't know enough of the alternatives, we haven't tested enough.

The concept of group homes or the homes for retarded persons is one that our ministry has been developing for a number of years. We think there are a number of types of homes for retarded persons which we could begin to consider.

For example, a person who is moderately retarded has needs which are going to be different from those of the person who is only mildly retarded, and therefore supervision in the home becomes a different matter. We would say there could be varying levels of supervision in the homes. We also think that boarding home programmes are something we would like to move into a bit more. Our protective service staff in the Hamilton—

Mr. B. Newman: When you say boarding home, are you talking of foster homes?

Mr. MacCoy: In this case, I was not referring to foster homes. I was referring to the fact that our staff could select what we would consider to be good homes where a person could board.

Mr. Duksza: You mean for adults not for children?

Mr. MacCoy: I am referring to retarded adults at this point.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): That takes the place of the residences for the retarded?

Mr. MacCoy: In some cases it can, because we have found there are many retarded adults who would like to live independent of a residence. We think perhaps there is progression for a number of people who might come into a fairly structured home and then gradually move into a less structured home, perhaps into a boarding home, perhaps into an apartment.

We think there is a range of options there that we must test out if we're to get this community living orientation underway. We would like to test out the concept of the apartment living, and we have seen some experiments with this that are very interesting.

Mr. Deacon: Whitby has this.

Mr. MacCoy: Yes sir.

Mr. Duksza: Can you tell me actually how many people are moving out now from institutions to this type of approach? Is there a steady monthly rate? Is it 10,000 a day, or something?

Mr. MacCoy: You're talking about a discharge rate?

Mr. Duksza: Yes.

Mr. MacCoy: Mr. Chairman, as I indicated earlier, the role we have right now is to prepare for this. I couldn't, from my point of view, give a discharge rate on that. This is something that—

Mr. Duksza: Maybe the way to look at it is what are your targets. At Weyburn they gave themselves three years to move out 4,500 people. What are your targets?

Dr. Zarfus: Mr. Chairman, we're trying to move 50 per cent out in five years; that is our goal. Last year we moved out 1,610 people. Those were discharges, and I wouldn't want to say they were all perfect returns to the community. They may have

been partly short-term admissions, short-term relief kinds of cases; but in fact there were 1,398 admissions and there were 1,610 discharges to the facilities for the retarded.

Some of those came for short-term assessment; some for a longer stay; but many of them were discharges of long-term residents.

Mr. Duksza: When you talk of 50 per cent in five years, Dr. Zarfaz, you're talking of the small steady population. You don't mean the incoming and ongoing?

Dr. Zarfaz: No.

Mr. Duksza: No; do you?

Dr. Zarfaz: No, I think we basically mean that the total population of our facilities should be reduced by 50 per cent of what it was on April 1 of this year; that's our goal.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a point. I don't really think the discharge rate or the reduction rate is the whole answer. I think we have to look at our plans for people from the day they're born. We are planning now, and have notified all organizations in the province that we will fund developmental centres. Now this will reduce the actual rate of admission if people never reach the institution.

Mr. Duksza: Miss Crittenden, I agree with this.

Miss Crittenden: So I think we have to look at that total; not just look at how we move them out.

Mr. Duksza: Sorry, let me just rephrase this; maybe I put it badly.

In the psychiatric hospitals there is a very large population which various governments in various provinces have attempted to discharge into the community; to discharge on their own, to discharge into boarding homes or other types of things. They are successful, sometimes, in reducing by 90 per cent the so-called long-term population. My question was very delineated, really. If there is an equivalent of a long-term population in the institutions for mentally retarded, as I think there is, and your aim is to reduce it by 50 per cent in five years, that's fine. Can you just tell me how many every year and whether this affects the new admissions to which you are referring? I think we can deal in this quite differently, as secondary prevention, so to speak. Are we talking now of tertiary prevention of sorts? Or am I making a point on this?

Dr. Zarfaz: Mr. Chairman, I assume the member is saying that we're talking about the persons that are in residence now?

Mr. Duksza: Yes.

Dr. Zarfaz: Not counting the people who are likely to enter between now and then?

Mr. Duksza: That's it; yes.

Dr. Zarfaz: I think our goal—actually I can't tell you specifically how many each year, because this relates entirely to the speed with which David can get his horses going into developing community service. Because a discharge simply must involve a meaningful placement for a retarded person in the community. Just finding a home for him is not adequate placement of a retarded person in the community. I disagree with the concept of just sending a person out to a boarding home, or sending him out to a group home, or sending him anywhere unless there is a concomitant programme to meet his needs.

Mr. Duksza: Well we don't want them going backwards once they are out into the community.

Dr. Zarfaz: Exactly. So what we are attempting to do and have been for some time, is to effect a comprehensive discharge plan. We sent out guidelines for this in 1972. We are going to reissue these, I hope, in the very near future, because of the increased emphasis on this.

It will involve a major establishment of a discharge team, with involvement of the designated places in the community in this plan for discharge. So that when there is a planned discharge it will in fact be planned.

You can't invariably assure everyone that families will not decide to discharge their own people themselves; in fact an individual does not necessarily have to wait for this planned discharge. They are voluntary. Families do have rights and responsibilities. If they come and say they want to take this child home, or their retarded adult, and he or she wants to go, it is a free world. Therefore, our best laid plans may not necessarily come to fruition. But that is the intent.

Mr. Duksza: What are your resources in producing this infrastructure in the community, these support programmes?

Mr. Gordon: Mr. Chairman, I believe that's part of the discussion we had earlier in another context in these debates when we were talking about the various social services, from day care to home services. It is quite an

important element if we are truly going to ensure that these members of the community have the opportunity for as normal living as possible within their own community.

I believe this is why I am involved in this at this point. We hope to be in contact with those families which may wish to keep that person at home as part of the family, to keep the family together. There was quite an extensive discussion on keeping families together. I don't think we should forget that in the context of mental retardation.

Mr. Duksza: Are you thinking of giving some money to these families?

Mr. Gordon: Well, in terms of—

Mr. Duksza: How much?

Mr. Gordon: We are at the developmental stage with respect to support for daycare development and other support services where home services are needed and various other things.

As I explained to the members earlier, it's very hard to be entirely definitive about this at a stage when we're trying to pull together and co-ordinate what have been, if one may say it, disparate elements of social services.

Mr. Duksza: Just throw some millions at me. I will be satisfied if you tell me approximately how much money we are spending on this. I think it is very expensive.

Mr. Gordon: We think it is too. That is exactly what Mr. MacCoy was saying when he referred to doing their study and their analysis; until we have a better analysis, we just can't say how many millions. You'd be disappointed, as we would, if we came short by, say \$50 millions and didn't do the job. So we would like to at least have a better idea—

Mr. Duksza: I don't want to catch you on a few millions. Give us some target dates and the scenario from the movement out of the institutions. That is what I was really trying to pin you down on.

Mr. Gordon: Basically, the first two years, as of April 1, are devoted to getting the thing properly rolling. By the end of the five-year period it should be in place, if we can meet our target goals.

This is a planning year in many respects, although some positive steps have already been taken. As Dr Zarfaz has said, and Mr. MacCoy has also said, we're acutely conscious of the need to provide the community services and facilities before, not after we start

making these changes. It would be disastrous for these people—for the community at large—to force them into the community in an unnatural way; or in a way in which they can't be served properly and then find the whole thing failing.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Mr. Chairman, I apologize that I have missed part of this. But the way the House runs its business—I have been waiting for the GAINS bill to be introduced for second reading, and we are now on Agriculture and Food. We get great notice about what's going on.

I don't know whether the question has been asked but I would like to have a definition of what we are talking about in this vote. I want to know what we're talking about in the matter of retardation. I want once and for all to scotch that horrible differential that we got in Health last year and know that we are talking not about the emotionally retarded or the environmentally retarded. I want to know, in that case, who is looking after those two if we are looking after the mentally retarded here? I want to know what the definitions are. I don't know whether that has been asked.

Mr. Chairman: It came up earlier, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: That was my first question. My second question is I want to know what are the financial responsibilities of the parents. I don't know whether that has been touched upon.

Thirdly, in an earlier vote I asked for an analysis of residents under the age of 60 who had been admitted to municipal homes for the aged. My request was about the physically handicapped. I am horrified to see that there was one person admitted at 20, and others, through their 20's, in homes for the aged. The note I get, however, is that of the 64 between 20 and 44, 30 were in the regional municipality of Niagara, where they have a special programme for the retarded. Since my request was regarding the physically handicapped and not the retarded, I'd like some explanation about the programme in the regional municipality of Niagara. If I could get those three questions dealt with I'd be happy to be brought up to date in this particular vote.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: With reference to the first matter, Mrs. Campbell, the definition of mentally retarded—

Mr. Morningstar: Better get the dictionary, hadn't you?

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, it is not as simple as that. You are aware of my problem.

Dr. Zarfaz: I am very much aware, Mr. Chairman, of Mrs. Campbell's concern and problem. Unfortunately I can't say we are able to be very definitive in this area of intellectual impairment. We have defined developmental handicap in such a way that it will cover an individual who has had an impairment to the mentality occurring from the time of conception until about age 16. The age of 16 is not a fixed chronological age but an age, on psychological examination, that usually is considered to be when you have achieved a maximum level of growth. Obviously you haven't, but at least for the Binet and WISC they have used that age group.

Mr. Deacon: You are saying that the change could have occurred any time between conception and 16?

Dr. Zarfaz: Somewhere around 16 or 18. It is something that has interfered with the intellectual development of that person so they are unable to make an adequate and independent social adjustment; they have limitations in adaptive behaviour, which is a somewhat more modern term.

Unfortunately, that definition could be applied to persons who perhaps are autistic, schizophrenic, who suffer from early childhood schizophrenia, and persons who have perceptual handicaps. You could apply this to a number of people. It is frequently very difficult to determine, when you see a child, whether they have any or all these conditions. Certainly in clinical practice over the years I have found that sometimes it is not even important that you know the basic cause, because the management is somewhat the same. It is not that specific in any areas.

But there is an increasing body of knowledge dealing with various aspects of persons with these kinds of problems that tends to sort them out. The perceptually handicapped child we are now starting to get in some areas. We are less likely to have persons with a perceptual handicap coming under this particular area, because at this time the intent is to deal primarily with the mentally retarded.

But when the Act was established it was intended to be enabling legislation that allowed us to move from one ministry into the other ministry. At the same time we wanted to establish an Act that would allow us, if necessary, to grow and provide other services to other people.

At present, in facilities for the retarded and in our diagnostic and assessment services, we do see children who have perceptual handicaps, who have autistic, schizophrenic problems, and who have physical abnormalities such as cerebral palsy in association with intellectual impairment, sometimes only apparent intellectual impairment. They may come to us after failing in school, and we find their problem is not an intellectual impairment, even though it would appear so to someone else.

So I understand your dilemma, and I think it is our dilemma. Perhaps Dr. Duksza could support this, because it is a difficult thing to define that you only deal with the retarded. I know this is the problem which the children's services branch have had in the past—

Mrs. Campbell: And in the courts.

Dr. Zarfaz: And with the courts. It sometimes would appear that professionals are passing the buck from one group to another, where perhaps what they are really basically trying to do is to sort out who provides most of the service in that particular area, rather than trying to really pass the buck. Sometimes, of course, children fall between stools; and we must try to eliminate that as much as possible.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, if I may. The difficulty, of course, arose—and I brought it up during the estimates of the Ministry of Health last year, in connection with the courts. There was an obligation by the Health ministry to provide facilities for children, who certainly in our area were—I don't know whether diagnosed is the right word, but whatever — by the clinical team at the family court as retarded. There was this crazy—and I say it as a lay person of course—to me a crazy kind of distinction made as to what type of retardation we were talking about and therefore whose responsibility it was to find a facility for such children.

I would like to believe—and I did address the question to the minister when the bill was introduced, and I think he had difficulty with my question because he wasn't present when we did the Health estimates—I wanted to know so that everyone might be aware as to just who now has the responsibility or the facility for such a child, whom the courts have great difficulty in placing because they do not want to place them in anything other than a facility that will assist them with their retardation problems.

Do I take it that in the absence of an umbrella, this is the ministry that will be providing the facilities, subject only to a more

sophisticated diagnosis as to whether or not we are talking about a perceptual handicap or something of that nature?

The difficulty I have in Toronto is that I think, with respect, that Dr. Chamberlain and his team are a highly sophisticated group, and if they come to that conclusion I am wondering if we are going to be able to have a quicker way of bringing the services to the child, and if necessary placing him in a facility because he has been found subject to retardation and is delinquent. Some action has to be taken. Do I take it that that at least is resolved at this point in time in this ministry?

Dr. Zarfes: Mr. Chairman, I wouldn't want to give you any hope that the situation is resolved, but I would want you to say that if a diagnosis of mental retardation is made, they should be able to get the help that they require from the Surrey Place centre, which used to be the Mental Retardation Centre.

We feel a responsibility to provide for the whole spectrum of services for the retarded; I can't begin to tell you that we can provide for all of the delinquent, disturbed and mentally ill retarded at this time but it certainly is our intent, and I think we should take the responsibility of attempting to do it. I think that if Dr. Chamberlain has a case he really should contact our principal referral centre for Metropolitan Toronto, which is the Surrey Place centre.

Mrs. Campbell: And I presume that they have the same degree of sophistication available to the courts all over the province so that the courts all over the province will have the same opportunity to place children who are in this dilemma.

Dr. Zarfes: We have 13 diagnostic assessment centres, five of which are university-affiliated centres, including the Children's Psychiatric Research Institute, the Lionel S. Penrose Centre in Kingston and the Ottawa Child Development Centre. And I think we now have the degree of expertise to recognize the problem and to provide service.

Mrs. Campbell: Then may I know about the particular programme where 30 people between the ages of 20 and 44, who apparently were retarded, were placed in homes for the aged?

Dr. Zarfes: We simply haven't got the answer to that, but we could get it.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, that material is provided by another executive director, who is not here today; so we will have

to get it for Mrs. Campbell, because we are crossing from social services to MR services in our discussion right now.

Mrs. Campbell: The reason I brought it up is because they specifically said that in the Niagara region they have a special programme for the retarded. Is this not what we are talking about now? And do I take it that we don't know what that programme is at this point in this vote?

Miss Crittenden: I believe Mr. Crichton is outside, Mr. Chairman. We could ask him if he would come in and speak on it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, are these persons who are mentally retarded and who have been placed in homes for the aged?

Mrs. Campbell: I am only going by your letter to me, Mr. Minister. You will recall that my question was about the physically handicapped young people who were placed in homes for the aged, which I said at the time—and I repeat in the good old English sense of the word—is damnable. Then I got this reply that 30 of the 64 were placed in the regional municipality of Niagara homes, which have a special programme for the retarded. It is a non sequitur to my question, but it is there in the answer.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Crawford, the executive director, is here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. L. Crawford (Executive Director, Northwestern Area): Mr. Chairman, in certain areas of the province where there was a lack of other facility accommodation, programmes were worked out where adult retarded persons were allowed to reside in homes for the aged. I believe the hon. member for St. George is aware that at one time Lambert Lodge in Toronto was used in this fashion. That has been discontinued, and there are other specialized facilities in Toronto.

In the Niagara region they have a very aggressive director of homes for the aged, Mr. Douglas Rapelje. He worked out an arrangement with two or three groups for private homes to be used for persons who would not reside in the main home but who would reside in private or foster home care. One group is an order of nuns, and their residence in the city of Niagara Falls is used. Others are in facilities in Port Colborne and in Welland.

Mr. Rapelje is also active in the local association for the mentally retarded, so he is very sympathetic and very aware of the special needs of the adult retarded.

I can also give illustrations where the placement in homes for the aged is on very humanitarian grounds. In the northwest and in Parry Sound there were instances of an elderly mother in her 70s with a retarded son in his 40s. They had lived together all the son's life. When the mother required care in a home for the aged would we deny that son in his 40s the right to be with his mother? The separation would be too great.

So this type of programme has grown up. I think we are well aware of the numbers, and I think the new community services programme with Mr. MacCoy will move to try to create better situations, I think those in Niagara particularly would be well worth visiting, because I think they are creditable and are working very successfully.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, it was just because I met with a mother from Niagara Falls whose child is in some place there. I don't know the details but she's very disquieted about it and I'll have to get back to the circumstances. When I was referring to the matter, I was referring specifically to the physically handicapped in homes for the aged. It was only when you gave me the answer about the retarded that I realized, in terms of my request, they are apparently now regarded as physically handicapped or something. I don't know.

Mr. Crawford: Mr. Chairman, there are also physically handicapped younger adults in the Sunset Haven Home for the Aged, which is in the city of Welland. They have a young man who is in his 40s who has since married and lives in the home. He is a cerebral palsy victim but he is a very affable and very aggressive man. He is editor of the home's newsletter and a member of the residents' council. Again, I say that in certain situations arrangements suitable to an individual can be made, and they are satisfactory to all.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for that explanation. I still feel the principle is bad from the way in which some people, at least, deteriorate if they are placed, as young people, in a home for the aged.

Mr. Deacon: It depends on the home for the aged, I would think, Margaret, and the programmes within that home. Mr. Crawford knows about some homes for the aged where we get them out on snowmobile rides and things.

Mrs. Campbell: That may be but certainly from my experiences in the Metropolitan

area—Lambert Lodge is one of them and I think we should visit that if we are thinking about a programme which would incorporate the physically handicapped in such a home for the aged.

I wonder if now I could find out what the financial responsibilities of the parents are in these cases. What is the policy?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are referring to what our policy is with reference to children—

Mrs. Campbell: Those in some form of institutional care.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes; those who are in institutions at the present time are funded, as you know, 100 per cent by the government.

Mrs. Campbell: There was some suggestion that policy might be changed and that's why I have asked you.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, it has not yet been announced what the policy will be because it is under active review by the 118 local associations for the mentally retarded in Ontario. There have been many meetings. Mr. Dave MacCoy, as indicated, has met between 12 and 15 organizations; in numbers it's somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. There has been tremendous enthusiasm at these meetings and the response has been quite good.

This matter, I understand—I couldn't attend—was discussed fully at Peterborough, at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association for the Mentally Retarded.

As yet we have not come to any final decisions, but as you know I indicated to this committee a few days ago, with reference to developmental centres, that we are presently funding them 100 per cent for the capital costs. In our ministry we feel the operational costs should also be funded 100 per cent instead of 80-20 per cent, whereby the 20 per cent has to be raised by the local association. This is quite a financial hardship in many areas. We are recommending, and I am optimistic that our recommendation will be accepted by cabinet, that the developmental centres be funded 100 per cent, not only for the capital but also for the operational costs.

When it comes to the question of residences, whether children are in group homes or in foster homes or whatever the case may be, that decision, Mrs. Campbell, has not yet been made.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, could I ask, if that decision is made, will we again see the deplorable situation of a change being made via the regulation route, which precludes debate in the House as to any policy that you will announce?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Again, Mrs. Campbell, I would like to say to you and to the other members that we have a very good, close relationship with the associations, which of course include the parents, and we have indicated to them that we will continue this full consultation with them in order to arrive at a mutually agreeable agreement.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't like to belabour the point, but is there now, or can the minister say whether there is under active discussion, a provision for cost-sharing of some kind with the parents of these children? Is that under active consideration? Whether they be in residential facilities, or if the policy is to return them to the community, what is the parental obligation or what is under consideration regarding this?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, as the hon. member knows, when this legislation, Bill 7, the Developmental Services Act, was debated, I mentioned that as far as the adults were concerned—and I believe there are somewhere around 6,000 or 7,000 adults in residences—there is no problem. This legislation has been designed so that 95 and maybe up to 100 per cent could be cost-shared. As far as the adults are concerned there is no problem.

Mr. Deacon: That is 18 years of age or over.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, 18 years of age and over. There are advantages to this. This would be cost-shared under the federal government and it would probably give somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$15 million under the Canada Assistant Plan; and whatever money we get under the Canada Assistance Plan will be entirely used to improve our existing services and resources.

When it comes to the question of parents maybe I should ask Mr. MacCoy to speak. These are the questions that really came up at the meeting. As I said, he attended about 15 different meetings throughout Ontario and these are some of the questions that came up. Maybe Mr. MacCoy could indicate what the feelings of the parents are with reference to this important question of whether parents should be required to pay some part of the cost.

Mr. MacCoy: Mr. Chairman, the opportunity to meet with the various local associations on this very matter was, I think, perhaps one of the most interesting introductions to a new job anyone could ever have, because I think there are many issues involved that a lot of people assume are straightforward and clear, but one finds out as you go along that they are not.

Most specifically, I would say that the issue that parents felt was most important when talking about the concept of paying for services was really that there be services available, that there need to be new services developed and they would be very pleased, in fact, to pay; because if they were paying then they could more easily criticize what was going on. I think there are many parents who said: "Well no, there is no way we should pay, because we have had a child in a facility for many years and therefore he was covered through the health scheme," and things like that.

There were many misconceptions that came out, but when it came down to the hard facts of discussing the matter there is no question that people were simply referring to the fact that they wanted services and they would be willing to pay for them. When we discussed the fact that it would be according to ability to pay, people began to see that it isn't so bad. This is not a money-grabbing scheme you are talking about. There is an advantage because, in fact, under the Canada Assistance Plan you could probably get cost-sharing, and they saw advantages to this of course.

One further thing that we did discuss with the parents—and many of them have raised it time and time again—is that they would like to see us gradually develop a policy of care for all children that takes into account that when there are, shall we say, disabilities that a group of children have, or someone in a family has, they can be guaranteed that they will get help and that they will not have to flounder to find that assistance. I think these are tough questions that in my opinion will take some time to iron out.

The simplest solution—some people say "don't charge"—makes it difficult for those people who keep their child at home, because they are finding that they have to pay for services. On the other side of the coin, it makes it difficult for the person who has not been paying, necessarily, direct costs for the care of their child.

As a result we have two points of view on this. But they come together when they begin to talk about the need for services, and that is the main issue.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Association for the Mentally Retarded in Peterborough, the proposition that we go for cost-sharing was passed unanimously. This included the possibility of charging a fee for service, or making agreements for service with parents.

We agreed with them that the final solution was not reached because a lot of people agreed to it, but that we had to continue to study this matter very carefully. We recognized that the implications are very broad, when we think that we have an institutional programme as well as a community programme. There is a differential in terms of cost there, and how are we going to rationalize that. We are still working with the associations for the retarded on this basis.

Mr. Dukszta: Who exactly voted? You mean most people approved of this cost-sharing?

Mr. MacCoy: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Just to clarify that issue, the delegates to the convention represented all associations for the mentally retarded across Ontario, and they were selected by their local associations. There were about 400 voting delegates from across the total province.

I have spoken to many of these people. In fact, I felt at the conference I had spoken to every one—or at least they had spoken to me, whether I had responded or not. The vote indicated to me that people want us to develop services. The issue is not so much whether they would have to pay a fee for them, it's that they are available and accessible. This is what I think the vote came to in many ways.

Mr. Dukszta: But why are we moving to have parents paying for some of these services? Should we not adopt a principle that people who now have children in institutions do not pay and then extend the same principle to the ones who are in the community and also to the ones who are now taking care of themselves? You can help them.

Mr. Deacon: I suppose there is some logic in what you are saying. I just cannot understand why they voted the way they did, because we have had a long history of development in York county in the field of the mentally retarded, with considerable success. I'd say that most of the success is due to the fact that the community has been involved. Not that the government has not been making contributions, they have, but the major thrust has been given by community involvement, along with the parents, to provide the facilities

and support for the facilities. The parents have paid something and the community has provided continuing support—their contributions are immense in both time and kind on an ongoing basis.

I think that as a result of that, rather than the mentally retarded work being set off to one side and separate from the community life, it has become very much an integral part of the community—certainly in Richmond Hill and places like that.

Mr. Dukszta: I think we should differentiate between involvement of the community and parents who will help in the running of the—

Mr. Deacon: No, I am not talking about running. I am talking about—

Mr. Dukszta: Money is something different to me.

Mr. Deacon: No, I realize it is something different, but I am saying to you because of the money and because of the responsibility and accountability to those who contribute, there's been far greater value given for the dollar, I think, than if all the money had come from the province.

It is interesting the difference in involvement now, for example, in the Thornhaven School—it is fully funded—and ARC Industries or the Nursery School—which are not funded and supported by the community.

I think that it is a continual matter of debate between people as to whether it is a good thing to have it 100 per cent funded by the province or that there are some benefits in leaving some responsibility for initiative and contribution from the community.

Mr. Dukszta: I disagree with you that the initiative here is related to paying in. It depends how much power you have and how much decision-making involvement you have. That's what's more important—how much of an influence on the institution the people or the ministry have. The money is less important. I would like to differentiate this, because there are two different factors that enter into it.

I agree entirely with you that people must be involved in decision-making—the parents and the community. It doesn't necessarily mean they have to pay.

Mr. Deacon: There seems to be a greater sense of involvement when there is some money involved, maybe—

Mr. Dukszta: How very keen you are, Mr. Deacon.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I am very appreciative of the statements which have been made by your ministry, and interested in the discussion which flowed from it. In view of that, it would seem to me very important that the Legislature should have the opportunity for some input into the policy decisions which flow. Will there be opportunity for debate, or will it just go through, as some other rather horrendous policy decisions have done, through a variation in regulations? I feel very strongly about this way of dealing with these problems of this sort, because I think there are professional people with experience, as Dr. Duksza has; there are people with experience in the local communities, such as Donald Deacon has; there are people with varying kinds of experience in this field. I would be saddened if again we are in the position where decisions are being made and we are not able at least to debate the policy and have input from those people who may agree or not agree with what is happening.

I am particularly distressed that in this committee we were assured and I am sure it wasn't an attempt to mislead us, I don't think the minister would do that—that when the GAINS legislation came in we would have an answer to a great variety of questions posed in this committee on the GAINS vote. We found that we don't have the opportunity, because we aren't discussing your ministry or your portion of GAINS. Where do we do it? Maybe in this committee we will be able to.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Definitely—

Mrs. Campbell: But certainly it isn't apparent in the bill. I think we need, as opposition members, to have some clear assurance that we will have opportunities to fulfill our obligations in this Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that the GAINS legislation will come before this committee and there will be ample opportunity to debate the legislation. With reference to the—

Mrs. Campbell: The legislation, yes. The legislation has nothing to do with your committee. That's the problem.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: The GAINS legislation?

Mrs. Campbell: The GAINS bill is simply a revenue bill for those over 65.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mrs. Campbell, the GAINS legislation is certainly, as you say, for those 65 years of age and over, and those

who are blind and permanently physically disabled. That comes under our ministry.

Mrs. Campbell: But it isn't in the bill we are going to debate.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: But definitely, Mrs. Campbell, the purpose of that legislation coming before this committee is because our ministry, along with Revenue, Health, Treasury and Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs and Housing are all involved.

Coming back to the second part of your question, I would like to reiterate that we are consulting as much as we can with the association and with the parents. I would be very pleased to meet with members of this committee to obtain your views on what should be done. We know the doctor's views. We heard Mr. Deacon's views and would welcome your views, Mrs. Campbell, and those of other members of the committee.

Mrs. Campbell: Then do I take it that there will be amending legislation and not simply regulation amendments?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We have our solicitor here. My understanding is that legislation is not required; it will be done through regulation.

Mrs. Campbell: As will GAINS. This is the whole problem. Do I have the assurance of the minister then—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You can have my assurance of consultation. I would be pleased, Mrs. Campbell, to meet with members of this committee and to obtain their views, because it certainly would make it much easier for legislation and regulation when we have the consensus of the members.

Mr. Duksza: There is no framework for that.

Mrs. Campbell: No, there is not and that is the problem.

Mr. Morningstar: I hope I will be invited.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: What I am saying is that I would be pleased to meet with the members of this committee at the same time the legislation in the House is debated. When it comes to regulations—I can be corrected on this—there is no mechanism for this. At the same time, I'd be pleased to hear the views of the members.

Mrs. Campbell: Do I take it that if that comes forward we will no longer be ham-

strung by any secret reports which we have no kind of opportunity to read?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: All our reports are public.

Mr. Morningstar: I am very interested. Do you have some secret reports?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No. I have a little black book that I made for myself but my wife has availability to it.

Mr. Morningstar: I hope I would be invited to your meetings and I would like to invite your committee to come over to Welland riding. We have about three institutions there under Mr. Rapelje, as Mr. Crawford mentioned. He is doing a wonderful job. We have a home for the retarded there, the residence for them. We have home care. It is a great riding and we have great people there, working for the little people and working for the people who need these services. I think it would be worthwhile just to make a trip over there with your committee and visit them. Mr. Newman would be welcome, too.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Duksza: Thank you for the invitation but I would like to ask just a couple more questions.

Mr. Morningstar: Yes?

Mr. Duksza: What will happen to the people who are moving from the institutions to the community in terms of the four points that you brought up, schools, work, residence and recreation? You dealt with residence partially. I gather that is really developmental at the moment and that you haven't worked it out. But I am interested in what you are doing about sheltered workshops and whether you are going to introduce some new legislation. I understand there have been difficulties about paying people on this.

I want to know whether you are producing more sheltered workshops and what kind of staffing there will be. Then afterwards I will ask you a question on schools and staffing of schools, especially as I understand the people aren't being moved toward the public school system, and on what kind of staffing and what kind of problems that will produce. Can we go to the sheltered workshops first?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a very good question, Mr. Chairman. We just have to increase our present funding for our residences. The present funding is inadequate and we have recommended that it be increased substan-

tially. Legislation will have to be amended and we will make it retroactive as of June 1.

Mr. Duksza: Could you give us a hint about how much money and what kind of legislation?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It will be substantially increased.

Mr. Duksza: And what is the essence of the legislative change that you will introduce?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Well, there would be an amendment to the Homes for Retarded Persons Act. With reference to the sheltered workshops, it is also our intention to increase the grants, both for capital costs as well as for operational costs.

Mr. Duksza: Have you any idea how you are going to be paying the people who would be working there? If I am correct, there has been some difficulty about this before. Do you have any ideas as to how it is going to be done? Has that been worked out?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. MacCoy?

Mr. MacCoy: Mr. Chairman, most individuals who are in sheltered workshops receive family benefits at the present time, and in terms of the workshop their earnings are very minimal.

The sheltered workshop basically has three functions. One of them is to assess a person's capabilities. Secondly, it would be to prepare him for work or train him for work. Then, thirdly, if the person could not be trained to go out into the community, it would provide the person with long-term sheltered employment.

I think that the concepts of sheltered workshops are changing quite dramatically throughout North America in particular. And in speaking with the director of vocational rehabilitation, Peter Crichton who I believe is very interested in seeing some new initiatives attempted in workshops, we would like to take a look at the possibility of having work stations in the community that would be attached to industry and yet the sheltered workshop would have staff that could perhaps train people in other industries, in terms of management of retarded persons, and prepare various types of jobs that would be related to industries.

Mr. Duksza: Have you been having some trouble finding jobs for those who have been assessed and trained and are ready to go into the community?

Mr. MacCoy: Well, I think that is always a problem, Mr. Chairman. In my own experience in vocational rehabilitation, it is a constant battle in trying to place people, but it is one that we think we have to become a bit more aggressive about. We feel the community is now far more interested and aware of the problems of the retarded; and I suppose I would say; somewhat boldly, that if they aren't then we want to make darn well sure that they are. We would hope to have an aggressive approach to placement for those people who could work appropriately in various types of occupations.

We are finding that some interesting new programmes have been developed for placing people. One I know that Dr. Zarfas's staff has been working on is called Operation Greenhouse; and I believe they are studying a proposal for the employment of retarded persons in the nursery business, in developing skills for people to work in in that particular field.

Mr. Duksza: Are you subsidizing these people, or are you actually prepared to ask them to be employed and not subsidized at all?

Mr. MacCoy: Perhaps Dr. Zarfas could speak to that particular project. I haven't been involved in it directly.

Mr. Duksza: Can I ask you another question before Dr. Zarfas answers this?

Mr. MacCoy: Yes.

Mr. Duksza: The point about family benefits is that it usually prevents people from getting real money for their work. Are you going to be dealing with the federal government on that point so that you can pay better or not? Do I make my point clear?

Mr. MacCoy: Yes, I think I do understand your point. Again I would have to put that in the context of sheltered workshops, where in effect we do need to ensure that the person who is put in there to be assessed and trained has an adequate income, and yet he may not be producing to the level that he would be able to earn a wage that would take care of his basic needs that family benefits provides for.

Again, what we would see is perhaps a progression of a person going into a workshop—perhaps on family benefits or on a vocational rehabilitation allowance—to be assessed and trained and gradually developed until he can get into competitive employment. If these people can't, then I think they prob-

ably will be required to continue receiving family benefits.

We have to ensure that they have adequate income for their basic needs; that is my point. Perhaps there are some possibilities for looking at programmes with the federal government. I am not fully aware of all the new initiatives that our vocational rehabilitation people have been involved in at that level.

Mr. Duksza: Well, that is a policy decision; and I suppose I am asking whoever can answer, which really might mean the minister, whether they are prepared to do it. I do believe—to support Donald Deacon for the moment—that it would be much better if the incentives given to people who work in sheltered workshops were on top of the family benefits, because if the money is removed the moment he starts earning, then there is no incentive whatsoever to continue working and improving.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, that is a very good question. We have already raised the earning exemption for those working in sheltered workshops from \$25 to \$50.

Mr. Duksza: Oh, I didn't know that. That's good.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: This was done a few months ago, but in view of inflation it has been brought to our attention by many that it is not adequate. Right now, as you know, it's a certain amount, in this case \$50, and then the person is allowed to keep only 25 per cent of his remaining income, which many say is heavy taxation. Perhaps instead of saying keep only 25 per cent, we could say keep 50 per cent. What I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, is that we definitely will be allowing those working in sheltered workshops to keep more of their earnings, and this will be done through regulations.

Mr. B. Newman: Why don't you hinge it to your minimum wage law?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Fine. That is a good suggestion. This whole question is one that—

Mr. B. Newman: At \$2 an hour, 160 hours a month, that would be \$320 a month he could make, and his total amount, including earnings and what family benefits would give him, could not surpass \$320 a month. This recommendation was made earlier in the discussion and I think it has a lot of merit.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, that's right. That whole area is presently with the income security division, and it's a good recommendation. You brought this up a few days ago.

I would like to say to you, Mrs. Campbell, just to clarify what I said earlier, that I would welcome the opportunity of obtaining the views of yourself and other members on this question of whether there should be cost sharing with the parents. But this would be done in an informal manner. It would be a meeting that I would call. It would not be done under this committee because this committee, once we terminate this, has GAINS and so forth to deal with, and as you know the House will recess some time before June 30. But I would certainly think that we would welcome the views of the members on this very important area. As you know, we are consulting the local associations, and the parents, and as many groups as possible.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I have a few questions I would like to raise with the ministry—

Mr. Duksza: I want Dr. Zarfes to answer and then I am finished.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Dr. Zarfes: Pardon?

Mr. Duksza: You were asked to answer that point Mr. MacCoy brought up.

Dr. Zarfes: Mr. MacCoy had asked me to comment on Operation Greenhouse, and this is an example, I think, of where an industry is, in fact, looking for persons who are trained and able to work in the field of horticultural and nursery work. We have now been able to make contact with a leader in that industry and bring representatives of the sodding industry, fruit growing and flower growing all together at Queen's Park, along with the vocational rehabilitation people, with the trainers from all of our facilities, so that everyone is now aware that here is an industry anxious to become involved with the mentally retarded in their work situation.

Obviously, through the vocational rehabilitation grant system, we would be able to support people through a training phase if it was necessary, and also, if necessary, to provide some ongoing support for them.

But obviously again, as we have mentioned before, the necessity of having comprehensive services in the community, the work itself, is sometimes not enough because the problems of the retarded persons are often more social than they are work. They are able to work but they are unable to live an independent social adjustment. The problem then is to provide for them the living, social,

recreational services that they require in addition to the work situation. It is not an easy situation, but I am certain that this year we will find placement for quite a number of retarded persons in that industry.

Mr. Duksza: On the same question, have you considered subsidizing the employer, or has it ever been discussed?

Dr. Zarfes: Yes, it has been discussed, and there is a paper now in for discussion regarding the ways in which we can encourage and involve industry in supporting retarded persons and employing them. It is a difficult situation and perhaps the subsidization of industry is not necessarily the right way, but there may be other related ways that would be more acceptable.

Mr. Duksza: My very last question is on the schools. Are you expecting that the present educational system will take care of many of the vocational needs of retarded people in the community?

Dr. Zarfes: Yes, at the moment we have about 1,400 persons attending Ministry of Education classes within the facilities for the retarded. We would estimate that 800 or 900 of those persons could be returned and because they are spread really right across the province we would not experience a major difficulty in involving them in the school programme. But it is not just the living situation, it's the social situation that is also of concern. Obviously we consider this, for the school children, an extremely high priority and we will be looking very closely this year, to get them out of institutions and into the community.

Mr. Duksza: Have you considered if there are only one or two mentally retarded people in one class they may simply end up at the very bottom?

Dr. Zarfes: Now you are talking about another issue. You are talking about total integration of the retarded, of the handicapped, into the classes.

Mr. Duksza: Yes.

Dr. Zarfes: That is a very difficult issue but integration of classes of handicapped into schools for ordinary children is another issue. I think some persons can be integrated with ordinary kids but I think it must be done very carefully. I think we must make sure we don't invent the one-room school again with the retarded moving to larger seats in the back of the class. Obviously everybody is concerned about this.

Mr. Duksza: That is under consideration?

Dr. Zarfas: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That is a very good question. Briefly, Mr. Chairman, this is already happening now; in some parts of the province this is happening. In an elementary school in Barrie; in a secondary school in Guelph; and in other facilities in other communities the retarded children are going to an elementary or a secondary school, taking their classes with their own teachers in their own rooms but sharing the facilities the school has to offer.

Specifically, there is the C. E. Webster School in the borough of York. Here, 26 retarded children are part of the student body of over 600 from kindergarten to grade 6. They operate in two classes with their own teachers and aides but they are an integral part of the rest of the school. They keep the same hours. They have lunch and recess with the other children. They use the physical education and other facilities of the school and they are in every respect a part of the student body. The advantages, of course, are numerous. This is certainly very progressive thinking.

Mr. Deacon: Are there problems of ridicule by the children, one with the other? One of the problems before, of course, was the ridicule of the retarded by other children and it was one of the reasons we pulled them out originally. What has been the experience in that school?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is certainly a good point and probably there is a certain amount. I think with a lot of these things, in time and with understanding and education, we will overcome it.

Mr. Deacon: I think it is a good thing to get the children to understand that there are those of us who don't have full abilities. I noticed in the programme, for example, at Markham High School there are an awful lot of youngsters, volunteers, who are working with Thornhaven kids and ARC Industry kids. Of course, in a situation like that, where you have understanding on the part of those who are working with the retarded about them and the qualities they have, there isn't ridicule. I would be very concerned about a situation where there is complete integration in the same building.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, it has to be done carefully.

Mr. Deacon: I hope you are monitoring the situation to see how it is working out.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes. The Ministry of Education—maybe Mr. Gordon—

Mr. Gordon: Mr. Chairman, I think this is a part of the same problem of having them in the community at all. If they are going to be in the community we have to be able to develop within that community an understanding of their needs, their personal idiosyncrasies, if we can use that term, the type of problem and so on.

In transferring within the school system—I have had some discussion with some of the officials in this regard—a real effort is made again to get the climate of understanding created before they move rather than have the kind of situation you mention occur. This is not only in the school but when they meet them in the playground, when they meet them in the street, when they see them at the show and all the other places. It is a matter of development of community attitude which is not easy. It is very hard to put a time frame to it, as Mr. Duksza was asking about, such as how many are you going to move to this and that. It is very hard. Moving the body is easy but getting the lines set in the community is a far more difficult thing.

We are trying to integrate our activities to emphasize not only programmes directly related to the retarded but also in the related programmes of social services and other areas; and to pull these things together so that we are looking at a package of the whole community rather than one aspect in isolation, such as schooling, or another aspect such as the physical handicaps other children may have and so on.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is all part of this normalization process.

Mr. Deacon: When are we going to get the fire marshal to remove his restrictions, and other restrictions, on the type of structure in which they can have their homes? I know it cost some \$30,000 extra for each home built for the York situation because of special construction requirements for a home like that. This in itself was a waste of money in many ways and also because the situation was not normalized. Why can't they be in a regular home with some minor changes, perhaps but very minor?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a good point. It is a real problem. Dr. Zarfas may comment in this.

Dr. Zarfas: We are certainly concerned about this. I think part of the problem is that the homes that have been built are

sometimes too large, and therefore they become small institutions.

Mr. Deacon: These are only for eight children.

Dr. Zarfaz: Our hope would be for eight, and therefore you could really have your construction all on one floor, and you could minimize the—

Mr. Deacon: Even with two floors; after all they are living as families and they would be on two floors in most situations. Why should we require these special fire escapes?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It is a good point. We certainly have made, and will continue to make, representations on what appear to me, anyway, to be regulations that are too rigid.

Mr. Deacon: Can't we just say that the requirements will be to meet the normal building code requirements for a home or a residence and not specify special construction? Surely it's up to your government to decide on a matter like that.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to bring to the attention of the ministry some of the problems associated with the release of the retarded from the hospital schools.

I refer to comments made by Gord Smith, executive director of the Windsor Association for the Mentally Retarded. He charges that the preparation for discharge at Cedar Springs often fails to include proper briefing, or even notification to community agencies which can help the retarded. I commented on that when your bill was up on the floor of the Legislature, and you never replied to it at that time, and that's why I bring it to your attention once again.

His comment is, and I quote, "We are often completely unaware of retarded persons being returned." I would assume that he means being returned into the community. To back up his comments, Bryson MacDonald of the Windsor branch of the John Howard Society agrees, and he comments that the retarded are being "dumped into communities not prepared to care for them." I hope that this isn't the case any longer, but, apparently, right from the beginning, it seems to be the case.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, may I say something about this? Mr. Brunelle and I were in Windsor about three months ago and we heard the same statements made to us, and since that time, and since this branch is with us I have asked all the officials con-

nected with this programme to be very careful. They have assured me that, in fact, instructions have gone out to the effect that no one should be allowed to return to a community where adequate preparations have not been made.

This is why I responded the way I did to Dr. Duksza, and why I feel so strongly about anyone being released. We don't aim for release. We aim for a good programme and a good placement for the person, and you don't do it just by releasing people. You do it by planning for them. I would assure you that we have taken all measures to see that the situation is corrected.

Mr. B. Newman: What you say is absolutely right there, Miss Crittenden. I hope that the programme concerning employment for the retarded really does get off the ground.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Because just as we have a certain attitude toward individuals receiving community and social service benefits, we have a similar attitude toward the retarded. The public look upon them as not being normal. All they have is a handicap that you and I may not have.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: But other than that, they are capable of doing most of the things that we do.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: True.

Mr. B. Newman: In fact, a lot of them do things that many of the production line workers do in some of our manufacturing facilities in the province.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are entirely in support.

Mr. B. Newman: I just hate seeing people downgrading the mentally retarded because of their handicap.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ask the minister when did he take this over? I think it was formerly under the Ministry of Health. Was it just recently? You are looking after these complaints?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We are doing our best.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2605 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: No, I have more comments. I hope the ministry looks very seriously at a wage subsidization programme.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: We will, yes. Your recommendation that we pay the minimum wage makes a lot of sense.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. I hope it is looked at seriously, because a lot of industries figure they can't get dollar value from these people they are going to employ if they happen to be associated in some fashion with a mentally retarded association. That is absolutely wrong. There may be some that they can't, but I think the average certainly can accomplish what they would like to do.

I would like to bring to the attention of the minister certain recommendations made by the Windsor association to him and ask what the ministry's intention is concerning them. One of their recommendations states:

We recommend that the revisions currently being made to the regulations of the Homes for Retarded Persons Act be completed and made effective as soon as possible and that the following points be considered:

Very attractive mortgage terms be arranged for the purchase of group homes accommodating eight to 10 persons or community residences accommodating more than 20, according to the new policy focus on page 15 of it; and also that it be possible to obtain equally attractive terms from local municipalities.

The Windsor Association for the Mentally Retarded strongly recommends an amendment to the Homes for Retarded Persons Act to allow principal and interest on CMHC and municipal loans to be considered part of the approved operating expenses of the residence and, therefore, eligible for assistance under this Act.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: They are part of the regulations, Mr. Chairman, for the Homes for Retarded Persons Act. They will be in force this month. With reference to the funding under the CMHC, again we will have to amend our legislation. We hope to make it retroactive from June 1.

Mr. B. Newman: That is good, Mr. Minister. I would like to ask the next question then. This concerns a problem that Mr. Deacon made mention of in the building of community residences and the fire regulations. They say that due to the high cost of land and the cost of meeting the fire marshal's regulations, difficulties in raising remaining capital funds, and the high interest on borrowed money, local associations are having difficulty in raising enough money to

build more than a fraction of the needed facilities, even with the assistance given under the legislation.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: You are 100 per cent right, Mr. Newman.

Mr. Deacon: Could we perhaps think, in terms of a situation like that, that you will make grants of support for new facilities?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: For new and existing facilities, yes.

Mr. Deacon: If an association wants to do this, allow them to rent existing home dwellings, and make your standards so that they are not higher than the normal building standards within a community and, in that way, pay them what amounts to a rental for the facilities. You don't have to get involved in the capital grants; you don't have to think in terms of a rental that is greater than it would be for a normal home. If you agree to that sort of thing, then you can get away from where the fire marshal becomes involved in it.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: My understanding is that this flexibility is or will be permissible as soon as our regulations are in force some time this month—I believe it is June 29. They are being gazetted some time this month. This gives us flexibility of leasing and renting.

Mr. Deacon: That's nice to hear but would there have to be those special fire regulations then?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Relative to the fire regulations, we certainly understand the problem. We will make representations to the fire marshal and, hopefully, try to see if there can't be some relaxation.

Mr. Deacon: Why does he have to be involved in this?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: I believe they are public buildings and they have to meet certain standards.

Dr. Zarfes: I think it is because the fire marshal has special requirements for public buildings.

Mr. Deacon: Even though this is a home, it is still considered a public building, isn't it? Could we change the regulations and the definition?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, that is not within the ability of our ministry. We

have gone through this before in connection with group homes for Children's Aid Societies and we found that we must abide by them now. We are able to make representations to have certain things deleted, but we can't change the regulations. That ruling pertains to things such as group homes, too.

Mr. Deacon: When does a foster home become a group home? There must be a very fine situation.

Mr. Gordon: When there are more than five children.

Mr. Deacon: Oh, I see. So if you made it where there are more than six, then you'd be able to handle six people in a home like that all right. I mean, after all, we have six in our family. Haven't you six in yours? I've got six in ours.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, to carry on:

The Windsor Association for the Mentally Retarded strongly recommends that the grant under this Act be increased to 100 per cent and the amount of money allowed to this programme be increased to the amount necessary to fulfil those current requests where a need has been established. As an example, we have a waiting list of 54 persons who wish to enter a residence. Because we already operate a residence, funds cannot be allocated to us. Apparently there is only enough budgeted to meet the needs of those associations who do not already operate a residence.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: On this question, Mr. Chairman, we will be increasing our funding for residents substantially, but we do not believe that it is advisable to pay 100 per cent for residences. Why? We do believe in what Mr. Deacon mentioned here earlier—community involvement. We feel that this is most important, to have this community involvement.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, they mention that because they operate a residence now, funds can't be allocated to them. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: No, there is funding now under the Charitable Institutions Act and also the Homes for Retarded Persons Act.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, that is a misunderstanding.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, then, in other words—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: It may not be adequate.

Mr. B. Newman: —when they say there isn't enough budgeted to meet the needs of those associations, you are first interested in providing facilities in other communities before you enlarge or give additional assistance to a given community that does have a residence for the mentally retarded. They operate a mentally retarded facility now.

Miss Crittenden: Mr. Chairman, I think that it is not necessarily a question of expanding the facility. We have been looking in Windsor at the question of foster homes, boarding homes, apartments being rented. It isn't a question of no more or no extension of facilities, but alternative forms of care.

Mr. B. Newman: Alternatives are good and I agree with alternatives, but you still are not going to be able to take care of the need solely by means of the alternative approach. You are still going to have to provide facilities in the community. I would think that that association is correct in stating that it does have a waiting list of 54 that can't be placed in the community. Otherwise it wouldn't comment.

The next is—

Mr. H. C. Parrott (Oxford): Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt for a minute please? They are ready for the vote in the House and with the lateness of the hour, you are probably not going to come back now on this debate. I am wondering if you'd entertain a motion that this vote be carried and we rise and report.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to meet—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I have only small items—

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: —with Mr. Newman and to try to be as helpful as possible, specifically with reference to the Windsor Association for the Mentally Retarded.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I have only got 10 more lines to read and then you won't have to meet with me.

Mr. Chairman: Fine, All right.

Mr. B. Newman: The next is:

We recommend that in cases where an individual who has been on family bene-

fits and is being discharged from an institution and sometimes has to wait from four to six weeks, the residence be able to claim 100 per cent of the cost of support for this person. [This is while he is waiting for his family benefits as he is being transferred from your institution into a residence.]

The Windsor Association for Mentally Retarded recommends that the terms of the Homes for Retarded Persons Act be widened to permit assistance in a variety of housing plans for those retarded adults who do not require the degree of protection offered by the present community residence.

You don't have to reply to me now, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Yes, fine.

Vote 2605 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This completes the estimates of the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

Hon. Mr. Brunelle: Thank you very much, committee.

The committee adjourned at 5:30 o'clock, p.m.

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Standing Social
Development Committee *S7*
Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, June 19, 1974

Morning Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1974

The committee met at 10:05 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2503:

Mr. Chairman: Order. Ladies and gentlemen, the committee will take up where it left off some time ago, on vote 2503, item 2.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): The same year?

Mr. Chairman: It seems quite a while ago.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I thought that the government House leader, the hon. Mr. Winkler—

Mrs. Campbell: Just say Mr. Winkler.

Mr. Laughren: —was in a league by himself when it came to ordering the business of the House, but this committee is pushing him for laurels. I have never seen anything so disorganized and haphazard as the ordering of business for this committee. I was in the House at 10:30 last night, I checked the instant Hansard this morning and, as I read it, there is no indication that this committee was to be sitting this morning at 10 o'clock.

It is really mind-boggling that you just take it upon yourselves to assume that the opposition will be here at 10 in the morning to consider the estimates of Colleges and Universities. I think it is grossly unfair of you; I think you are abusing the right of the government to order the business of the Legislature, and I think you stand rebuked.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, on this point, I have to say that when it comes to Mr. Winkler—and I refuse to use the term "honourable", because I think he is guilty of the greatest debacles we have seen in this place. I think the ordering of the business of this committee has been his responsibility and his alone. The fact that we wind up at the end of the year with this particular committee dealing with the estimates of the

two ministries, plus the GAINS bill, plus the health discipline bill, is mind-boggling.

It is a rare thing, Mr. Chairman, for me to come to your defence, I'm afraid, as I have been very critical. In this particular case, however, I have to say I was advised last night. I did not, and I repeat I did not, hear an announcement in the House, but I was advised by our House leader that we would sit today. The only thing that was lacking in my message was what time. My House leader went back and inquired. How he did, I don't know, but he inquired, and we were advised last night it would be 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Laughren: Who did make the announcement and to whom?

Mr. Chairman: I can't say this morning whether there was an announcement made in the House last night by the House leader of the government. I do know that I was approached on two occasions and on the first one I couldn't answer.

Mrs. Campbell: That was in committee yesterday. I asked about the orders for today.

Mr. Chairman: At the same time, I was approached later by the House Leader for a direction on this matter. At that time, it had been suggested that we sit again at 10 o'clock this morning on Colleges and Universities to try to get as much done as we possibly could. Possibly there was confusion, engendered by an announcement not being made in the House. I wasn't in the House when the House adjourned last night.

Mr. Laughren: Well I was.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Being an old army officer, Mr. Minister, it's like regimented confusion, isn't it?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, organized.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Organized confusion.

Mr. Chairman: At the same time, in coming to the defence of the government House leader, he has had a lot of difficulty in

organizing anything that goes into the House because of a—

Mr. Laughren: Baloney! That's his problem, not ours. Don't try to shift his responsibility to our shoulders.

Mrs. Campbell: I think he has difficulty in organizing, period.

Mr. R. G. Eaton (Middlesex South): Let's get on with the business.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Vote 2503, item 2.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, when we were considering this vote before, I had the question of the problems of librarians. My recollection is that I was to have some further information on this matter. Since then, there have been representations made to us. The information that we have is that librarians in the colleges are paid less than other academic staff. Their conclusion about that is that it is because they are women.

Most of them—84 per cent—are women. They possess educational and experiential qualifications equal to or better than those of teachers or counsellors, but the maximum attainable salary for a librarian is \$4,000 less than that for an equivalently qualified teacher or counsellor. Librarians must also work a longer contract. For these reasons, I would now like to know whether the minister has an explanation, as I requested according to my notes when we were discussing this matter.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Colleges and Universities): The information I have from the Council of Regents is that librarians, male or female, are paid the same rates for the same classifications. Secondly, that in the negotiations that are presently under way, I trust, the council has made an offer as part of the package for a greater increase for librarians than for most other staff. Is that the way to put it, Mr. Jackson?

Mr. H. W. Jackson (Director, College Affairs Branch): Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But the negotiations on behalf of the librarians are done by the Civil Service Association.

Mrs. Campbell: That is the problem, I take it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Obviously, the librarians are part of the people the CSAO is representing. I don't know exactly what requests the CSAO has made on behalf of the librarians as a separate group in the bargaining unit, but I know the council has made a separate offer of a larger increase for the librarians than others.

Mrs. Campbell: Again, Mr. Chairman, I would like to know whether, in this intervening period, the staff of the ministry has been able to investigate the matter of discrimination between male and female in the teaching staff. While it is carefully hedged both at universities and colleges—that is the information relating specifically to staff and salaries—we have finally been able to get some information which indicates that the range is between \$1,800 and \$4,000 a year less for a woman in an equivalent teaching position.

You have not heard me raise the question of discrimination too often because I think it's difficult for me; you become sort of a one-note Charlie if you do.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Charlotte.

Mrs. Campbell: Is it Charlotte?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Instead of Charlie.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't discriminate. Charlotte, while I love Charlotte Whitton, is not one of my favourite names.

Nevertheless I would like to hear from the minister that his government, as a policy, is opposed to using public funds—namely tax dollars, many of which are contributed by women in the province—to finance organizations which carry on this discriminatory practice. Can I find out whether anybody bothered to check my previous statements, and if they did what their findings were and what the policy of this government is?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Basically, as I said a moment ago, there is a difference in salary range between librarians and teachers.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, leave that aside; I'm on the next point.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As far as the salaries paid to male or female librarians are concerned, they are exactly the same; there is no difference.

Mrs. Campbell: I am now talking of teaching staff.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Although there are grades of librarians.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The other thing I understand, and I don't have figures for it, is that in terms of people who have taken training to be librarians, more women have gone into the field than men. There are more women—

Mrs. Campbell: That's why it will continue to be underpaid.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I didn't say that.

Mrs. Campbell: I know you didn't. It's my contention.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The matter of salaries is a matter of negotiation between the CSAO, which acts for the librarians and the teachers and everybody else, and the Council of Regents.

Mrs. Campbell: May I now hear about the teaching staff to which I made reference? Has there been an investigation? I raised it last year so there has been ample notice to everybody.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Johnston can give you the background.

Mr. L. M. Johnston (Assistant Deputy Minister, College Affairs and Manpower Training): Mr. Chairman, as far as the teaching faculty is concerned, the person is in a category and whether they are male or female, if they are teaching the same subject under the same conditions the salary is exactly the same.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, let me ask you specifically. I believe at York University they do not call people heads of department; they call them chairmen or something. Is that correct?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I'm not acquainted with the university field, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. I was trying to get at it on a specific because you get the same there. You get people who head a department, and there is no question there is a salary lag. You say you can assure me that is not so in colleges, because every day I'm getting specific cases?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: In the college situation, there is no question, as I indicated, that if the person is assigned to a category, teaching the same subject under the same circumstances, that person gets the same salary, whether male or female.

Mrs. Campbell: But you do know that in colleges you get what we decry in business, that you can distinguish between jobs on the basis that two people are clerks but the male has to carry a heavy bundle across the room once a year and that makes him more important.

This is the kind of philosophy that is continuing in institutions funded by tax dollars. I did ask you a year ago to investigate. How available are the financial figures to you? How available are all these things to you?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: If I might clarify one point before I come to that, Mrs. Campbell. You asked me about the teaching faculty, and my comment was in regard to the teaching faculty, not—

Mrs. Campbell: All right. That's what I'm talking about.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: We get audited statements, which are audited by independent auditors, from the colleges each year. That's a requirement, and they come in for analysis.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. Now, are they in bulk? Are they broken down into individual staff, with individual salaries and individual records? I would doubt that.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: No, they are not.

Mrs. Campbell: No?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: No.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We can get that information. There is no problem with the colleges.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, can you get it for me? And I would like it for the universities as well, Mr. Chairman, because in a sense they are far more heavily funded by public tax dollars than the colleges.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are 22 colleges and about 5,500 faculty; and to get a breakdown of every college and every person's salary would be quite a large task and would cost a good deal of money. Could you sort of reduce your request to a specific college or a couple of colleges?

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I would like to do that because, being a Scot, I don't like to cost people money. But sometimes the cost to a community is infinitely greater than the dollar cost. I have a very firm belief that if public funding goes into an institution, in that event the public is entitled to know the policy as reflected in their financial statements.

Could I have an idea of the cost? Surely the colleges have this. As I say, I am asking for universities—I think we've passed that vote—but colleges in any event. Have we passed it or not? I don't remember.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As we mentioned the last time we were on this vote, we have a consultant who is working on this very thing.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, but that probably will be a confidential report, as so many of them are.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think so. But what I could do fairly simply is to get for you a list of the categories of teaching salaries; I can't tell you how many there are, but there are quite a number. We might be able, without too much difficulty or time or expense, to get the number of males and the number of females in these categories at present.

Mrs. Campbell: And the breakdowns. I'm not seeking names. I want to make that clear. I'm not on a witch-hunt.

Mr. B. Newman: Here are some statistics, but they are for 1970-1971; they show salaries and so on, for women as opposed to men.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. Let's see what we've got. I've just been handed this by my colleague, who always does a tremendous job in this area.

Deans at universities and colleges, 324 male and 15 female—well, that's par for the course. Average salary was \$26,150 for males and \$21,350 for females. Those are deans. Now, are there different categories of deans?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes there are. Perhaps Mr. Johnston or Mr. Jackson could give you a rundown. I know that it depends on the size of the faculty and the number of disciplines there may be in the faculty. I would assume that most of the deans of nursing, for instance, are probably women.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes; and probably less—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Those in technology are probably male.

Mrs. Campbell: Of which?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The technology faculties.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know why; that, again, is this stereotyping.

Dr. J. G. Parr (Deputy Minister): Because it is very difficult, Mrs. Campbell, however hard one tries, to attract women into the

field of technology. I have tried over many years to do so. It does not appeal to women for some reason.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, all right; but that's a stereotype too, there are women interested in the field. Could I have some kind of breakdown on this question of deans?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Bernie, the figures you have, they were for what year?

Mr. B. Newman: McMaster, this year, the current figures.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh McMaster University; we were talking about the community colleges.

Mrs. Campbell: Colleges, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: That would come under general statistics, these are specific.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well this is the study that McMaster is doing, is it? I don't know, really, how relevant that would be to the colleges.

Mr. B. Newman: It will give you the different ranges in salaries for the same job.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes; well we are at the college vote and I would very much appreciate the story in this area. I am sorry I didn't have it prior to this; but let's take a for instance, and this, I think, is an indictment.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Are we talking about colleges or universities?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I gather that the figures you have relate to universities. They are from the study that McMaster has been doing, so they would not relate to colleges.

Mrs. Campbell: All right, they don't; and technically that's fine, and if the Tories want to be technical on such a subject, I am glad to have it in Hansard and I shall see that it goes to the women of this province.

Mr. Apps: Well actually I would say that I think that would be all right; and I think we also recognize the fact that we passed the vote on colleges and we are now—

Mrs. Campbell: We did not pass the vote on colleges, Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: We passed the vote on universities.

Mrs. Campbell: On universities, indeed you are correct.

Mr. Apps: And you are now bringing in—

Mrs. Campbell: All right.

Mr. Apps: You are bringing in universities now.

Mrs. Campbell: All right; I am talking colleges then—

Mr. Laughren: They are very technical on this matter of statistics and on discrimination against women.

Mrs. Campbell: —and we will hide the discrimination as far as universities go, and if that's the government policy I am perfectly prepared to accept it.

Now may I pursue the matter of colleges, which is the vote we are on? I hadn't, Mr. Chairman, intended to prolong this, but the attitude, the lack of concern by this government for equality of opportunity, is something that I cannot believe. I really cannot believe it.

Certainly Mr. Apps is technically correct, and if that is the way the government feels, I trust Hansard has it because copies will go right across the province.

Now may I hear something on the matter of deans? We understand there are differences in the faculties. What about deans in the colleges, or do you have deans in colleges? Is that, too, a university vote?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, there are deans in the colleges.

Mrs. Campbell: That's what I thought.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We do not have with us today the breakdown of the different classifications for deans and the number of males and females who are in those classifications, but I can attempt to get the information for you, although it may take a few days.

Mrs. Campbell: Well Mr. Chairman, I think there was some reference to Mr. Johnston giving us some for instances as to deans; you know, different classifications where perhaps we would go through and see what the differences are in the classification of a dean. A dean of nurses was one of them. What does a dean of nursing get? What is the range? That is a college matter, I think.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I can't tell you. It might be helpful, Mr. Chairman, to point out, as you have indicated Mrs. Campbell, that there are different ranges of deans. Those positions are not part of the bargaining unit.

They are established each year as a result of review by a firm of consultants and the recommendations from the consultants are taken, considered, and on that basis the salary ranges are established.

But the same comment that I made in connection with the teaching faculty would apply here; that the consultants in making up their report, and considering that, do not take into account whether the person to fill the position is going to be male or female. It's the same—

Mrs. Campbell: Well it's interesting. I suppose, then, it's just a coincidence when it comes to professors that the male number 21,554 and the female 20,025. It's just a coincidence?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Is that a university or a college figure?

Mrs. Campbell: I can't answer that. This is bulked together in universities and colleges by rank and sex.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I don't recognize that figure, but I think you're correct in your comment that it would be a coincidence. Because at teaching or senior administrative levels there's nothing built into the system that discriminates against male or female.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, let's take associate professors; 16,082 male, female 15,514. The coincidence grows.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Yes, that again is a university area, and as I've indicated—

Mrs. Campbell: That's university? All right, skip it. I'll ask it in the House. Assistant professors?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: University again.

Mrs. Campbell: Lecturers and instructors?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: University.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I see. So we don't have lecturers or instructors in the colleges?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Not that terminology.

Mr. Jackson: They're called masters in the college system.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm ignorant on that area. I'll just take a moment to see what I can take out of—no, there's nothing that breaks it down.

Well, having asked not these specific questions, but having pointed out the situa-

tion a year ago, having raised it again I can only say it strikes me as rather strange that with all that notice—a year's notice I suppose, whatever it was—no effort has been made to obtain the information specifically or otherwise in this kind of breakdown. And I wonder why.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, I am informed that there is a consultant looking at this whole picture and I assume that she has not yet reported, but when she does—

Mrs. Campbell: Good—she. That's an assumption? I meant the assumption was the minister's.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, she. The consultant is a she.

Mr. B. Newman: That's a change.

Mrs. Campbell: This is Dr. Lewis? What's her name?—Lesley Lewis. Is that part of her study?

Could you refresh my memory; when is she supposed to report?

Dr. Parr: In about six months, Mr. Chairman. And, of course, many of the institutions—you are reading indeed from one, if I may mention the word university—have already—

Mrs. Campbell: Please don't, we would have a lot of objections. What about the colleges?

Dr. Parr: Many institutions have already begun their own work in this matter.

Mrs. Campbell: And what about the matter of tenure? One of the complaints I get is that women have great difficulty in obtaining tenure. There is no tenure at colleges; that's just universities again. Is that correct?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: That's a term used in universities.

Mrs. Campbell: What a pity that I have to raise all of this in the House, but I guess that's my alternative.

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): You should have done your homework before you got on this subject.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I suppose I shouldn't really comment on the fact that that comment comes from somebody who hasn't been sitting in this committee and trying to deal with several estimates, bills and other things. There are only 24 hours in a day, and I find 20 hours is all I can devote to it. Does that answer the question?

Mr. Turner: I quite agree with you.

Mrs. Campbell: What's more, we did not know until last night that we would be into this today. That is correct, is it not, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: That is correct.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you. I am going to pass at this point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren?

Mr. Laughren: Before I move on with the colleges vote, Mr. Chairman, could I back up very briefly on a point of clarification on the university vote?

When we were talking about the University of Toronto Act coming before the Legislature in the fall—or at least some aspect of the Legislature, perhaps a committee of the Legislature—I didn't understand clearly whether or not the minister was prepared to bring it before the social development committee. I can't remember.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, as I recall I didn't specify that, because I said, first of all, that I didn't know what sort of recommendations were coming, if any. The committee that is looking at it is doing it under the present Act, and they are required to report to the minister, who in turn is supposed to take their report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Now if it proposes changes in legislation, and the government introduces the necessary legislation, then it will be up to the House as to whether the legislation is dealt with by the committee of the House or the standing committee.

Mr. Laughren: This might perhaps be a bit unusual, but would you be prepared to consider a minority report if it was a significant minority report?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would prefer not to speculate on what I might do if something happened or something didn't happen.

Mr. Laughren: I am not asking you to speculate. I am asking you to make a commitment that if there is a minority report, you will consider it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I assume if there is a minority report that it will come with the majority report—they will come together—and both will be considered.

Mr. Laughren: Would you not agree that that would be ample reason then for bringing it before a standing committee?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, I would prefer not to speculate at the moment until—

Mr. Laughren: I am not asking you to speculate, Mr. Minister, again I am asking you to make a commitment that if, say a significant minority report comes with the report from the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that you will bring it before a standing committee.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I cannot say that because the House will decide which—

Mr. Laughren: Of course you can.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —committee it goes to.

Mr. Laughren: That's not true. You will be deciding—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Technically, it is.

Mr. B. Newman: If you recommend that to the standing committee, the House will certainly follow your recommendation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am delighted to have the member's support.

Mr. B. Newman: You make that recommendation and—

Mr. Laughren: I think the minister is being needlessly elusive on this issue, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: Are we discussing the University of Toronto report?

Mr. Laughren: No, this was debated before; and I was asking the—

Mrs. Campbell: It is interesting that we can go so far without objection, because if the Tories do not have something to do with it—

Mr. Laughren: This is a point of clarification, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, if I may comment on that. The normal procedure is go through vote by vote; once the vote is passed, then that vote is passed. If you want to go through this procedure, that is fine; but that's the way it should be done. I think that everybody should recognize that.

Mr. Laughren: I did recognize it; that is why I asked for the indulgence of the chairman in getting a clarification on that issue. Surely, that is not out of order?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I apologize for my indulgence.

Mr. Laughren: Don't apologize to me; apologize to your Tory friends.

Mr. Chairman: We will get back to item 2. Do you have further comments on item 2?

Mr. Laughren: Yes I do, Mr. Chairman. Could I ask, through you to the minister: Where is Mr. Sisco?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think sitting in the other room.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, is he not going to be at the front to be available and answer questions?

Hon. Mr. Auld: He will if he is needed.

Mr. Laughren: I would suggest to you that he is needed right now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: He is outside.

Mr. Chairman: We would deal with that matter under item 5.

Mr. Laughren: Fine. If you really want to open up the whole area of colleges again under item 5, I am prepared to do it. But I think you'd be much wiser to have him responding to the college vote.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If we are talking about the colleges, per se.

Mr. Laughren: That is correct.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —it is under item 2. But if we are talking about the Council of Regents vote—

Mr. Laughren: Oh yes, but then when we get to the Council of Regents vote, you are going to say that deals with the colleges and we cannot ask Mr. Sisco about that. We can only ask about his nefarious activities within the Council of Regents.

Mr. Chairman: No, I think we should take direction from the minister in respect of this matter.

Mr. Laughren: Nonsense. We take the direction of the committee, Mr. Chairman, and I don't see why Mr. Sisco should not be here, as chairman of the Council of Regents, to answer questions about the colleges of applied arts and technology.

Mr. Chairman: Is the member suggesting that we combine items 2 and 5?

Mr. Laughren: I think it would be an excellent suggestion, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Okay, then shall we deal with items 3 and 4 and then 2 and 5 together; or items 2 and 5 now and then 3 and 4?

Mr. Laughren: Why not deal with items 2 and 5 now?

Mr. Chairman: I think we will deal with items 2 and 5 now if Mr. Sisco is prepared.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Sisco is always prepared.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is nice to see you becoming so decisive as chairman of the committee.

When we were debating the first vote in a very general sense about the colleges and universities I was attempting to elicit some kind of response from the minister, on the colleges in particular, and he declined, indicating that he would deal with my remarks in the individual vote as it came up. So I beg your indulgence again, Mr. Chairman, in that some of this may be repetitive because there was no response from the minister or his officials on the first vote when I originally raised the questions. I'm sure you will understand that. I'm sure that even the Tory members will realize that it's the right of the opposition, not a privilege, to have debate with the minister.

In talking about the colleges, one of the things that has always bothered me is the fact that they are not as open as they should be and the very fact that they are now debating the possibility of an open sector in Ontario indicates that the colleges are not fulfilling that role.

I keep running into examples of it and one that came to light not too long ago was with Cambrian College in Sudbury. Cambrian College is located in the city of Sudbury which has a population of around 100,000 but there are another 50,000 or 60,000 in the outlying communities. The people in a couple of those outlying communities wished to take programmes at Cambrian, but a lot of them didn't have any way to get into Cambrian to take the programme. I made some inquiries about the possibility of busing people in—a shuttle service for housewives; people who are unemployed; people who are senior citizens; anybody who would wish to take a course at Cambrian.

The response that came back from the ministry was, naturally: "That's up to the community college. If they want to allocate some of their funds to busing then that's perfectly within their rights." So I went to the

college and the college said: "That's fine for the minister to say that, but we don't have any special funds for busing. We have allocated our funds in such and such a way and we just can't do it."

That's the sort of thing that is causing problems in the colleges. It is the lack of what I would prefer to call an "innovative grant" to allow the colleges to get out into the community and to do some experimenting with programmes.

To be specific, does the minister see the chance of the colleges being given this kind of grant whereby they're encouraged more to go out into the community?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't say specifically. One of the purposes of the community college is, as you say, to serve the needs of the various areas in the province in a variety of ways. I think it's fair to say that in their relatively short existence they have dealt with the major task as they saw it first, that is the established unit in a school building.

I think from my limited knowledge they have so far reached out to a degree. Whether there should be a specific grant to do this or whether it should be in the present formula or some adjustment thereof, I really can't say at this point in time; but perhaps Mr. Johnston might give us a little detail as to exactly what is going on in that field. He might explain how the grant is now operated.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Laughren referred to correspondence with the ministry and at the present time, as he probably knows, there are no specific grants for busing. Some of the colleges do run inter-campus, inter-location buses.

Mr. Laughren: Probably, though, they are the larger colleges that have that flexibility within their grants.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Right. There may be some, but I don't know of any college that is doing the specific type of thing about which you have contacted us at Cambrian. The final decision on this, of course, would not rest at my level, but from a personal standpoint I think it is something that has merit and is worth considering. However, I don't know of it being done anywhere.

Mr. Laughren: Surely we are not talking only about busing. I don't want to put my argument on busing at Cambrian, for example. I want to put the argument on a broader basis, whereby all sorts of innovative

grants are available to colleges so that they can get out into the community.

I know the kinds of programmes that Cambrian offers in the community. They offer a great number of them. I know a lot of the colleges offer a lot of programmes in the various communities. I am not saying they are totally derelict in that part of their mandate, but I would say—and I hate to be repetitive—we would not be debating an open sector in Ontario if the colleges were as open as the Council of Regents would have us believe they are.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is fair to say, differentiating between the so-called open sector and the so-called open academy, that the community colleges will have a big part to play in the open academy; and without doubt there will be funds specifically allotted to that. But I am inclined to think it will include more than just the community colleges.

Mr. Laughren: Having the colleges more open wouldn't exclude such a move by other facilities in the community surely?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh no.

Mr. Laughren: I mean, you are making those restrictions not I and not the people who are interested in opening up education in the province. It's only the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities that are saying we can't have it through the existing Education Ministry or the existing Colleges and Universities Ministry, because it should go beyond that and include all levels of education and all facilities in the community, educational and otherwise. You are the people who are imposing those restrictions, not the people on the committee.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I disagree with you. I think that the programme primarily is under the aegis of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, which also deals with a lot of the other groups, such as museums, libraries and so on, that will be involved. One of the reasons it is in our ministry, as I understand it, is because in the cultural affairs division we have virtually all the other facilities that will be involved.

Mr. Laughren: I won't belabour it. I would just say that I think you are doing the colleges and the taxpayers of Ontario a disservice if you proceed with an open academy, separate from the colleges of applied arts and technology.

Would you mind, Mr. Minister, if I directed a question through you to Mr. Sisco about what the Council of Regents sees as being the required incentives to make the colleges the open sector or, to use your term, the open academy? I think you are playing games with us—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I have no objection. I just point out that Mr. Sisco is chairman of the Council of Regents; he is not a civil servant. He speaks for the Council of Regents—

Mr. Laughren: I understand, right. But he is more—

Hon. Mr. Auld: —but not necessarily for the ministry.

Mr. Laughren: He does very well in that respect. You don't need to worry about Mr. Sisco.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you remember the question, Norm?

Mr. N. A. Sisco (Chairman, Council of Regents): I think I remember it all right. I'd like to point out, in answering, that it is no secret to the minister or the civil servants that I was an opponent of the formula system when it was introduced into the colleges. I think it may be an ideal system for universities. I think it has very grave shortcomings as far as colleges are concerned.

The big argument for the formula system is that it puts the money in the hands of the board of governors or the local college in a mechanistic way which has an apparent fairness to it and it increases the autonomy of the local board of governors and the people in the locality in which the college is situated in developing the priorities that college will follow in trying to meet the needs of the community. The result of that is there is no, or very little, possibility of any steering action using funds as a tool. It is very difficult to develop a carrot and a stick form of encouragement in certain directions and discouragement of other directions.

I am enthusiastic about the colleges and their development. I think they have done a tremendous amount to bring educational opportunity to people in other than the main area where the college is concerned. I think this could be improved. Frankly, my colleagues and I have been disappointed with the concentration by some colleges on the main plant, as it were, and the sort of second level of priority of taking the college out to the community.

When you get talking about an open sector, it is a very difficult area to talk of because it means so many different things to so many people. I think if you read the COPSE report, although idealistically it has a great deal to say from a practical point of view, the cost of following that would be horrendous. I think that with the present funding of the colleges and the present method of funding they can be encouraged and some of them are doing tremendous jobs.

Georgian College, for example, in a semi-rural area and a very wide area, has four times as many part-time students on credit programmes as it has full-time students. I think that is great and that has been a thrust of theirs. I think the colleges collectively can make a tremendous contribution to spreading all levels of educational opportunity across a very wide band. I hope we can develop a funding system which will help to encourage this and to some extent control it so there is some ability to direct college efforts.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, I am as gung-ho as Mr. Sisco is about the colleges. What I am decrying is the lost potential. I wonder if Mr. Sisco really thinks that the horrendous costs of making education more open would be less with an open academy or an open sector? Or secondly, that the social costs of not opening up education and meeting the needs of those people who are not now having their educational needs met, are prohibitive?

Mr. Sisco: I don't really think that is a fair question to ask me, because the government has to set its priorities as to where it will spend its money. I think given more support the colleges can do a better job.

Mr. Laughren: Fair enough; I believe that, too. While Mr. Sisco is here, I was wondering about the whole question of—well two things. One is the democratization of the colleges over which the Council of Regents has direct control—subject to the minister, of course, but he does what the senior officials recommend in most cases, I would hope. Secondly, the enrolment statistics within the colleges.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is what you are really talking about, which is money.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are not using the term money but that is what you are really talking about, no matter what you call it.

Mr. Laughren: No, I am not talking about money. I was previously. When I am talking about democratizing the colleges through the board of governors, for example, I am not talking about money, not at all. It has nothing to do with it. I am wondering if the Council of Regents has, for one thing, read the report on Conestoga College, the Porter report. I was noticing in the summary of recommendations — the No. 1 recommendation of the Porter report, which is very brief, Mr. Chairman, if I could quote it, says:

The board of governors should propose through the Council of Regents enlarging its membership to include a faculty member elected by the college council for a two-year term, a student elected by the student body within the jurisdiction of one of the principals for a rotating one-year term, and the president.

I'm sure that Mr. Sisco has read that. I can't say whether he doesn't see that more and more people are saying: "For heaven's sakes, what kind of second-class people do we have on those colleges that you don't allow them any kind of say in the administration of the institution?"

Mr. Sisco: I don't think it's true that they don't have any say in the administration.

Mr. Laughren: Well, put them on the board of governors then.

Mr. Sisco: Conestoga College has followed those recommendations. It has gone beyond them really. It has faculty representation, student representation and support staff representation.

Mr. Laughren: Wait a minute now, representation or voting members?

Mr. Sisco: They are not voting members, but they have a full right to take part in debates.

...**Mr. Laughren:** That's an insult to those people. I'm sorry they even accepted the opportunity to sit there as observers. My goodness, they are not children we are dealing with here now, Mr. Chairman. I don't mean to get into an argument with Mr. Sisco, who is good enough to answer the questions; but really, how can you say to these people in the colleges we'll let you observe what goes on at the board of governors, when at all the other post-secondary institutions, like the universities, they are voting members? Look at the University of Toronto Act that we are about to debate where they are asking for

parity between students and faculty. For heaven's sakes, can't we move towards some kind of adult approach to the colleges and the boards of governors?

Mr. Sisco: The boards of governors, I would point out, have really a dual role. They are the only corporate entity in the college system. Universities themselves are corporations in their own right. With colleges the board itself, the local representatives, form the corporation. They perform a double role. They perform the role as trustees of property, facilities, equipment and so on, and they are answerable to the minister for certain policies, say that the colleges should be career-oriented rather than another type of thing. They are public trustees in that sense.

They also have another role in working with their president and their faculty and their students in developing the college in its educational role. There is a strong objection among the colleges, particularly from college administrations and college boards, to involving students and faculty in the trusteeship role of the college. All the well operated colleges, and that's most of them, go to great pains and great lengths to involve faculty and students in the educational development of the college and to give them an opportunity to take part in those things which affect them directly.

Mr. Laughren: Such as budgeting?

Mr. Sisco: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Such as internal budgeting? Are you saying that the colleges have open budgeting? Are you saying that the chairman and the faculty members and the deans sit together over a big table—and most of the board rooms have big tables in the colleges—open up the budgeting sheets and say: "Now this is how we are apportioning the money that's going to come to the college this year"?

Mr. Sisco: Boards approve budgets that are presented to them and are created by their staff. Certainly there isn't a Caesar sitting there deciding where everything is going to be spent.

Mr. Laughren: Oh yes there is!

Mr. Sisco: Developing a budget is a process in which you have to bring in all your faculty—

Mr. Laughren: Right.

Mr. Sisco: —to see what their priorities are, what you can afford to let them do and what trade-offs they wish.

Mr. Laughren: I agree, but this is not happening.

Mr. Sisco: This is a process, I won't say in every college, but in most colleges it's an ongoing process.

Mr. Laughren: I don't think this is really the policy of the minister. That's why I must go back at Mr. Sisco. Why have you not made it a requirement that there be faculty members and students on boards of governors, other than because of the fact there are some trustees, as you referred to them, on the boards of governors who see their role as some kind of Caesar, to use your word?

Mr. Sisco: It is felt there is a very real conflict of interest in faculty who insisted and petitioned the then minister, and used what techniques were available—telegrams, billboards and so on—saying that: "We want formal collective bargaining, we want it in a traditional, labour union style."

There is a very great resistance to putting faculty members on boards of government and them being in that type of a bargaining unit and sitting in the management field; doing both at the same time. This is a personal opinion and does not in any way reflect the ministry's thinking, but I think the opposition to this is much stronger than it is to students. I have this feeling, in going around the college system. But I think that, fundamentally, is the main reason.

Mr. Laughren: What are you going to do about the conflict at Cambrian College, where you have a faculty member on the board of governors? He's the only one in the province, I believe; he was appointed by the municipal council because he happens to be a teacher at the college and a municipal councillor. Is that some kind of conflict? What is the serious problem?

Mr. Sisco: In the case of the gentleman you mention, he apparently has a clear understanding that he is representing the regional council; and I think he deliberately does not take part in debates where there could be any aspect of conflict of interest.

Mr. Laughren: Well, I guess we just view things differently. I would view it as a healthy input to the board to have the faculty position and the student position put forward very strongly—and I am not talking about a majority of members.

Mr. Sisco: In the great majority of the boards, I would say this is the case at every board meeting.

Mr. Laughren: As observers.

Mr. Sisco: They are full participants, except that when there is a vote on something, they are not entitled to vote. That's the one restriction.

Mr. Laughren: Well, I think that's the restriction I would find insulting if I was a faculty member in the colleges again.

Could I ask you about the enrolment statistics of the colleges since the moratorium was declared? What has happened to total enrolment since then?

Mr. Sisco: The total enrolment has continued to go up.

Mr. Laughren: By about 10 to 12 per cent a year?

Mr. Sisco: I think there was a levelling last year; it was about 10 per cent.

Mr. Laughren: So since the moratorium was declared, the enrolment has increased by what, 20 per cent or 25 per cent?

Mr. Sisco: The effects of the moratorium have only been felt for slightly more than one year, but it would be true to say that it would be in the low 20s.

Mr. Laughren: I think where I have the internal conflict on the moratorium—and I think you are aware of it—is that on one hand I argue that the colleges should not have institutionalized themselves and built these huge campuses; and on the other hand I will argue that the moratorium is unfair to the colleges because it aborted their development in the early stages, as opposed to the universities which were allowed to become fully mature institutions before the moratorium took effect.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't agree with that, because the newer universities certainly had not completed all their capital programmes before the moratorium.

Mr. Laughren: No, I suppose they'd never do that, but the colleges hadn't even completed the first stages of their development in some cases. So we are talking about a different ball game when we talk about the colleges vs the universities and how the moratorium applies to them. As well, enrolment in the universities has completely level-

led off, if not declined, since the moratorium; whereas in the colleges it continued to go up by something like 20 per cent in the last couple of years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that's quite true. University enrolment this year has gone up by roughly five per cent in total.

Mr. Laughren: Okay. But the point is that colleges are still growing rapidly in enrolment—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the colleges' enrolment is significantly higher than the universities in full-time students, but the greatest growth has been in part-time students, which I think in some cases is up a couple of hundred per cent over last year.

Mr. Sisco: In some cases; it averages more than 40 per cent.

Mr. Laughren: That's an admirable trend, in my opinion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it indicates that the colleges, even though they are not doing it all over the place in the form that the member has mentioned, are obviously providing educational opportunities for a lot of people part-time, evenings, afternoons and that sort of thing, which is one of their main functions.

Mr. Laughren: I've always felt that. Once you start those colleges on their building programmes then you say to them: "All right, now go out and get into the community," but you end up with a situation where an entire division of a college—and I'll be somewhat parochial here if I might—at Cambrian College, where like most colleges they have a business division, an applied arts division and liberal studies—what's the term?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Technology?

Mr. Laughren: Technology is the division I really want to talk about anyway.

In the Sudbury district—you have a technological community really, with the industrial mines being located there. And then you say to the college: "All right, the moratorium is on. You will not be allowed to build your technology wing." You leave them housed in facilities that are grossly inadequate. I have been in that college in the past six months and I have seen the water pouring down inside the windows and through holes in the roof, and I believe that the minister, or was it Dr. Parr who was on a tour of the facilities?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was there and it happened to be a sunny day.

Mr. Laughren: That was bad planning.

Mrs. Campbell: The minister was lucky.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well the weather is federal. There is nothing you can do about that.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, it will change after July 8, no doubt.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, hopefully we will have—

Mr. Laughren: That would indicate the Tories will form the government.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There will be more sunshine. I understand Mr. Stanfield was saving that for his announcement on July 5.

But seriously, I was really quite impressed with what has been done in facilities which were certainly not designed for their present use, and I was also quite—

Mr. Laughren: That's got to be the understatement of the year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —delighted to see where they had put the patch on the hallway, which they said they had not done just because I was coming, it was because it was too damn wet. Truly, I was really quite impressed and I wouldn't disagree that they are making really incredibly good use of those facilities. It required a lot of imagination to do that.

Mr. Laughren: Well, pardon me for being an alarmist, but I am just telling you that some of the facilities in those labs are going to cause problems some day. I have talked to a couple of the chemistry teachers who have expressed real concern about, for example, the wiring and this sort of thing. There could be serious problems in that old building.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was pointed out to me that they have to take precautions in their classes, because of their facilities, which they would not have to take if they had new ones designed specifically for the purpose.

Mr. Laughren: So the minister would agree there is need to do something at Cambrian College?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is what I told the principal.

Mr. Laughren: The president.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The president rather, yes.

Mr. Laughren: I think the minister is leaving in limbo the one area of Cambrian that probably has the most potential, because of the industrial activity in the Sudbury area, and that is the technology wing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We may be able to—and I say may be able to—deal with some of those major problems in a capital way next year. We won't be able, I don't think, to do all the things that are desired, but there are a number of situations that are more pressing than others, I think it is fair to say.

Mr. Laughren: Would the minister say that is one that is more pressing than the others?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, because that is what I told the president.

Mr. Laughren: Right. But am I correct in assuming that the minister doesn't see a change in the moratorium respecting Cambrian in the present fiscal year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In the present fiscal year? No, I didn't say that.

Mr. Laughren: Oh.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Since it will take about two years or maybe a little more to get something completed, it would certainly be very nice to be able to make the preliminary starts for a number of things in the current fiscal year, even though those won't require a great deal of money in the remainder of this fiscal year.

Mr. Laughren: Well a new technology wing—

Hon. Mr. Auld: But they will require a good deal next year and the year after.

Mr. Laughren: A new technology wing would require a fair amount of money.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not before March 31.

Mr. Laughren: No, because the architectural studies and so forth have all been done, I believe, and it is just a case of—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think there are some adjustments they are proposing to make.

An hon. member: Proposed but not approved.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They have been proposed, but not yet approved. The information I had

when I was there is that they now think they want to make a couple of changes; not that it is going to hold them up for 10 years.

Mr. Laughren: When you decide that you are going to lift the moratorium, as applied to Cambrian—and eventually I am sure you will agree that you will; it's a question of timing—I wouldn't even have any objections if you passed on that word to the member for Timiskaming (Mr. Havrot) and let him come down to Sudbury and make the announcement. I would not feel offended at all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually, what I would do to make it fair is to make the announcement myself.

Mr. Laughren: I don't think you are going to need the kind of boost in 1975 that the member for Timiskaming is going to need. That's all.

Mr. Eaton: He won't need it as much as you will.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I really don't understand what you are talking about, but I—

Mr. Laughren: That is a major contribution from the Tory backbench.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What I will do is undertake to ask them to have your office especially equipped.

Mr. Laughren: Self-destructing; yes I know.

Mrs. Campbell: It's your office here he wants to make safe.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, the one here, I see.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I was thinking of up there.

Mr. Laughren: It's interesting that as a former member of the college community, as a teacher, when I left, unlike my cohorts in the universities, I was not given a leave of absence. I had to resign and—

Hon. Mr. Auld: They took your raincoat back.

Mr. Laughren: And my wash bucket for use underneath the hole in the roof. Mr. Sisco should give consideration to protecting his faculty in his colleges. As a matter of fact, in the five-year plan for Cambrian College—you know, that five-year statistical plan they do with the help of that great organization, Connect Campus—they indicate that

they are proud of the involvement of faculty members in the area—municipally, provincially and so forth. So they discourage them from becoming involved by discriminating against them, unlike the universities. And I think it is silly. It doesn't stop dedicated people, such as me, from running for political office. But, nevertheless, it is still there that you don't provide them with the protection that you do the university faculty.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The thing is, what it doesn't do is to prevent you from getting elected.

Mr. Laughren: No, it doesn't do that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a great difference between running and getting elected.

Mr. Laughren: It doesn't prevent you from getting defeated, either.

Mr. Eaton: What he is worried about is what he is going to do after the next election. It's obvious.

Mr. Laughren: No, I am not really. I have such a varied background that I could turn my hand to many things. I might even become an educational consultant, like Walter Pitman did.

Mr. B. Newman: The ministry will hire you.

Mr. Laughren: No, I wouldn't want that. I can always go to one of the western provinces, anyway.

Mrs. Campbell: If you don't come back, your place will not be taken by a Tory. That's for sure.

Mr. Laughren: No, that's right. It might be taken by a Liberal who is a faculty member on the board of governors, though. That's quite a possibility.

Mr. Haggerty: It would be something for a Liberal to get that high.

Mr. Laughren: Could I get the opposition back on the vote, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: It would be nice to get back to something else besides politics.

Mrs. Campbell: We have been hearing so much about the leadership of the Premier (Mr. Davis) in the Legislature, we thought we should follow it in the committee.

Hon. Mr. Auld: He was only responding to the questions which have been asked.

Mr. Laughren: Given the growth in the enrolment of the colleges, which Mr. Sisco referred to—and I know all the pitfalls of using the term attrition rates—but what has happened to attrition rates? Has there been any change in the attrition rates of the colleges in the last year or two? Is it still running at 52 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think Mr. Jackson has those figures. I think I mentioned in the last meeting that we wanted to look a little more deeply into this and what is truly attrition. There are a good many people who have dropped out at the end of a year because they got a job and they decided they didn't have to take the second year. But we got a little more detail and I think we will have a good deal more next year.

Mr. Laughren: With Connect Campus on your side, you must have all the details that are required.

Mr. Jackson: You will recall, Mr. Laughren, we were starting to discuss this matter earlier, it seems like ages ago. One thing we did learn from our investigations last year is that looking at the term, "attrition" doesn't really give us the picture we were looking for on what's happening in the colleges. I suppose you could say that this is one weakness of a mechanistic computer-based information system, that it gives you figures and it doesn't tell you really what the background is.

This year we've asked the college to report on the number of students who start in the fall; the number who graduate at the end of the two terms; in the case of the last year of their programme, the number who are promoted, either clear or with conditional promotion and, therefore, will move on to the next year of their programme; the number who leave at that point because they have met their immediate goal of employment and may or may not be back later, depending on future needs. Any that are not accounted for in that group then become what formally had been called attrition.

As you're aware, the colleges are just finishing this year's activities and convocations are still going on, so the returns are incomplete.

Hon. Mr. Auld: All on weekends.

Mr. Jackson: We have them from nine of the colleges so far, and the figures are running like this: Cambrian had an 86 per cent success rate, if you measure the number who are moving onwards rather than drop-

ping out; Canadore, 94 per cent; Durham, 84 per cent; George Brown, 82 per cent; Georgian, 90 per cent; Humber, 90 per cent; Mohawk, 90 per cent; Cornwall campus of St. Lawrence, 90 per cent; Sir Sandford Fleming, 91 per cent. The remainder of the colleges will be providing that data within the next two weeks.

Mr. Laughren: So you think, then, that you have separated the wheat from the chaff in the attrition figures, do you?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, I think we have a better idea of what is happening to students now. I think it's extremely difficult to be able to trace every student who just disappears. Even an experienced counsellor cannot always get the student to give the exact reason why he has dropped out. If a student doesn't claim any refund of tuition fees it takes a week or so before anyone realizes that he has made a decision to drop out of the programme.

Mr. B. Newman: Your statistics don't include Manpower statistics, do they?

Mr. Jackson: No, these are the post-secondary fee-paying students only. The Manpower students, of course, are all sponsored and are there under a form of contract of one type or another.

Mr. Laughren: You mentioned the computer problems. Have you decided to do anything about the Connect Campus? Are you taking another look at the viability and the usefulness of that whole programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you want to answer that, Herb? I think this is the last year of the contract, isn't it?

Mr. Jackson: The original goal was to develop a system and develop an expertise among the colleges so that the system would be completely self-contained. Our objective this year is to get to that particular state of affairs. We're continually simplifying the system as we discover things that it would be nice to know and that the system can do, but which really don't justify the costs of including them in the system. So the data that is in the system now is fairly reliable. We can make comparisons among the colleges that even the colleges themselves will agree is an apples-versus-apples type of comparison. We see ourselves getting a completely in-house system among the colleges as a group.

Mr. Laughren: I am not much satisfied by that response. I'm sure you've read the

Conestoga report thoroughly, but there are probably people who haven't, and I would like to quote what they say about Connect Campus.

Dr. Parr: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. What they say or what Dr. Porter says? Just so that we're clear in our responses.

Mr. Laughren: What Dr. Porter says—

Dr. Parr: Thank you.

Mr. Laughren:—after his involvement with the community on a rather intensive basis:

An attempt has been made using a computer simulation technique, the Connect Campus model, to facilitate the preparation of long-range forecasts.

However, while this may be a viable tool for small colleges which only enrol full-time post-secondary students on an annual basis, it has not, I suspect, been much of an asset to multicentre colleges.

And if I could break in and comment on that, surely it is the multicentre colleges that we should be aiming for in the community colleges, not the large centres.

With a large proportion of Manpower students and with increasing emphasis on part-time education, the time and effort devoted to the unceasing attempt to adapt an essentially static model to essentially dynamic situations cannot but be frustrating and abortive.

Some of the areas in which the large and complex colleges in general are having difficulties in using the model are summarized below.

And he indicates that the size of the data base is so large that it cannot be established quickly enough for current use.

The detailed nature of the predictions which the college is required to produce preclude any real confidence in the outputs from the model. Complete financial information cannot be accepted by the model and it is virtually impossible to compare, for example, total income with total expenditure.

I have tried to do that in one of the colleges and I can't either.

The output from the model constitutes a fantastic number of pages of computer printouts which, I suggest, cannot be digested by senior administrators. It would be interesting to know the extent to which they are read by anybody.

And the last one:

The even distribution of costs for equipment and supplies across programmes within a division inevitably distorts the costs of a particular programme.

So after saying all those things about the Connect Campus, Dr. Porter makes a recommendation. It is a comment, perhaps:

Perhaps the time is right for an independent assessment of the value of the Connect Campus system and even though it is probably beyond my terms of reference I so recommend.

Well, I think you should regard Dr. Porter as a friend with that comment rather than as someone who is trying to scuttle the system. Because, let's face it, when are you going to admit that the colleges don't accept the Connect Campus system? And if the administrators don't accept it, then why have you got it there? It is not doing you any good at all, I would suggest.

So would the minister seriously consider an independent assessment of Connect Campus?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well that is being considered, not primarily because of Dr. Porter's report but because, as Mr. Jackson says, we have found so far that there is a good deal of data which is being collected which is not of great use and sort of clutters up the whole picture. As a matter of fact I think that is one of the reasons that Connect Campus were unable to—I read in the paper not so long ago that they were losing money on this operation because they had developed it for the community colleges and it is really too voluminous to attract other customers.

We are taking a look at it now that we have had a few years' experience and also asking Management Board's computer experts to take a look at it and see what they would recommend.

Mr. Laughren: You have computer installations by now in all the colleges, I would suspect, in the business programmes—the data processing courses, and other computer courses—and perhaps it could be done that way. I agree it should be standardized.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The purpose of using this programme in the first place was to make sure that, as Mr. Jackson says, everybody was collecting apples so there would be some comparative data. That has been done, but I think actually a good deal of detail has been collected that is not the vital—it is,

as you say, nice to have, Herb, but it sort of clutters up the whole operation.

Mr. Laughren: I am not even too sure of that! It is not even nice to have, don't kid me.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I was being kindly.

Mr. Laughren: It would be interesting to know what the cumulative cost of Connect Campus has been—it used to be called SRG—since it began. At the beginning it was a million-dollar contract. Has anybody any figures on that? What it has cost?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Mr. Chairman, I think I am correct in saying it has been running three years and you are correct, the costs have been within that range.

Mr. Laughren: What range? Multi-millions?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: No, within the range that you indicated, \$1 million. I think this past year it was in the order of \$900,000. As Mr. Jackson indicated, we have looked at what it is we're collecting and what we can cut out from that. We've been having discussions with the company. While I'm not prepared at this point to disclose what the figure will be for this year, I think it is fair to say that it will be considerably less this year because of the rearranging and the pruning that we're doing in the system.

Mr. Laughren: It's one way of letting them down gently. They should be phased out entirely.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have the figures for you but I haven't got them with me because that was in vote 2501.

Mr. Haggerty: The minister didn't pick them out of a newspaper, did he?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Why would he have to pick out information from a newspaper? Can't his staff supply him with that information for these estimates?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What I was talking about was the president of the firm that has the contract was quoted as explaining why they had lost money, because they had developed this system for us but they weren't successful in selling it to enough other people to cover their startup costs. The reason that I had the information is I thought somebody might ask me in the House about it, because other people read the papers too.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, can I have one question on this? Is the problem the design function of the simulator? We had this sort of thing with the municipal simulator programme. It was left that you would develop the sophistication as the municipalities would feel that the information would be relevant and within some kind of cost frame. Was that the problem here? Did the colleges have any kind of input into this?

Mr. Laughren: No, it was foisted upon them.

Mrs. Campbell: It was? That is why the municipal simulator works, and very well, as I understand it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Better than the municipal voting machine.

Mrs. Campbell: Better than any voting machine.

Mr. Haggerty: You learned that from experience.

Mrs. Campbell: I think there were some problems with the Tory voting machine too. Maybe I'm wrong. I don't want to be mean.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's what comes from renting voting machines from a Grit.

Mrs. Campbell: That could be.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I think, Mrs. Campbell, there were perhaps two problems. You have touched upon one and the other was in the quality of the information that was fed into the model by the 22 customers. I think it has been a dual problem and, as Mr. Jackson tried to indicate, we have been honing both of those. The colleges have been paying more attention to the quality of the input and some aspects of it have come along reasonably well.

Mrs. Campbell: The reason I wanted to get into it is that the member for Nickel Belt seems to say "Scrap the whole thing." I don't understand too much about the way in which this is functioning but I am familiar with the municipal simulator. It seemed to me that perhaps if it were designed there might be a use that could be made of it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, we are aware of its shortcomings and that's what we are looking at at the moment.

Mr. Laughren: Hopefully, Mr. Chairman, next year we won't have to debate the Connect Campus again.

I would like to ask a couple of questions about what's happened to Conestoga. I don't want to add to the miseries of Conestoga. They've had sufficient in the last couple of years. Enough has been said about that part of it. A report by Dr. Porter was brought down on Feb. 10, 1974. I would be interested in knowing what has happened since then and to what extent the Council of Regents or the ministry is monitoring what's going on in Conestoga?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Didn't I answer that question for the member, here or in the House, not too long ago?

Mr. Laughren: Not well.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I might start off by saying "well." I don't think that I can add anything to that. Is there any later information that you are aware of, Mr. Johnston?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: A little bit more, but not very much, Mr. Minister. A couple of things they have done, I understand, follow from recommendations for the establishment of the type of council that you were debating with Mr. Sisco. As you probably know, they have advertised for a president; the most recent information we have is that they have had a number of applications and they have short-listed those down to a small group—the last I heard specifically was that there were three—and I would assume that the choice of the president will be made in the very near future.

It is also my understanding that the board naturally has discussed all of the recommendations, but that they are not taking final action on a number of the recommendations until they have engaged their president, who it is hoped will have input.

Mr. Laughren: Do you know if they have implemented recommendation No. 4—sorry, do you know them by number?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: No, I don't. I'm sorry.

Mr. Laughren: It reads:

A study of the business affairs and the administrative processes of the college should be undertaken, with special reference to admissions, registration, computer services, student and faculty records, purchasing, general accounting, by a firm of management consultants with wide experience in the administration of post-secondary educational institutions.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: My source of knowledge on my left indicates to me that that is

one of the recommendations that they have discussed, but they have not acted upon it pending the appointment of the president.

Mr. Laughren: I suspect part of the problem is that those very people who are under scrutiny are asked to implement the report. That is asking a lot. Right at the beginning of the report I was really dismayed to see—and correct me if I am wrong—that neither Dr. Porter nor Dr. Leith, who worked on the report, have been retained on a consulting basis in order to help implement the report. For example: "All relevant documents, including the personal notes of Prof. Leith and myself, will be destroyed," said Dr. Porter in his letter to the chairman of the board of governors.

It really dismayed me that there wasn't a follow-up between the people who conducted the investigation, Dr. Porter and Dr. Leith, and the people who will be responsible for implementing the report. Why is that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't really understand your question.

Mr. Laughren: Well, what I am asking you is, don't you see that it doesn't make sense that the people who did such an intensive study—and came up with some very good recommendations, in my opinion—were not retained on a consulting basis to help the report's recommendations to be implemented?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know. I would say that would be up to the college. It could be for any one of a variety of reasons; having had the report, they may have felt they would then get people in the financial field, for instance—

Mr. Laughren: That's only part of it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —in connection with the point just made, who would be skilled in that kind of thing.

Mr. Laughren: Remember, that is the management consulting people they suggested be retained. I am not talking about that; that's a separate recommendation. What about the overall recommendations? I am not suggesting that the board of governors should automatically endorse everything that Drs. Porter and Leith recommend, but surely no one knows more about the problems at Conestoga than Dr. Leith and Dr. Porter. I don't understand why they didn't make sure that these men would be retained on a consulting basis to make sure they were implemented.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't speculate, but it may well be that they weren't available because they themselves are also teaching. And it may be that the amount of time that would be involved, as the board saw it, just wasn't available from those gentlemen.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I might add, also, Mr. Chairman, that it is my understanding that Dr. Porter, at least—I am not sure about Dr. Leith—was present at a board meeting of considerable length at the time that he presented the report, and I assume he discussed his recommendations in some detail and the reasons behind them.

Also, one other interesting comment: It is my understanding that the one point that Mr. Laughren referred to about the destruction of the records and reports behind the report was a requirement of the faculty members who were interviewed by Dr. Leith and Dr. Porter.

Mr. Laughren: I see. I just think it would be sad if a major shift doesn't occur at Conestoga because that college has been through hell the last couple of years for all sorts of reasons. If a proper job isn't done of pulling it together again it'll be sad, and a terrible waste of energy and effort on the part of Dr. Porter and Dr. Leith—and sad considering the faculty and the students at the college too.

I really believe that this is where the Council of Regents and Mr. Sisco stand at least partially condemned because of the kind of administrative structure in the colleges that can lead to this sort of thing. You know, the communications problems are all through this report. It's a problem of communications within the college, and there seems to be nothing there in the colleges to prevent this from happening.

There have been some real—oh, call them tempests in teapots—little storms in a lot of the colleges concerning administration and communication within the colleges. I think that the Council of Regents stands condemned for not ensuring that they were structured in a more democratic way that would at least tend to alleviate those kinds of problems.

One other thing, before I leave the Conestoga report, Mr. Chairman, I must read recommendation No. 7 to you, Mr. Minister, and through you to your deputies and to Mr. Sisco.

Over the next two or three years, the liberal studies (general education) content in all applied arts and technology programmes should be gradually increased to

at least 25 per cent of the total course content and toward the end of this period the situation should be reassessed.

A review by a special task force of existing courses offered by all divisions of the college to determine which courses can be designated "general education" should be undertaken.

Courses so designated should be available to all students of the college, except those of the division offering the course or courses. In effect, students in any division should be required eventually to take at least 25 per cent of their courses in other divisions.

I hope you'll think about that recommendation most seriously and pass it on to some of the other boards of governors and presidents of the colleges in Ontario, because I regard that as one of the failings in that Mr. Sisco has not seen fit to make sure that the various colleges do offer a proper liberal education content in their programmes. That's why at St. Clair, for example, at Mohawk, for example, and maybe other colleges I am not aware of, you get colleges with no general arts and science programme whatsoever in them. I think that is a disgrace in the post-secondary institution.

Mr. Sisco: Mr. Chairman, if I could answer very briefly. It has been a requirement since Day 1 of the colleges, and to the best of my knowledge has been carried out, that the general educational content of every diploma programme must meet those standards set down by Dr. Porter, and it does. Admittedly you have to include mathematics and science as part of a general education, which I think is a fair ball.

Mr. Laughren: Right. Well, why have you not got a general arts and science programme at some of the colleges? If you are so concerned about a liberal education as opposed to a technical one, you will move to ensure that that happens in the colleges.

I wouldn't allow those boards of governors and the college presidents to say in an arbitrary way, "We don't believe there are job opportunities for graduates of the general arts and science programme, therefore we will decide that we will not offer the programme." It doesn't matter how many applications they have got. That's where you really stand condemned.

Mr. Sisco: Mr. Chairman, if I might ask the hon. member a question: Would you advocate the almost complete duplication of

a college general arts and science programme and a university pass arts programme in two supposedly complementary, noncompetitive institutions?

Mr. Laughren: First of all, it is strange you would ask that they be noncompetitive in this one area whereas you don't mind them competing for facilities and students. I would say where you have made a mistake as well is in discouraging students from using the colleges as transfer institutions to the universities. There is nothing wrong with students transferring from colleges to universities. It would not be duplication if you allowed students, or encouraged students to do this—I shouldn't say allowed because they are allowed. The universities have moved ahead despite the Council of Regents, the governing body of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, discouraging them, and have offered students credits to come into programmes despite the fact that the Council of Regents has discouraged the colleges from being regarded as transfer institutions.

Part of the reason—this will offend some people—is that right now you know and I know that the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology have a different type of student from the universities. By and large, the students in the colleges tend to be the sons and daughters of the working people of the Province of Ontario as opposed to professional people. If that is the way you want to keep it I would suggest you are going about it the right way by refusing to allow the colleges to become fully-fledged transfer institutions as well as terminal institutions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That reminds me of the comment you made about my answers not being totally responsive.

Mr. Laughren: I have a good teacher. Okay, I will get back to that. I don't see it as being a duplication or competitive. The colleges offer programmes in chemistry, engineering, business, and who is getting upset about them being competitive with the universities in that respect, Mr. Sisco? Why do you pick liberal studies as the one area where you think there shouldn't be competition or duplication?

Mr. Sisco: I would deny that the colleges are competitive with the universities in any regard. The legislation clearly calls for non-transfer career-orientation and the programmes you mentioned are all application-oriented and are related to clear career opportunities in the work force.

Mr. Laughren: Why are you objecting to arts and science programmes then? How are they different? How is an arts and science programme different in a college as opposed to a business programme in a college?

Mr. Sisco: Because it doesn't have a clear career objective. In the colleges which experimented with them the programmes were something less than successful. Centennial College went on this kick early in its career. At one time it had 250 entrants in a general arts and science programme which was supposed to be a testing programme for the student so that he could develop his interests and then either go on or go into some other programme. Of its own volition that programme has withered to an entry of about 35 students a year.

Mr. Laughren: I don't know the specifics of that particular programme but I would suggest that somebody in the post-secondary field who still thinks you can train students for specific jobs in the 1970s which will carry them through the year 2000 is assuming an enormous responsibility on the part of the colleges. Do you really say that somebody who takes a course in marketing in a college is better prepared to cope with life for the next 30 or 40 years of his working life than the student who takes a course in general arts and science?

I think that is highly debatable and I think it is the kind of arbitrary decision-making which has been a hallmark of the colleges. It is not just the colleges. The Council of Regents requires, I believe, unless this has changed, that approval be granted by the Council of Regents before any college can offer a programme. Is that still true?

Mr. Sisco: That is true.

Mr. Laughren: So the fate of the arts and science programmes, the liberal studies programmes, is in your hands—or the Council of Regents' hands—and I think you are making a mistake. I'm not suggesting that the colleges become competing institutions but I'm suggesting to you that they can be both, transfer institutions primarily using liberal studies and transfer institutions as well. They are doing it anyway despite what you want.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Have we had any colleges recently that asked to start a general arts and science programme?

Mr. Sisco: No, we haven't, sir.

Mr. Laughren: What the hell does that prove? Mohawk and St. Clair haven't asked either.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): They haven't had the encouragement to apply. You've positively discouraged them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think Mr. Laughren said that the college wasn't permitting this. That's the inference I got.

Mr. Laughren: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: At least, he implied that the council was not permitting this, and that is not correct.

Mr. Sisco: I just wanted to make the record straight. I said we hadn't. Mr. Jackson tells me, and I know you'll be happy to hear, that we now have an application in from St. Clair College.

Mr. Laughren: That's the one I least expected it from.

Mr. B. Newman: Progression.

Mr. Laughren: That is truly gratifying. I must send a love and peace letter to Dr. Quittenton. That's remarkable.

Mr. Chairman: Have you completed on those items?

Mr. Laughren: No, I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. I didn't want to dwell any further with the Conestoga report. I would just urge you, Mr. Minister, to monitor that situation and make sure that they get back on track.

On one other point, the question of the library technicians. Mrs. Campbell has talked about sex discrimination and she's right on in that respect. Then there is the dead-end aspect of library technicians. What happens to a library technician—and this applies to government library technicians as well as to library technicians in the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology? They are not allowed to transfer into the bachelor of library science programmes, I believe, in the three Ontario universities that offer that programme. Is that true? Have you made any arrangements in that respect?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: There are no arrangements that I'm aware of, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Laughren: Are you anticipating any?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: No, it hasn't been brought to my attention before. My understanding is that the graduates of the library

techniques programme are doing reasonably well in going into the type of work for which they've been trained.

Mr. Laughren: Right, that's correct. They are, by and large, fairly well trained as library technicians. But then they find themselves in a dead end and there is virtually no opportunity for them to upgrade themselves. Surely a lot of library technicians would then like to go on and obtain their library science degree. Right now there is no arrangement being facilitated by the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you mean to have some degree of credit for the technician course applied to a degree course at the university?

Mr. Laughren: Somebody should sit down with the library instructors from the colleges and the universities and say, "How can we make sure that these people who have graduated as library technicians do not remain library technicians all their lives, if they don't want to, and can enrol or transfer into a programme, perhaps extension or full time, to upgrade themselves as library science people?" They are greatly restricted in their role in the libraries.

Dr. Parr: Mr. Chairman, in many college programmes the universities accept the college graduate or somebody who is part way through a programme where there is advanced standing in a number of subjects. I wondered if Mr. Laughren is saying that the universities do not permit any advanced standing in the credits the person has taken in his college course.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I'm saying there needs to be encouragement given to the library technicians to enrol in the library science programmes. The government has a lot of library technicians employed throughout the civil service. They can stay there for so many years and nothing happens, whereas perhaps you should have a system whereby after so many years they are classified as librarian 1. I don't know the language of the librarians.

Dr. Parr: That is a problem separate from the transfer from the college to the university.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, it is.

Dr. Parr: That is a problem within the profession of librarianship.

Mr. Laughren: Right, but the other problem still remains that they should be encouraged to go on and get their library science.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll find out actually what does happen in the three universities where they have the library science course.

Mr. Laughren: There is a real fallacy in this argument about the colleges being terminal institutions as opposed to transfer institutions. Really it does not hold water, if you regard our society as a learning society and education being a life-long experience. We are all familiar with that rhetoric. To have any institution a terminal one as opposed to a transfer one doesn't make sense. It flies in the teeth of that whole concept.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let's find out just exactly what the situation is.

Mr. Laughren: I'm just using the librarians as an example. That's true of the business courses.

Dr. Parr: No, the universities, Mr. Chairman, have individually—

Mr. Laughren: Individually, that's right.

Dr. Parr: —worked out schemes of advanced standing for transfer students from technological programmes—

Mr. Laughren: No thanks to this ministry.

Dr. Parr: —and from the business programmes.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but no thanks to the ministry or the Council of Regents. It's the Council of Regents I get the maddest at. They are supposed to be there as a semi-autonomous body, flogging the rights of the colleges and making sure that they get their fair share out of the post-secondary dollar; and they haven't done that, damn it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, if somebody else has already done it—

Mr. Laughren: Nobody has done it. Nobody has facilitated the transfer of students.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Dr. Parr has just indicated that the universities do give advanced standing.

Mr. Laughren: Painfully, I might add.

Dr. Parr: While the admission standards of the universities remain in the hands of the universities, Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to see how the Council of Regents would have acted in this matter. Indeed, a great deal of encouragement has been given to universities to do this, and they have.

Mr. Laughren: Then you are paying lip-service to the whole concept of the learning society. If you stand back and say, "That's the autonomy of the institution. We are not going to meddle around in it," then you forget about the whole idea of an open concept, or an open academy, or a learning society. It's all rhetoric on your behalf if you aren't prepared to see that there are not these—what would you call them?—barriers or ends to courses. There should be no ends; they should all be open-ended. It should be facilitated for students to continue—and yet that is not happening. If it is happening, it's happening despite the ministry or the Council of Rents—or at least without their blessing.

I know what they are afraid of. There was real concern when the colleges were formed when they were first put in with the Education ministry, as opposed to Colleges and Universities—it used to be the Department of University Affairs then, I believe. When they were put in with Education, they said, "Oh my God, should we really belong in Education? Shouldn't we be part of the university post-secondary field?" Then they were put in with the Colleges and Universities, and they said, "Oh, we will just be the poor brothers of the universities."

There has been a real sense of insecurity, and I think it's needless. I think the colleges are valid in their own right. I think they should be encouraged to merge with other educational sectors.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would just make one comment, Mr. Chairman. With the information I have and the knowledge I have gained over a short period, I would have to disagree with the hon. member, but he is entitled to his opinion.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you very much.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I thought I would just underline that.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I understand.

Mr. Foulds: I wonder if I could just interject a comment here, very briefly? It seems strange to me that there are these isolations between colleges and the universities in the transfer. At the secondary level, the whole argument philosophically in education for the four- and five-year programmes being together in the same composite institution is for easy transferability from vocational commercial courses to academic courses, and vice versa. It seems to me that you suddenly put a stop

to that, or even put obstructions in that transferability, when you get to the post-secondary level.

Dr. Parr: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could tackle this by specific example.

You may have read two or three years ago a report called "Ring of Iron," which was about the engineering schools at the universities. As a result of this, the engineering schools did take on rather more characteristic colours than they had in the past, when they were all rather the same. Equally, the technology programmes at the colleges have differences from one institution to another.

Consequently, I think it's difficult to make an across-the-board transfer arrangement possible without negating the characteristics of the schools' or the colleges' particular programmes. In engineering, I do know that pretty well every university will review most carefully the student's record at the college and will usually put him in somewhere between the second and third year of a four-year programme.

I believe the same kind of thing happens in business.

Mr. Foulds: But the fact remains that hasn't received positive encouragement either from the ministry or from the Council of Regents. They have had to work through the bureaucracy and they have had to work out individual arrangements on an ad hoc basis. Now, I agree with your point that you can't have a universal applicability because of the differences in courses, but you certainly could have a universal applicability of encouraging them, positively encouraging them, and giving them incentives to do the transfers.

Mr. Laughren: I didn't want to talk about engineers this year, but now that you have brought up the subject—

Hon. Mr. Auld: We won't argue with you.

Mr. Laughren: No, but it would be real interesting to know—I don't think it would be restricted information, considering the kind of information you are going after with that amendment to the Colleges and Universities Act on assembling information about people in the universities—how many of the 22 college presidents are engineers? Have you any idea?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we would have to say that's in a previous vote.

Mr. Laughren: No, no, it's not. Not at all. This is in the colleges.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, in the colleges?

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Mr. Chairman, I think we could count them on our fingers if we had a moment, but—

Mrs. Campbell: On one or two hands?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Right.

Mr. Laughren: Four.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I think approximately a third—

Mr. Laughren: A third?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: —of the 22.

Mr. Laughren: There could be an interesting study done there in terms of the decision-making people in the colleges, how many of them are engineers, and I am talking now about the deans and the chairmen and the presidents and it's very high. It's one reason—let's not kid each other—it's one reason why liberal studies are denigrated in the colleges and I don't think there is any doubt about that. They may be very competent engineers, but that's one of the reasons why the colleges have taken the direction they have and one of the reasons why, even if Mr. Sisco's intentions were such that the colleges would become open institutions, truly open, he would meet with resistance from within the colleges. I know that.

Dr. Parr: Mr. Chairman, I think that the suggestion or the implication that engineers are necessarily ignorant of or do not appreciate the value of the liberal arts is usually a figment of the imagination of arts men.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, no, there are an awful lot of notable exceptions.

Mr. Foulds: I must say your deputy doesn't fit into that category, Mr. Chairman. He appreciates the liberal.

Mrs. Campbell: Anybody who thinks technical English is the total substance of the English courses isn't with the arts, and most of them feel that technical English is the equivalent of the arts programme.

Dr. Parr: Mr. Chairman, at the risk of saying what I shouldn't, I think Mrs. Campbell is completely wrong about that matter, but also the report which—

Mrs. Campbell: That's been my experience with engineers.

Dr. Parr: —the member was quoting from earlier, Dr. Porter's report, asked for more liberal studies, and we should, of course, remind ourselves that Dr. Porter is an engineer.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, may I remind you that Mr. Jackson also is an engineer?

Mrs. Campbell: There are exceptions in all cases.

Mr. Laughren: I don't think Mr. Sisco is though.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am going to avoid the temptation to ask Margaret what her experiences with engineers have been.

Mrs. Campbell: I was at college with a person who was an engineer and we met very frequently, may I say, and as a matter of fact we had to coach some of them in English.

Dr. Parr: There is a tendency, Mr. Chairman, to assume that what was the case is always continuing.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, yes, that's true. This is 100 years ago and times change.

Mr. Laughren: Only until we are shown that we are wrong.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Meanwhile, back at the colleges.

Mr. Laughren: Well, I wanted to open up a new discussion—

Mr. Chairman: I think we will adjourn until 2 o'clock, Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: That's what I was going to suggest. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

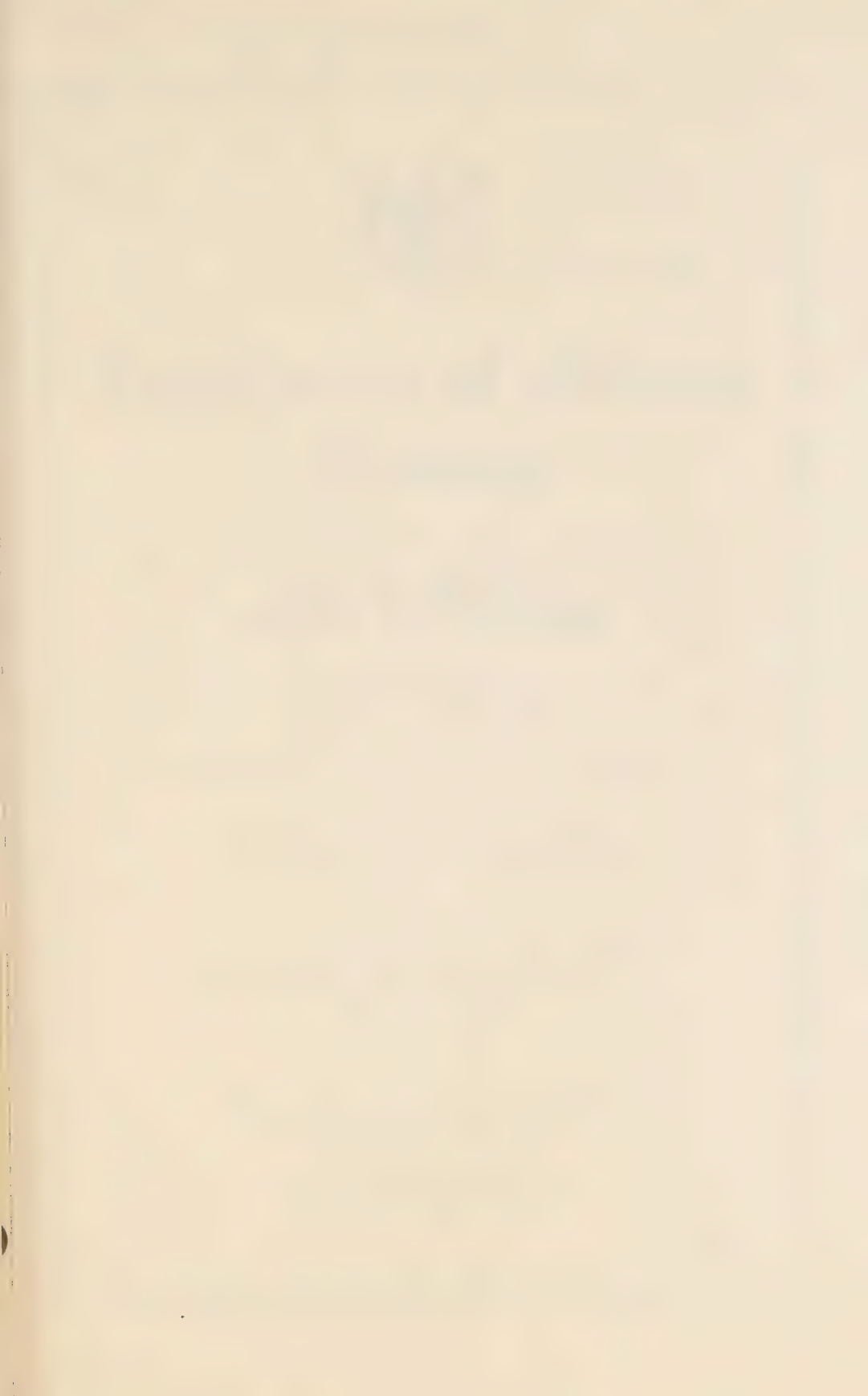
Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, that's the first suggestion you have made that we can all agree with.

(It being 12 o'clock, noon, the committee took recess.

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Standing Social
Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, June 19, 1974

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1974

The committee resumed at 2:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2503:

Mr. Chairman: I will call the meeting to order. Mr. Laughren.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): He is delaying the committee, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): While he has his lunch.

Hon J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Colleges and Universities): I think that's dessert.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): The fruit is sin. These long delays between resuming the estimates inspire one to do major lead-offs every time we come back.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): We noticed that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I sort of detected that this morning.

Mr. Laughren: And they elicit non-responses from the minister all over again. I'm glad that Mr. Sisco's back again this afternoon.

Mrs. Campbell: He has to be.

Mr. Laughren: There's only one major area I want to pursue with the minister and through him with Mr. Sisco. This is the question of the rights of faculty members in the colleges of applied arts and technology. I appreciate the fact that negotiations are going on—or at least they're supposed to be going on—between the faculty members, represented by the CSAO, and the Council of Regents, representing the government. I won't mess around with the negotiations as they're going on, but I really should because of a precedent that was set by the Ontario Council of Regents in a letter, dated March 14, 1974, from Mr. Sisco's office, although it's an unsigned letter.

I don't know what kind of precedent this sets, in which negotiations that are under-way are interfered with by the chairman of the Council of Regents. I'm not too sure what kind of precedent is set by sending out a letter, unsigned, from the office of the chairman of the Council of Regents. If you messed around under the Ontario Labour Relations Act in that manner you would be severely reprimanded, I would suspect, for interfering in the collective bargaining process on behalf of management in this case.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. Could we hear to whom the letter is addressed so we can follow the debate?

Mr. Laughren: Okay. The letterhead says, "Ontario Council of Regents for Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology; Chairman, Norman A. Sisco, 9th floor, Mowat Block." Then there is a heading on it; it doesn't say "dear" anybody, perhaps because that was not the intent. The heading is, "Concerning Negotiations between Faculty and Council."

This letter was distributed to the colleges; certainly faculty members ended up with copies of this letter. Perhaps it would be best if I indicated to the chairman what it says:

At its meeting on March 13, 1974, the Council of Regents unanimously adopted the following resolution for distribution to faculty members of the colleges of applied arts and technology:

The Council of Regents wishes to assure all concerned that its representatives are ready to recommence the bargaining procedure under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act at any time. This process, the only legal one open to the colleges at this time, has reached the arbitration stage, and the council's academic negotiating committee has appeared at all meetings of the arbitration board. It will continue to do so in future whenever there is a reasonable chance of the employees group being present as well.

The Council of Regents hopes for a speedy resolution of this matter so that faculty members in the colleges may soon enjoy the improved salaries and benefits

resulting from a new agreement. The new settlement is long overdue and the council hopes that the CSAO will now see fit to resume the bargaining procedure in the interest of the employees they represent.

Interested groups of citizens may express their displeasure in legislation in any number of legitimate ways, but it would seem better to divorce this action from the present bargaining process, since the only persons suffering are the faculty members of the colleges.

The Council of Regents wishes to express its appreciation to its representatives who have been working hard to improve conditions for college employees. For example, a great many hours of work have gone into the design of a new classification system which would work to the benefit of very many members of the college faculties across the province at a cost of some millions of dollars. However, in spite of all the effort that has gone into this project, faculty members have been assured and are again assured that it will not be instituted unless the majority of them desire it. The CSAO has made valuable input, into the new proposal and we trust that their final position will be forthcoming soon.

The council's negotiating committee has produced a document covering principles and standards governing promotions, demotions and the like. It provides certain displacement rights, and the legislation provides grievance rights for the protection of college employees, including the right to third-party determination. The CSAO has been invited to provide suggestions for amendments or changes to the principles and standards, and the invitation is still open.

The representatives appointed by the Council of Regents have already made an offer, as an interim measure, of an immediate average salary increase of 8½ per cent, including merit increases, effective Sept. 1, 1973. Although this offer was made without prejudice to the final outcome of the bargaining process, we regret that it was refused by the CSAO for reasons best known to themselves. The council had hoped by this means to provide faculty some relief from the problems of inflation, which everyone faces today.

The Council of Regents trusts that the CSAO will recognize the fact that bargaining under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act is the only legal recourse

open to both parties at this juncture. We hope and believe that the Civil Service Association of Ontario will soon agree with the council that the best procedure for all concerned, and especially for the academic employees of the colleges, is to participate in the arbitration board proceedings at the earliest possible date.

That's the end of letter; then there is a date at the bottom, March 14, 1974.

I don't have a copy of the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act here, Mr. Chairman, but I think there is a section 27 of that Act. If this does not violate that section, it surely comes pretty close to it.

For lack of a better term, I think it could be called "wedgemanship," in interfering with the bargaining process. I do not know if it is unethical, but it sure would not be accepted in normal labour-management negotiations. And that's aside from the fact that it is an unsigned letter. I do not know what the significance of it being unsigned is; or whether it was deliberate or not. But I would sure like to have a comment from the chairman of the Council of Regents as to what he saw as being positive about that letter and in messing around with the negotiations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Frankly, I will ask Mr. Sisco to reply; but I would say that it sounds to me more like a press release. However, perhaps we may have some comments.

Mr. N. A. Sisco (Chairman, Council of Regents): Yes, Mr. Minister. That statement of policy was not issued while collective bargaining was going on. You will recall the events at that time. We went through a long period with many meetings of direct negotiation. The matter was then referred to arbitration under the Act. The arbitrator, after a number of meetings, informed the chairman of the tribunal that, in his opinion, mediation was not getting anywhere. The matter then went to arbitration and hearing dates were set by mutual consent.

At the time Judge Anderson sat to hear the arbitration, the hearings were picketed apparently by members of the faculty bargaining unit. They refused to cross the picket line; or at least they created a situation where the chairman of the board of arbitration simply adjourned and said, "When you want me back, then I will come back."

So, at that time bargaining had effectively ceased and there was an effort made by local college groups to bargain individually, college by college. We were getting a great

many inquiries from boards. We were forced to point out that we had to live by the Act; we could not permit individual college-by-college bargaining—it had to be done between the CSAO and by ourselves.

The council issued that statement to make it clear to the faculty members across the province that we had to live by the Act; we would not interfere with the normal bargaining process—and that the only course open to us was arbitration and that we were prepared to go into arbitration.

Eventually, through the efforts of Mr. Gemmell, the president of the union and myself, we persuaded them to back up into direct negotiations. Since they would not go into arbitration, they backed it up into direct negotiations again as the only alternative.

Now, we were concerned with the welfare of the great majority of faculty out there—they are working hard and doing a good job. We were concerned with the fact that the cost of living had been escalating. We made an unconditional offer of 5½ per cent—not to be prejudicial to the subsequent arbitration hearings. In a sense, it was a down payment on what most inevitably would be coming to them. The union turned it down, or the CSAO turned it down, and refused to accept it.

We wanted to make the position clear that we had made the offer, that we were bound by the legislation, and that we had to live within it.

Although it was sent out unsigned, as you say, there was a covering letter saying that at such and such a meeting “the council had passed a resolution stating its position in this case, and we would appreciate you making it known to the people involved”—or something to that extent.

Mr. Laughren: But to whom did the covering letter go?

Mr. Sisco: I would have to check that, but I think it went to the chairman of the board of governors.

Mr. Laughren: Then the chairman of the board of governors distributed this letter in quantity to the faculties?

Mr. Sisco: I would expect that it would have been posted on a bulletin board, or distributed in quantity.

Mr. Laughren: I have one on which the address label is a computer print out directed to an individual faculty member.

Mr. Sisco: I would expect that wherever that came from, that at that college they took an original copy and produced extra copies with it.

Mr. Laughren: I see. I really do think it was bad judgement to have sent it out at that time. While the talks may have been stalled, nevertheless, a contract had not been settled. Therefore, you cannot say that there were no negotiations ongoing, because the dispute is still not resolved to this day—is it?

Mr. Sisco: No.

Mr. Laughren: I really think that it was the kind of document that would lead to a polarization of opinion within the colleges. I'm sure that's not what you intended. Or maybe it was, maybe you wanted to polarize the dispute. I think it had a very serious negative influence on the bargaining that was going on.

Mr. Sisco: There was no bargaining.

Mr. Laughren: Okay, there was no bargaining on a day-to-day basis, but no contract had been set.

Mr. Sisco: There was no contract set and a public statement was made that they would not accept compulsory arbitration, which effectively closed the door on the collective bargaining process.

Mr. Laughren: Yes. Where does it stand right now, by the way?

Mr. Sisco: The negotiations broke off yesterday afternoon and I understand, or I'm hoping, that the final offer is going to be submitted in a referendum to the membership of the academic bargaining unit.

Mr. Laughren: Are you once again going to declare that such a referendum is illegal? Or would you rather not tip your hand? Who is doing the referendum?

Mr. Sisco: No. The CSAO bargaining unit have apparently agreed to poll their members. They say, as a bargaining unit, that the offer is unacceptable but they are going to poll their members to see whether their members support that point of view.

Mr. Laughren: I found it strange when you declared several months ago that the CSAO should not conduct a referendum as to whether or not they should continue to negotiate through the arbitration panel. I think you even used some words to imply that it was illegal under the Crown Em-

ployees Collective Bargaining Act to proceed this way, and that they had to get on with the business of negotiating before the arbitration panel.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think the point was that the CSAO were polling their members to see whether, in effect, they would accept the law or not. I think that's a little different thing, whether, in effect, the Crown Employees Bargaining Act should apply. As far as the council is concerned and as far as the ministry is concerned, until such time as the Act is changed it does apply.

Mrs. Campbell: When is it going to be changed?

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): What are you going to do about it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think that I can answer that question. The Chairman of Management Board (Mr. Winkler) is the one in charge of negotiations and that Act applies to other than community college people.

Mr. Deacon: He is in charge of negotiations because it comes under the legislation you placed under his jurisdiction. But what about changing the legislation so that you have some right to know—

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, I think you should be directing that question to the Chairman of Management Board.

Mr. Haggerty: You should.

Mr. Deacon: No, no. It's a matter of you being in charge of colleges and universities. You have a responsibility for the legislation and could ask that these colleges be taken out from underneath that.

Mr. Laughren: As a matter of fact, all you have to do is repeal Bill 189, do you not? Isn't Bill 189 the one?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The question really is whether, in fact, the government proposes to change the Crown Employees Bargaining Act, and the two people who might answer that question effectively are the Premier (Mr. Davis) and the minister responsible for the Act.

Mr. Haggerty: Why was it placed under the Civil Service Association anyway?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't tell you, because I was not the minister at the time the colleges Act was drawn.

Mr. Haggerty: It's a profession within itself.

Mr. Deacon: You haven't got the teachers under the Crown Employees Bargaining Act. You let them have their own—

Mr. Haggerty: No, this is right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a slightly different situation. I think you'd have to agree that the funding—

Mr. Haggerty: No, it's not really different.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —for 100 per cent of the cost, other than fees, of the community colleges comes from the province.

Mr. Deacon: Sixty per cent for a school.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because the schools have and input from local taxpayers.

Mr. Deacon: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Who introduced the bill?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Lorne, would you?

Mr. L. M. Johnston (Assistant Deputy Minister, College Affairs and Manpower Training): On that point, Mr. Chairman, I might point out that, as was indicated earlier this morning, the faculty asked for collective bargaining and that was granted. There was at that time what I might call an embryo faculty association which claimed the rights to bargain on behalf of the faculty, and the CSAO claimed the rights because of the fact the colleges had been declared Crown agencies. That was actually put to a vote on the part of the members of the faculty and the CSAO received the required number of votes.

Mr. Deacon: What year was that?

Mrs. Campbell: When was—yes; when was the vote and where?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: In 1970? Yes, that would be about right but I can't be definite. There was a vote conducted.

Mr. Deacon: Now if the vote were applied for again, in other words, you would pay attention to the recommendations of that vote?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: We did at that time, yes.

Mr. Deacon: And you would again if they moved for another vote?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: The legislation, as I recall it, has a section which opens up the matter of who is to represent the faculty, and there is a certain period of time when this is open. This perhaps is a crude way of putting it, but there is an open season and there is a closed season.

Mr. Deacon: Right.

Mr. Laughren: Open season on faculty—

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Frankly, I cannot be specific about the times but it is built into the legislation.

Mr. Deacon: So if they meet the time requirements and they come up for the vote in that time requirement, that is something you'd pay attention to?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: It's wide open, yes.

Mr. Deacon: The other thing in regard to that is, that if the reasoning the minister used were to apply—that 100 per cent funding comes from the province—of course we would put the faculties of the universities under the Crown bargaining agent. I think you might have some difficulty there and I think, Mr. Minister, you really should look at this in the same light.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, as Lorne points out, we didn't put them under the CSAO.

Mr. Deacon: No, I realize that. Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They chose that themselves.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but they—

Hon. Mr. Auld: And I suppose there is nothing to prevent the CSAO—maybe I shouldn't speculate because I don't know—

Mr. Laughren: Careful.

Mr. Deacon: No.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think there is anything to prevent a union from representing the faculties of the universities if the faculties so decide. I assume that would mean that if they decided they wanted to be represented by the CSAO they could be.

Mrs. Campbell: Could we know under what circumstances this vote was taken and how many participated in it?

Mr. Laughren: I don't think that—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I could probably find out but I don't think we have anybody here today. Do you know, Norm?

Mr. Sisco: The vote is provided for under the terms of the Act. There is someone, a referee or an arbiter appointed by the Labour Relations Board and the staff of the Labour Relations Board conducted the vote in all of the 22 colleges.

Mrs. Campbell: In 1970?

Mr. Sisco: Right.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, if I could get back to what I was talking about, the problem of the negotiations, of course, is nothing new and in terms of their being civil servants under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, they were put there by a separate bill referred to, I believe, as Bill 189. I think the number is correct—I am not absolutely sure of that—but that is what brought them in under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act.

What we are really talking about is changing the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act. There wouldn't be the kind of problem there is now if the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act made any sense at all but it is the most repressive legislation I have examined in my 2½ years as a member. It's an unbelievable Act; compound it by the Public Service Act and you have an incredibly bad set of conditions under which the faculty members are working.

To this day, in 1974, the fact that community college teachers, along with other civil servants, cannot participate in the federal election is a denial of their civil rights. How you can sit there and refuse to allow your civil servants to participate in a federal election is completely beyond me. I don't know how you justify it. I would sure like to hear you.

Mr. Haggerty: They can't be teaching and knocking on doors at the same time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, I really don't think this has anything to do with the estimates that are before us.

Mr. Laughren: Well, I can tell you it is one of the real problems.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let me finish. It is a matter that applies to the whole civil service. This is something that properly is under the jurisdiction of the Chairman of Management Board. When we get to his estimates, he

is the one with whom you should bring this up.

Mr. Laughren: There could be a great deal done by this ministry in order to protect the employees of the colleges. It is not being done. You need only compare the agreements between the college teachers and the Ryerson teachers to see what kind of difference there is in their working conditions. It is really remarkable.

When the college teachers sit there and look at the difference, and they have done a comparison and a fairly close analysis of the two different agreements, it is no wonder they are disenchanted with their employer and with their working conditions.

We talk about the colleges achieving their potential and so forth. It is very difficult for the administration in the colleges to work under these conditions, and it is very difficult for the faculty members. The losers in the end are the public at large and the students in the colleges.

They are becoming more and more aware of the fact that they are second-class citizens as long as they are under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act. I know that it is not fair to ask this minister to change the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, but he is part of a cabinet that determines whether or not that Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act will be amended. If he chooses to sit and let Mr. Winkler decide whether or not it will be changed—

Mrs. Campbell: Heaven forbid!

Mr. Laughren: —the conditions in the colleges will not improve, I can assure you of that. I would urge the minister to have the Chairman of the Management Board make amendments to the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, if for no other reason than for self-preservation, in order to have the faculties in the colleges back devoting their energies to the job of teaching students. You have only started to see what is going to happen in the next six months or a year. With \$600,000 being allocated to fighting the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, the college teachers are going to play a major role in that fight, if not the major role. There will be a lot of the energies of the membership devoted to that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I recall, some 23 per cent of them, in replying to the referendum, thought the Act should not apply and the

remainder either had no position or were in favour of it.

Mr. Laughren: I think those figures could be challenged. I don't think that is true. I don't know which referendum you are talking about, to be honest.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Maybe it was 21 per cent. I am not sure.

Mr. Laughren: In the referendum that was taken in the colleges concerning the arbitration panel, I believe some 60 per cent who responded, and I stand to be corrected on that figure, indicated it should not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but that turned out to be 23 per cent of the 5,500.

Mr. Laughren: Would you say that again?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The 67 per cent who responded saying they thought the Act should not apply—

Mr. Laughren: It was 66 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —turned out to be 23 per cent of the total. There is a difference between the 5,500 total and the 2,200 who replied.

Mr. Laughren: But there has been a principle established in collective bargaining in Ontario that you deal with the number of people who vote.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not arguing that point. I am just pointing out there is quite a difference as to how you look at the figures.

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose they have one alternative. They can form a new union.

Mr. Laughren: No, they can't.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes they can. Under the Labour Relations Act they can. They have the right. If they get a majority that will sign up they have a right to move in any direction they want.

Mr. Laughren: What good would that do? They still come under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act. What good would it do to form a new union? What kind of nonsense is that? If you are interested in union-busting you are on the right trail.

Mr. Haggerty: It does not come under the Crown, does it?

Mr. Laughren: Certainly. The faculties are under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act.

Mr. Haggerty: I think there is another way of going about it.

Mr. Laughren: I sure would like to know what it is. Furthermore, and I raised this in the Legislature with the Chairman of the Management Board, there are faculty members leaving the colleges. I believe at George Brown the last time I checked there were 30 faculty members who indicated they were not coming back in the fall. There are bound to be problems in the other colleges. I know there are problems in recruiting new faculty, because they are working on a salary schedule that will be two years old in September.

Hon. Mr. Auld: George Brown's normal turnover is between 25 and 30 a year. That's the turnover out of the total of 540 faculty, or something like that.

Mr. Laughren: Are you suggesting it's not a problem?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I'm just saying it's not that unusual.

Mr. Laughren: It's going to be—

Hon. Mr. Auld: They normally have a turnover of between 20 and 30 per year.

Mr. Haggerty: You are only singling out one college. What is the reason for that turnover?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm saying that their normal turnover in the years that they've been operating has, particularly in recent years, been between 20 and 30.

Mr. B. Newman: Is that numbers or per cent?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Numbers, and it works out at around five per cent—no, it is less than that. At any rate, there are something like 500 and some in the faculty and nobody can say, I suppose, the reasons the people have left. Some have not been asked to return, I assume. Some of them have decided, for the same reasons that they decided last year, to go elsewhere.

Mr. Laughren: What do you think would happen, Mr. Minister, after July 8, if the federal Conservatives form the government and there is an immediate wages and price freeze of 90 days imposed, with certain conditions after that as well to restrict wage increases? What do you think is going to happen to recruiting in the colleges then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know, but just pursuing that a little, what would you think

of awarding to the faculty the offer that the regents have made as an interim measure, just so we'd avoid that particular problem?

Mr. Haggerty: You can't foresee that.

Mr. Laughren: Do you mean would I accept that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What do you think of it?

Mr. Laughren: Not very much.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then what would you suggest?

Mr. Laughren: I would suggest they get on with making decent offers. The offer I saw showed something like 8½ and five per cent, or nine and five, for a two-year contract. Is that correct?

Mr. Sisco: Seven and nine. Seven retroactive to 1973, plus a \$275 cash payment; plus nine per cent effective next September.

Mr. Laughren: Didn't the faculty offer to forego that \$275 in return for certain considerations?

Mr. Sisco: They wanted to put the \$275 into a percentage, which would have increased the retroactivity and again escalated it with the nine per cent, come next September. In effect, it would have raised the offer by four per cent. I know they don't like to count merit, but the total increase is 25.25 per cent in two years.

Mr. Laughren: I guess that depends on how you use the figures, because those are not the figures that I've been led to believe the total package works out to. But I guess we could argue about that all day.

I just think that unless the whole dispute is settled very shortly you are asking for trouble in the colleges and I hate to see that. That is all, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to ask the minister, why don't you come up with a statement similar to the one that the Minister of Education (Mr. Wells) made, that terms and conditions of work are negotiable items?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think they are being negotiated at the moment. Aren't they, Mr. Sisco?

Mr. B. Newman: Are they? In other words, the student-teacher ratio is a negotiable item?

Mr. Sisco: The student-teacher ratio is not an issue with the colleges. The load factor—that is the number of hours that a person can be asked to teach—is part of the contract, and where an overpayment or a bonus payment has to start and so on; these have all been discussed and are being negotiated.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask also, Mr. Minister, what do you foresee for the Thames campus of St. Clair College? Do you foresee it as eventually developing into another community college? Or is that going to remain a branch of St. Clair?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think there is any thought that it will become a separate campus in the near future, but it's hard to predict what will happen in a number of the colleges, because when the college system was started up some satellites rapidly became separate entities for a variety of reasons that weren't foreseen. I don't think I could answer that, Bernie. I don't have the figures in front of me in terms of what would be a viable operation. Perhaps Mr. Johnston could respond.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Mr. Minister, there isn't much more that I can add to what you have said, other than to point to the history of what has developed to the present time. When we started, I believe we had 18 colleges; subsequently, Sandford Fleming and Loyalist were separated; and then within the last year and a half we separated Sault, Cambrian and North Bay. The decision was made after studying the local situation.

To answer you specifically about Chatham, at this point we haven't considered it from that standpoint. It could well be that if it grows and becomes large enough, the time will come when it could be separated under a separate board. But the trend is not that way, and we have dealt with each—

Mr. B. Newman: Your trend then is to make satellites. Is that correct?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: That is the trend at the present time, rather than moving towards having a great number of boards.

Mr. B. Newman: Are you considering Leamington as another centre similar to the Chatham centre?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I have heard nothing at my level about Leamington. I am sure you understand that the initiative for that type of thing comes from the local people and the local board. We deal with the

requests as they come in, or we sit down with them to advise them if they think we can be of help to them.

Mr. B. Newman: Since the area is unique because of its geographical location and because of the heavy greenhouse industry there, I thought there possibly would be some input from that community to have at least that phase of development put into the community college.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There hasn't been anything come to my attention. In fact, we had a meeting with the representatives of the board two weeks ago about the Chatham campus and some capital programme, and there was nothing mentioned at the time about any other—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I have had this put to me by farmers from the southern part of the county, and I just wonder whether it was simply their talk and no one else's as yet.

I also want to ask, Mr. Minister, is it not possible for us to obtain financial statements from each of the community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sure, if you want them. We get them and we could give you a copy.

Mr. B. Newman: In that way we can compare them and find out the efficiency and so forth of one college as compared with another. I don't mean a real breakdown—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it might be a little dangerous to attempt to put their statements on a comparative basis, unless you also compared their operations.

I am informed that the audited statements from the colleges are tabled and that they are in the legislative library.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, we have been getting them.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there any consideration being given to providing housing to accommodate students at the community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. In fact at the Sault they have reactivated their student housing programme. However, in some other areas they are not interested in student housing, because they feel there isn't a demand for it. Curiously enough, though, Humber were talking about this the other day because of some proposed zoning changes in the immediate area where a lot of their students were boarding. I suggested they make a submission to us, because we deal with it through Central Mortgage and Housing.

Mr. B. Newman: Have you received any requests from colleges for housing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I haven't been aware of any since I've been minister, other than that comment from Humber. Excuse me, I am informed Northern at Kirkland Lake is developing a small housing project.

Mr. B. Newman: I thought possibly there might be some advantage in combining—say as in the city of Windsor—the university and the community college in the provision of housing to students who may have to come from a distance, especially to the community college.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is nothing to prevent it if the college and/or the university get together and suggest this.

Dr. J. G. Parr (Deputy Minister): Indeed, Mr. Newman, I think it is being done in some locations.

Mr. B. Newman: In the Windsor area?

Dr. Parr: And I believe possibly in others.

Mr. B. Newman: In other areas?

Dr. Parr: The universities in the past—although it's eased up now—have not found it easy to keep their accommodation filled.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, where they have surplus housing they will accommodate the community college people?

Dr. Parr: Sure.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, that's all right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, I think last February in the survey that was done—and February was picked because it was a better time than September; you get a better idea of the year-round permanent student—there was about a 14 per cent vacancy rate in university-operated housing. That varied from full in some places to up to 40 per cent in others.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask questions concerning the apprentice tuition. I notice that it has decreased over the past—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wonder if we can stay on items 2 and 5 combined.

Mr. B. Newman: This is in item 2.

Mrs. Campbell: He is on item 2; grants—apprentices' tuition.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I thought you said apprentices.

Mrs. Campbell: It's in that vote.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am sorry. I was looking at the—

Mrs. Campbell: Grants for apprentice training is the next item.

Mr. B. Newman: It is in item 2, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Carry on, sorry.

Mr. B. Newman: Why the decrease from the previous year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think in the training in industry the federal government is getting more into this and consequently they are funding—

Mr. Haggerty: It is a good thing somebody is.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we are delighted to see them of course; but I think that is basically the reason. And the main shift results in the federal government's relaxation of age requirements for its programme.

Mr. B. Newman: That's all I have now.

Mr. Haggerty: The minister has reduced this particular vote about two years in a row and yet we seem to have a problem here in Ontario because of a lack of skilled workers.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is true in certain fields and of course the—

Mr. Haggerty: No, I'm talking about almost every field of skilled trades. It pretty well covers it. I believe a report back in 1964 indicated there was a shortage of skilled workers too.

I was interested in the latest book that the minister has out, the report of the task force on industrial training. It covers the field very thoroughly. Of course the committee hasn't had time, I think, to go through it in detail.

I would like to see perhaps more concern on a programme for industrial training in Ontario. I know of one instance where the federal government was involved in a training programme at Fleet Industries in Fort Erie and I sense that the industries can abuse the programme in some ways too. I was informed by Canada Manpower and Immigration in Fort Erie that the programme cost somewhere around \$100,000. In this particular instance what they were actually doing

was bringing in people to train them for a period of about two months or something like that before they got on the seniority list, and then they would let them go. There was quite a turnover of persons seeking employment.

I feel this is one programme that perhaps your department should be looking into more closely so we do have an effective industrial training programme in Ontario.

I'm from the old school. I learned my trade as an apprentice and when I look in the book I see you have modular types of tradesmen who have skills in three or four different trades. I know a number of persons today who have skills in three or four different trades, but you know they can't practice them, in a sense, because there are certain unions that prohibit this type of tradesman in Ontario. Either you belong to one particular trade union or there is just no place for you in employment in Ontario. When it becomes that restricted there is something wrong with our system. I noticed there was a comment on this particular matter in the report and I understand some of the trade unions were not too happy with the comment; but again, you have to question it.

For example, I have a chap who is trying to obtain a licence to do wiring, as an electrician, in the Province of Ontario. He served his apprenticeship in the Province of Quebec. He served so many man-hours at different job sites and his record shows good and excellent work but today he can't get a licence to operate in the Province of Ontario. He is being harassed by the Ministry of Labour in the area because he has to write examinations, he has to do this and he has to do that. He has done all that in the Province of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Without knowing the specific case—if you would like to give it to me, I will pursue it—I wouldn't say other than that a certificate of qualification is issued and in many municipalities they have to get a local licence as well. We have no control over that.

Mr. Haggerty: No, this is from the Ministry of Labour.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If a person does not have a certificate and he is in one of the designated trades, he is not supposed to practice. If it's a question of whether the training he received and the experience he had in some other jurisdiction is acceptable to us, that can vary a good deal because there are different standards in different jurisdictions.

Mr. Haggerty: But the final test is by Ontario Hydro when it comes in and makes the final inspection after the home has been wired by this person. It has to give approval and that's perhaps more important—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, I have had some of those cases myself. If Hydro doesn't approve it, somebody is on your doorstep saying: "How is it this fellow is running around working as an electrician and he can't do the work to meet the standards?"

Mr. Haggerty: But in this instance—

Hon. Mr. Auld: And they have already paid the bill.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, I do not want to interrupt you, but according to the list here, Mr. Apps was next and then Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Deacon.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Apps has just come in. I have been sitting here all morning.

Mr. Chairman: I know but these are the names listed prior to the noon hour.

Mr. Haggerty: You don't think I come in and sit here for nothing, just to listen, for Pete's sake? Come on now; get off it.

Mr. Chairman: No, but they indicated they wanted to speak prior to the noon recess.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't know how many times I nodded to the previous chairman and I took it for granted my name would be on the list.

Mr. Chairman: The names are on the list and I am just following it. I want to be fair. You will have the opportunity to say more.

Mr. Haggerty: I have only a few more—

Mr. Deacon: Let him go ahead of me.

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead, fine.

Mr. Haggerty: I think that we should take a close look at this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you will give it to me, I will.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you will give it to me, I will.

Mr. Haggerty: How are you going to do it when it comes under Ministry of Labour inspectors?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If it's a question of whether his qualifications and his experience meet the standards, we are the people who issue the certificates.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Minister, you raised another point when you said that municipal bylaws require some form of qualification or certification too, and I think this is ridiculous. I think once a person applies and gets approval from the Ministry of Labour and your certification for his particular trade, he shouldn't have to go back to the municipality and go through the rigmarole again before trying to carry out work within that municipality.

I know of instances in the area when certain municipalities said: "You can't come in here because you don't have the master plumber's certificate." That day and age has gone. I don't think you should be protecting one particular plumber in the area once a person gets his certificate. I have raised this matter before in the House. I have had a certificate from the Ministry of Labour for welding and it's the same thing. I couldn't go into another area to weld because I didn't have their certificate, yet the certification comes from the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I won't argue with you on the philosophy, because I can't disagree with you too much but there is one factor I think you have to consider. That is that the municipalities are properly concerned about the people who operate businesses in their communities and pay business taxes, and the people who come from elsewhere and don't. That, I think, is one of the reasons that local licensing is still a factor. It's like the transient traders bylaw.

Mr. Haggerty: Where there is regional government, the licence should be issued by the region to allow them to move from one municipality to another; I think this is the only fair way to go about it. I sat on municipal council and because the person didn't live within that community or have his plant or facilities there, then the outsider wasn't qualified in a sense. I don't think you should rule people on qualifications or certification alone.

If you're calling tenders, in my belief, you should accept the lowest tender. Because a person from outside the area happened to have the lowest tender but didn't come from this area. I don't think that it is justified that he couldn't obtain the contract. They're paying their income tax. They're paying em-

ployees that perhaps live within that municipality but are employed in another community. Where do you draw the line on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There was a certain amount of fussing in Sarnia and Windsor a year or so ago when, I think a water plant was being constructed and the low bidder was from Detroit. There was some concern about bringing people in.

Mr. Haggerty: I would be concerned too if the bidder was from Detroit.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You said where do you draw the line.

Mr. Haggerty: Surely we're looking for employment here in Ontario and not in Detroit. That's a poor excuse.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I'm not saying that's an excuse. You said where do you draw the line. Do you draw it on the provincial boundaries or on county boundaries or do you have one at all?

Mr. Haggerty: I know of instances where the Ontario Water Resources Commission was building a plant within a community. They didn't stick to local persons but wherever they could get the lowest bid at a cost that they thought was in reason.

Mr. B. Newman: There are a variety of standards too. I think standards should be uniform. There should be provincial standards.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are as far as we are concerned:

Mr. Haggerty: That's right. But when you find you're dealing from one boundary to another, they're not.

Mr. B. Newman: They're not. Municipalities don't necessarily accept provincial standards.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is the point that Mr. Haggerty is bringing up.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, I think the standards should be set by the province.

Mrs. Campbell: Or should they, in some circumstances, as has been previously indicated?

Mr. B. Newman: They should be more stringent.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The reason that report was commissioned, or at least that group was put together to do the study it did, was to try to

deal with problems such as we're discussing. The report has been, I think, fairly widely circulated among the people who would be interested and we will be hearing representations. They're supposed to be in by the end of October.

Dr. Parr: Yes, we hope to get into it by the fall.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We hope to get into doing something about some of the recommendations.

Mr. Haggerty: We can look for legislation in the fall, can we?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think there will probably be some legislative changes flowing from that.

Mr. Haggerty: I hope you don't make the educational part too important in the sense that there are many youngsters today who get only two or three years in high school.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you mean that we should include applied arts and science?

Mr. Haggerty: They come out and they just haven't made up their minds which way they're going to go. Some of them get into industry and they end up successfully as good tradesmen. If you hit on education, I don't think education is going to find them the jobs either. I think more importance should be placed on the training they can receive within the plant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know the detailed requirements, but my understanding is that as long as a person can express himself on the technical things that are involved, that is what is required.

Mr. Haggerty: It was mentioned before about the chap who wanted to get into the electrical business here in Ontario and to go out and be able to do a bit of the work. One of his problems was that he came from the Province of Quebec and French was the barrier.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's no barrier as far as the tests are concerned, because there are people in the branch who can speak a variety of languages. The only thing we do draw the line on occasionally is somebody bringing his own interpreter, because sometimes the interpreter is a master mechanic and you wonder whose answers you're getting.

Mr. Haggerty: It was a barrier in this instance. He finally did write it in French, but he had a problem to get that examination in French.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There shouldn't be any problem as long as our people have a little notice. I think if a fellow walks in and says he would like to take the test that day in Hungarian, or whatever it is, sometimes it isn't possible to have somebody there to deal with it. Mr. Johnston, have you a comment perhaps?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I might point out, as the minister said, if we had the name we could look at the particular case, because there is in operation across Canada what is known as the red seal programme, which covers a number of the trades including, I believe, the trade that you are referring to here. This means that when the tradesman has reached the standard that had been agreed upon by the provinces, he gets a red seal on his certificate of qualification, which permits him to go from province to province and be qualified in the 10 provinces.

That programme has been in operation for a number of years. As I say, we would be happy to look at why he didn't get the red seal when he was in Quebec, because if he was qualified there and met the Ontario standards, obviously he should have had a red seal at that time.

Mr. Haggerty: He has worked in the Province of Ontario but now he wants to go out on his own. Of course, there are contractors in the area who perhaps are against it, but that's the kind of thing that happens.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you would like me to, I will pursue that, Ray. And if it is in French, I will get out my *Petit Larousse*—c'est le *métier d'électricien*, numéro 260572—and I assume that's not his age.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Apps? Are you finished, Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: I just wanted to mention one more point here. I was interested in reading the article in the *Globe and Mail* yesterday, I guess it was, where the Province of Manitoba had certification for skilled miners, and this is perhaps something that is missing in the Province of Ontario. There is a shortage of skilled miners here in Ontario and I don't believe there was anything mentioned about mining at all in this report. I was just wondering perhaps if the minister wouldn't put on a programme in the colleges to assist the mining industry in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am informed that it is a trade here, but not a certified trade.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right. It is certified now in the Province of Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In Manitoba. And that is the only province that has done this thus far.

Mr. Haggerty: It is highly technical now in the mines and you should have highly qualified and certified persons working in them, and perhaps this might—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that there has been any approach to us from the mining industry, has there?

Mr. Haggerty: The only approach that you read of in the newspapers is that they are going over to Europe or over to Japan to bring in the skilled workers to work in our mines in Ontario—or in Canada, I should say.

Dr. Parr: I might add that one of the recommendations in the report, the Dymond report, to which you referred, is the removal of compulsory certification in all but one trade.

Mr. Haggerty: That's mechanics.

Dr. Parr: So if that recommendation of the report were followed it would be rather contrary to what you were suggesting.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, when you bring this up or mention it here, perhaps this is where I would maybe have to disagree with the report. In many instances where they have a bargaining unit the trades are pretty well spelled out in the bargain unit and there must be a certain qualification there that a person must be required to meet, and I wouldn't want that to disappear. How else do you name the different categories, as perhaps a welder, a pipe fitter, a plumber or electrician in industry? I think you have to have the different classifications.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am sorry, I was writing a note on—

Mr. Haggerty: In French?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. Mr. East's apprenticeship book.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh I see. Well this was in response to your deputy minister. In one of the reports here, in the report of the task force, it said that they were going to do away with certified classifications of certain trades.

Dr. Parr: No, I think the recommendation was—

Mr. Haggerty: The recommendation was in there; this is right, yes.

Dr. Parr: The recommendation was to do away with compulsory certification, not necessarily certification but compulsory certification I think.

Mr. Haggerty: Compulsory? That usually meant being accepted by one trade union in particular, did it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. In certain trades at present, if you are going to practise those trades you have to be certified. I think what the Dymond report says, as Dr. Parr indicates, is that there will still be certification but it would not be required to practise the trade, and it would be enforced by either ourselves or the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose if we endorse the modular scheme, which is one of their recommendations, a tradesman might have two or three different skills, wouldn't he? Is it the one classification you are trying to do away with? I know industry is looking for this type of technical personnel.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was very careful when I tabled the report to say that this was the committee's report, that it had not been either accepted or rejected by the ministry and that we would like to hear comments before we went any further.

Mr. Haggerty: No doubt you will hear comments then.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would think that we will hear a range of comments.

Mr. Haggerty: Okay. That is fine.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, as the minister will know, last year St. Lawrence College was very concerned about the method of their financing, in that they were treated as a single college, although they have three campuses, in Kingston, Brockville and Cornwall. Because of this, they felt that some adjustments should be made in their financing to make allowances for the fact that it is obviously more expensive to operate three campuses than it is to operate one. I am wondering whether this has been looked after in this year's budget.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes it has, primarily on the basis of the bilingual aspect of the campus in Cornwall. We have met with the college

and have come up with revised funding, which I was told two weeks ago is going to meet their problem. They have made some adjustments themselves and we have made some adjustments, and it now seems to be sorted out.

Mr. Apps: I think that is good, because I certainly agreed with them that they were being treated badly in relationship to the work they had to do with the three campuses. I am pleased that this problem has been remedied as far as they are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Basically, they had some different problems, because of the distances between their campuses, which did not apply to separate campuses, say of Humber or George Brown; plus there was the bilingual aspect in Cornwall. But it has been worked out now.

Mr. Apps: All right. The second point I would like to raise is that last year there was a special programme in operation at the St. Lawrence campus in Kingston which provided training and help to young people who just could not cope with the normal school situation. I understand this was a temporary project, a sort of research project. Apparently it worked out exceptionally well, and everyone who had anything to do with it felt that this type of programme was of great benefit to those young people, who could not cope in the school but certainly were able to be helped in this type of a setting.

Mr. B. Newman: How old were they?

Mr. Apps: Well they would be young teen-aged students, kids who for various reasons could not cope within the school system. Everyone concerned with it was enthusiastic about the potential of this type of training. But everything was cut off and the whole thing died. Anyone inquiring got sent from pillar to post. One would be told: "It should be the responsibility of the board of education in the area." The community college said: "We do not have any further funds to do it."

It was a very worthwhile programme and I am wondering whether some further consideration should not be given to projects such as this that have been of tremendous help to those people who are just not getting it now in the normal school system. This was worked out at the college and it turned out very well. It seems a shame to have to discontinue something that is of such great value. We're talking about providing train-

ing to people for jobs and for living experience; and yet we have a group of students who need that training just as much, but for financial reasons are not able to get it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say I don't know about it. Was it one that the college worked out with the Kingston board of education? How did it start?

Mr. Apps: It was one that the college worked out on an experimental basis. They took in youngsters who weren't able to benefit at all from the normal regular school.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Were they over 16?

Mr. Apps: No, I don't think so; although you might look into this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Johnston knows something about it.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I think I know the three that you're talking about, Mr. Apps. As I understand it, they generally were children who had not reached the age of 16 and, as you indicated, were not able to cope with the normal school environment. The college tried to work out an arrangement. I believe the Kingston board and the Frontenac board were involved in it.

You are quite correct that it became a question of responsibility. These children were legally elementary school age, but were the responsibility of the board of education or the responsibility, I suppose, of Community and Social Services.

In our discussions with the college, I recall pointing out to them that we had no special funding for this type of programme. On the other hand, we had no objection to them allocating from the moneys they received for this.

Mr. Apps: It would appear, Mr. Chairman, that the needs of these young people are just as important as the needs of other more normal youngsters who are getting training through community colleges. I just appeal to the minister as to whether he might consider going before his provincial secretary and saying: "These are a group of people who could be looked after, but are not". Perhaps he could work out an arrangement between Education, Community and Social Services and our ministry. All would be involved, but this would make sure that somebody took the ball and operated the programme. If the community colleges did it, that's fine; but there has to be some co-operation between the ministries of Education and Community and

Social Services. It's too bad to let something like that die, just because you can't come to any agreement as to the financing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We'll rejuvenate it and do exactly that.

Mr. Apps: That's fine. Now, there is the third thing I would like to bring up. I've had some complaints about courses that are being given in the colleges of applied arts and technology that parallel, or duplicate, courses that are being given in the high schools.

There are some high school students who have dropped out of grade 13 and have picked up the necessary credits in community colleges in courses that were much easier than they would have taken if they had remained in high school. This has some damaging effects on some of these courses; French may be one.

You have competent teachers, and yet the number of students enrolled in those classes in high schools is dropping because they can take comparable courses in community colleges and get the same credits that they would normally get if they had stayed within the high school system. Have you had any experience in that connection at all?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Johnston?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I've had conversations from time to time with some of my former colleagues in the secondary school system, where I worked for a number of years. I'm not aware of any serious problem in this area. What you say is perhaps true in individual cases, where a student may say that he would prefer to go to the community college.

Mr. Apps: Excuse me. This is during the course of grade 13 year. Say that someone has to take a credit course—it may be in French, or in anything—and the standard of that course in high school is higher than a similar course in a community college, which would give the student the same credits. In other words, they really complete their grade 13 credits in courses in community college where they don't have to work as hard as they would had they taken the same course in high school.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Yes.

Mr. Apps: Now why there should be that duplication, I don't know.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: As I say, I'm not aware of the duplication to the extent that you're indicating.

Mr. Apps: I'm wondering if you may have someone, Mr. Minister, look into this and see if it is as prevalent as I'm led to believe in certain areas. And if so, whether something can be done to eliminate the duplication; It seems a waste of money to hire very competent teachers in high school to give good courses in certain subjects, and then have youngsters drop out of that course and take something similar in a community college, where they don't have to work so hard.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let me make one other comment. If somebody was doing that and he was taking more than one course, he couldn't get the same range at the community college. This could only apply to a student who was taking only one credit; he might have been doing grade 13 for a second year or something.

Mr. Apps: Not necessarily. I must admit that I'm a little bit hazy as to all the implications of this, but I am advised that this is taking place.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll talk to you about it and we'll see if we can find a couple of "for instances"; then we can pursue that. How would that be?

Mr. Apps: Yes, I can do that for you. Actually, I can give you the school if you like.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Unless he or she was enrolled in both institutions, I can't see how—

Mr. Apps: I'll try to get more details on it, and perhaps you might also have a look at it to see if this is done to any great extent.

The last point I would like to make is that at the beginning of the colleges of applied arts and technology, there were a number of community advisory councils set up to help the colleges determine where they could best use their educational facilities. In other words, there'd be a group of advisory people within the community to say, "Look, there is a need for this type of course to be given, because the employment opportunities are here and if you were to train these people in this way, then there would be no problem as far as getting jobs for them is concerned." Is this still being done to any great extent?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Mr. Chairman, yes, it is. Now, it varies from college to college. There are some colleges that have very strong advisory committees. There are others, I think it is fair to say, where they would not have as strong a team. But this is being

done at some of the colleges at about this time of the year or a little earlier. One or two of us from the ministry have the pleasure of going out and meeting with all the members of all of the advisory committees. It's not unusual to see 200 or 250 people there; and these are people drawn directly from business and industry.

Mr. Apps: I think this is an excellent idea, because you not only get the courses that are appropriate to the community, but you get a lot of community involvement within the college, which I think is always a good idea.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Those are the only points that I had.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I was interested, just in passing, in a comment of Mr. Sisco's, in which he was describing the attitude of the boards of governors of colleges as they saw themselves. He said that they saw themselves as trustees for the ministry. I think perhaps I would have a greater empathy with this type of a board if it found itself a trustee for the taxpayers of the province, rather than immediately related to the organism through which public funding goes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think he said "for the ministry". I think he said they saw themselves in the role of trustees—

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, he did, because I made a note as he said it. He did say "for the ministry".

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am glad to hear that, because it's the Minister of Colleges and Universities who answers for what they do, but I would say that really they are trustees on behalf of the people of the province.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, it was just a comment.

I would like now to look at a problem that I find in my riding. I must say it appears more in Ryerson than in George Brown but the situation is those people who are older, more mature, students are lured into courses—I don't suggest by the ministry—in order to gain Canadian experience or Canadian training and find themselves, after taking a number of courses to qualify, unable to find employment in these fields. Therefore, I wonder if there is any kind of co-operation between the ministry and citizenship in trying to look at the problems these people face.

I can think of one person, specifically, who worked in a nuclear physics plant in Turkey.

He came here and was advised that he had better get some advanced training. He went to one of our colleges in the north-west and took a course, I think it was business administration, but he still didn't have enough experience. He came down to Ryerson and took a course in the computer field and wound up with a lot of courses but nowhere to go.

I am not suggesting it is the fault of the colleges but I am concerned that people can be lost between different governments. Following that, I think they can be lost between different ministries of the same government. I wonder what kind of co-operation there is between this ministry and other ministries—between the Council of Regents, for instance—when government policies change as to the types of employment required in different cases.

I don't wish to be unduly controversial but the most immediate one that comes to mind is the new government policy which will have a serious impact, I should think, on those pursuing the early learning programmes in the colleges. Are the colleges advised in advance that this can happen so students are not trapped by these sudden unilateral changes? What can be done to protect that kind of student? Undoubtedly, if they are proceeding in this particular field, I would say I would believe they were proceeding on the basis of having employment opportunities. Yet a government policy is announced and the jobs which they saw when they entered the course won't be there. What kind of liaison is there?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There has been liaison through the policy field as far as the ministries in the provincial government are concerned. Of course, we are involved with the federal people in the Manpower retraining programmes.

You may recall a short time ago the PM announced the formation of the Ontario Manpower Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of my predecessor (Mr. McNie) and among other things that's one of the problems they're going to face. Sometimes the predictions on which people decide to take training are faulty, sometimes they haven't been too well researched and sometimes it just isn't possible, with the present information-gathering facilities, to predict exactly what the needs will be.

When you get to new Canadians it becomes a little more complex too, because they deal primarily, as I understand it, originally with Immigration and then Manpower. Perhaps the

communication is not as clear as it might be in really specifying what the opportunities are and what the requirements are.

Of course, the Manpower people, as I understand it, don't really attempt to do much predicting. They tell you what the jobs are today when you go in. In some cases I think they have a programme for helping people move from the Maritimes, say, to some place because there are major opportunities of more than a transitory nature. There is no question that it is a difficult problem. This is, as I say, one of the reasons for Jack and his committee.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't for a moment pretend that it isn't primarily a federal problem. But if the people become citizens of this province and get caught up in all these college courses in the hope that they will get employment, it seems to me there should be some way of working this out. Could I know how the committee is functioning? Or has it been set up?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It has been for about two months.

Dr. Parr: About that period, Mr. Kerridge could respond, since his new position is associated with it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Next week he is leaving us to go to the committee.

Mr. L. Kerridge (Associate Director, Manpower Training Branch): Mr. Chairman, I guess I am not talking to the vote, but I am talking about a future job. I think it's relevant. Everyone has been very much concerned about the integration of services, the co-ordination services within the province and with the federal government, and that's why the OMC was basically established. It has been operating for a few months as mentioned. It is being more formalized in the immediate future.

The group is made up of deputy ministers of the provincial ministries of Labour, Colleges and Universities, Education, and Treasury and Economics as a core group. Then others are invited if we feel they would be interested or should be interested in the topics at hand. We have exposure to Industry and Tourism, Community and Social Services and others. We are trying to pull all the ministries together on the common topic of manpower problems in this province.

The core of all of that, and there are many central problems to that problem, is that we are very much aware of the problem of getting a good information system going in the

province, that is, let's say, better than is presently available. Also this should be linked into future employment opportunities. It should be linked into career guidance information that's available through the whole system, not just the school system.

These are the things that the committee is going to come to grips with very shortly. These are high on the list of priorities at the moment.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The only bad thing is that they are stealing you, if you want my frank opinion.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I was really trying to relate it specifically to the college situation, because that's the one that comes to my attention even if it is more via the Ryerson route than George Brown. I'm pleased that this is going on and trust that there will be an improvement for these people.

Now may I come to this other stage? Did the announced changes in qualification, the lowering of qualifications, in the daycare centres come as a shock to the colleges? Did it come as a further shock to the students who had enrolled, believing that this was a qualification on which they could rely and which would have an expanding field of employment? If that were not done, I would like to know why that sort of thing wouldn't be taken into consideration?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm afraid I can't answer that in detail.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I can't specifically answer your question, Mrs. Campbell, as to whether the colleges were informed. I can tell you that our ministry did have a representative on the committee which worked on the lead-up to this.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I know that.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: But I can't specifically answer.

Mrs. Campbell: Who was on the committee?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Miss Pat Detenbeck was on the committee. She has represented us in this area and in the area of early childhood education.

Mrs. Campbell: I didn't really want to just deal with that particular point. I used it simply as an example of a concern I have that big government, any big government—I'm not faulting this one specifically—gets so departmentalized so often that decisions

are made which have very wide ramifications for a lot of people and they don't seem to consider some of the people who are vital in that area, such as the colleges themselves and, of course, the students. I'm not suggesting that the students or the colleges perhaps should be taking part in the policy decisions, but rather that there should be some effort to cushion against the effect for a period of time, for example, if that's the policy that government is going to take.

I think the same thing applies in the reports which seem to indicate now somewhat of an increasing dichotomy between college education in some of the mechanical skills and the idea of increasing on-the-job training programmes. It seems to me that again this is something where those involved should have at least an opportunity to prepare against, if you like, before they get psyched into a situation and then have to change in the middle or something of that nature.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm not sure that I understand your comment. The on-the-job training programme is one that is done in industry.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is probably the least costly of all the programmes that we operate and is considered to be one of the most effective. There is total co-ordination because the people who are trained are actually working and are really being upgraded.

Mrs. Campbell: What I meant was if the philosophy turns in that direction so that more and more of the thrust of education in these fields will be on the job as opposed to college orientation, this could surely change a great deal of the curricula and the rest of it in the college courses.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that's one reason why the colleges have had such great success in terms of their graduates finding jobs in the things that they train for. It's a combination of the work of the advisory committees in the areas. As Mr. Johnston said, some of them are very good and some of them are not as active, but they still seem to be functioning. The Council of Regents really keeps the lid on offering a lot of courses in areas where there aren't opportunities or where there are equivalent courses, particularly the expensive ones to operate. We are really not turning out very many people who are well qualified for something for which there are no positions.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, perhaps it's again an out-of-date kind of experience but, being very close to the old schedule 5 or schedule M programmes of retraining, for example, we found that we were, in effect, using unemployed draftsmen to train draftsmen to become unemployed. It's that kind of thing that scares me in the whole educational process. I just wonder what kind of monitoring there is by the Council of Regents in these areas.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Sisco can expand on that.

Mr. Sisco: In the area of adult retraining the council as presently constituted has no responsibility. Those areas are done by negotiation between the officials in the ministry and the officials in the Ministry of Manpower and Immigration. Manpower and Immigration pretty well decides what programmes it will purchase for its clients and the colleges attempt to satisfy that need without having very great input into the viability of the programme.

Mrs. Campbell: In the case that I gave you about the early learning programmes in some of the colleges, would you be immediately alerted, as a result of a policy change, to look at that situation, to discuss with the various colleges the implications of it and to discuss with the students the implications of it?

Mr. Sisco: In the case the member mentioned, I learned of it from the public announcement that was made. I also immediately heard of it from some of the people involved in the colleges. I am in the process of investigating it.

In lowering the standards, I understand that what they are hoping to do is to give an opportunity to young women, or, I suppose, young men from some of the special vocational schools who have a talent in this particular field, and that they will be retained on an aide basis and that they are not really competitive with the graduates of the college, who have a much more in-depth type of training and have a supervisory capability.

That's the explanation that I have to the present time. Whether, over a period of years, the mix will change and the use of some of these young women as aides will reduce employment opportunities for early childhood education graduates, I don't know. That is something that we are very interested in at the present time and we have to watch very closely, because there are limited opportuni-

ties for the graduates of the early childhood education programme.

Mrs. Campbell: Surely that implication is here now? If, in fact, only supervisors would have to have that training whereas before staff had to have it, surely it is obvious that it's much cheaper to get the vocational student or somebody else? So obviously these people will have a lesser opportunity immediately to find gainful employment in the field. If that's the case, is there any discussion with such students to encourage them to look at some other related field; or where are we going?

Mr. Sisco: I think certainly the council feels a responsibility to clarify the situation and to reflect any trend in its programme approval basis. We are sensitive to this programme. It has been one where we have had to control enrolment, because there is a limited opportunity. At the same time, we feel very strongly as a council—and this is reflected from the colleges as well—that we faced a lot of difficulty when we started because of a lot of status symbols in society that tried to screen people out because they didn't have a degree or they didn't have something else. We don't want to overreact to an apparent opportunity for some capable young people who have limited career potential. So as I say, we are aware of it, we are looking at it very carefully, we will react to it; but we don't want to overreact.

Mrs. Campbell: No, well I wouldn't think you would. I guess what I am getting at is, shouldn't the colleges be constantly aware, certainly through the Council of Regents, of the changing policies of government, so that you do not continue to run courses which are contrary to the philosophy of government where government so dominates the field in the financial aspects?

I would hope there would be some opportunity for this sort of study, because again I have other ideas about the effect of it, but in this vote, in this particular ministry, I have concern for the students and the fact that maybe they have had expectations which now will no longer be valid. I would like to be sure that there would be some mechanism whereby this kind of result would be fed through the computer too, so that people would look at what we were doing and so that Colleges and Universities wasn't away out there in left field while somebody else was making decisions that immediately impinged upon them.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think that that is basically our policy. I doubt that we will be 100 per cent effective, because a variety of things can crop up that you can't predict, but that's certainly the purpose. And I would say that from my knowledge of the situation to date we have been perhaps more successful than we might have anticipated a few years ago.

Mrs. Campbell: Since you had people on this task force, did you monitor this as it went along, thinking in terms of the enrolments in the colleges?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Did I personally?

Mrs. Campbell: No, I meant the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think so, because this is one of the reasons why it is hard to find people around the office at times, because in trying to have communication with all the ministries and have people on all the committees, it's—

Mr. Laughren: That is pretty heavy stuff.

Mrs. Campbell: It's the reason for the increased staff around here, not just in this ministry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It sometimes gets a little difficult for the minister to be in his office.

Mr. B. Newman: We know what's it's like. There is a difficulty in getting a quorum in here on occasion.

Mrs. Campbell: So that you didn't have—

Hon. Mr. Auld: One thing I can always do is get a quorum in my office.

Mr. B. Newman: You can?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, because I find there is just room.

Mrs. Campbell: If you had this ongoing liaison monitoring, at what stage was it brought to your attention by your ministry that this could have an effect on the colleges?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That specific instance was never brought to my attention and I wouldn't really expect it to be, because it's one part of I don't know how many courses we're involved in, and how many committees, and how many courses relate to some degree to some other ministry's policies. But I would say, by and large, the information gets to the various people concerned. Sometimes you might be inclined to judge that it should have gotten there sooner, but sometimes you can't predict what's going to come out of a

committee until it finally reports and you then see what happens with the report.

Mrs. Campbell: Another thing, last year I raised the question of a problem for the nursing staff attached to or part of St. Lawrence College, and I don't recall which campus. Has that matter been resolved? You will recall that that particular college was denying the top staff the position which was acknowledged in the rest of Ontario. Is that still a problem or was it resolved?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I stand to be corrected, Mr. Chairman, but my understanding is that the situation is as it was a year ago.

Mrs. Campbell: They are still adamant that they won't give these nurses recognition as they are given in other colleges?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: My understanding is that there is no change in it.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask then what, if anything, the Council of Regents can do about this situation? Or has it even looked at it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is this the case of the school of nursing and transferring fringe benefits—

Mr. L. M. Johnston: I might add to what I said earlier that Mr. Jackson, who is in quite close contact with the colleges, has just indicated to me that the statement I made is correct, but to his knowledge it has not been an issue because they are treating the nurses in the same manner that they treat the rest of the faculty, and they are faculty members, and that they seem to be content with that.

Mrs. Campbell: Isn't that interesting? That's not my information. My information is exactly the same as it was last year, that they felt they had been demeaned in the transfer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Was this a question of position or job title or—

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, it was job classification of the top echelons. St. Lawrence, for some reason, has very fixed ideas; perhaps I can understand a little bit of it as I've been through committee. They do not acknowledge these women to be in the same category as they are acknowledged elsewhere across the province.

Dr. Parr: They are consistent with their own college policy, however. They've not differentiated within the college.

Mrs. Campbell: In other words, they have decided that these people will be put into a category which they have and which is the same; that doesn't mean the same thing.

Dr. Parr: I think, Mr. Chairman, if they did otherwise with those people who had joined their staff, it would be contrary to what they're doing with the staff of that particular college. I believe—and Mr. Jackson can speak to this—that—

Mrs. Campbell: You might even have discrimination.

Dr. Parr: I believe Mr. Jackson could follow this up. At that particular college there is a greater number of instructors and a smaller number of masters; is that not so?

Mr. H. W. Jackson (Director, College Affairs Branch): Mr. Chairman, there are no fixed quotas in the present collective agreement for numbers in the instructor category or the associate master category. There is a classification scheme being worked out and this is being discussed thoroughly with the faculty bargaining unit. We had hoped it would be ready in time for the present agreement which is being worked on now but it looks as though it's still another year away.

In the meantime, in order to be completely fair to everybody on the faculty at St. Lawrence, the nursing people were brought in according to the classification system used at that particular college. St. Lawrence did not use the master category quite as freely as some of the other colleges did. This eventually will work itself out if a universal classification system is adopted for all colleges but that's something which is being worked on at the moment.

Mrs. Campbell: In other words, you do have masters. How many of the people who are masters in St. Lawrence are female?

Mr. Jackson: I can get the figure for you. I don't have it with me.

Mrs. Campbell: You do have some?

Mr. Jackson: I would think so.

Mrs. Campbell: But you don't know?

Mr. Jackson: I don't know.

Mrs. Campbell: And certainly none of the nursing staff?

Mr. Jackson: I'm not sure.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief comment on something which has been commented on before. I did attend last year at a meeting of faculties from colleges right across the province. I have to say quickly it was drawn to my attention there was no one there from Sir Sandford Fleming. Other than that, I believe most of the colleges were involved and they were very embittered about the bargaining situation.

I recognize your position with reference to it but I would say that unless some clear kinds of insights are brought to bear on this situation, you may be facing the same type of problem as the Minister of Education did. I think it would be a great pity if there weren't some kind of real look at this situation as it exists today.

The other thing that came out of there was a deep concern which was expressed—and I would like to ask this question—that there is apparently an attempt to cut back on the hours of the nursing students. I would like to know if that is so or whether that was just a concern expressed which has not been followed through?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean a cutback on the number of hours of instruction?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. They felt very strongly that a cutback would be detrimental to the training of nurses in the colleges.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This would be a cutback on the total number of hours of instruction, both classroom and clinical?

Mrs. Campbell: Clinical and otherwise, yes.

Mr. Jackson: Mr. Chairman, one of the conditions of the transfer of the nursing programme into the colleges was that the programmes would be reviewed with a view to actually improving the quality of the programmes where possible. So this question of the best way to organize the terms of the nursing programme to fit in with the college year is now really in the hands of that provincial advisory committee on nursing.

The colleges are committed to carrying on the on-going programme for the current year; and any changes in those programmes will come about as the result of advice from that committee to the Council of Regents.

Mrs. Campbell: Is it permissible for us to know who sits on that committee?

Mr. Jackson: I can get you that list.

Mrs. Campbell: Would you? I don't think I am really so concerned about the main person, but the qualifications of the persons who analyze the nursing programme.

Mr. Jackson: The majority of them are nurses. There are a couple of hospital administrators and a couple of doctors. For the remainder, I imagine there are about eight or nine nurses on that committee.

Mrs. Campbell: That seems to be something that's fair. A quick question, Mr. Chairman: Is there anything new—have I missed it some place along the line—on the grants to compensate municipalities? Has that been increased since the last increase or is it static?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that on municipal taxes?

Mrs. Campbell: Grants to compensate for municipal taxation. It was \$25. That didn't come in my time; that came just after I lost the election. And then it went to \$50.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is still \$50.

Mrs. Campbell: It is still \$50 and no suggestion of improving that position?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. If anything has come up through the municipal liaison committee we would have heard about it and to my knowledge nothing has come up.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, I might answer that, if I may, Mrs. Campbell. The general support grants and the other grants made available now to municipalities take into consideration the difference in assessment among municipalities. To a large extent the plight of the municipalities where there are large universities, such as Kingston, has been remedied by the various other grants that are now available because of the ratio of the tax exempt property to the taxable assessment.

So although the university grants haven't gone up from last year to this year, the resource equalization grants and general support grants have been increased, depending on the difference in taxable assessment between various municipalities. Although this is still important, the discrepancies due to tax exempt property have been levelled off to a great extent from what they were a couple of years ago.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If the member says that, then it is right; because he has been very interested in this sort of thing.

Mr. Apps: Kingston last year received about \$3.5 million in unconditional grants be-

cause of the high tax exempt situation they are in.

Mrs. Campbell: I haven't the figures from Toronto. I would like to get them; I will try to get them. I don't think the picture is as simple as that from discussions I have had; but I can't prove it at this point. I think that's all I have to say on this item. I am interested in the registered nursing assistants.

Mr. Chairman: Thanks, Mrs. Campbell. Mr. Morningstar?

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thought it would be nice to make a little report on our college of applied arts and technology in Welland.

You know we had quite a toss to have that located there. But I am sure after you have heard this little report, you will see whether it was worthwhile or not. The government did a very good job in having this college located in Welland, which will serve the whole Niagara Peninsula, of course, Mr. Apps.

The Niagara College board of governors' 1973 annual report has been released outlining the past year's growth of the college. The report covers such things as enrollment, finances, services, facilities and placement of graduates. It shows how enrolment has risen from a total of 10,516 for both full- and part-time students in 1972-1973 to 13,057 in 1973-1974, with a projected figure of 13,817 for 1974-1975.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Great, great.

Mr. Morningstar: In 1973-1974, the college budget for expenditures was \$7,124,918 as compared to \$5,974,905 the previous year. Placement of those graduates seeking work has risen from 95 per cent to 98 per cent.

A.S. Manera, college president, said in the report:

The college has added six new career programmes during the year and assumed the administrative and curriculum responsibilities for nursing education in Niagara on Sept. 1, 1973.

He also cited the creation of two TRACKA programmes at the college which will enable a person to hold down a half-time job while attending the school. That is something very, very encouraging and worthwhile.

Mr. Manera also praised the excellent response the college has had to its training in business and industry and retraining programmes. The board chairman, Alex Sharp, said

the college had endeavoured to make itself truly a community college, adding that the involvement of people from the community has provided the best indication that the college is meeting the needs of the people it serves.

You are paying attention, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I am listening, Mr. Morningstar.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's great stuff, Ellis.

Mr. Morningstar: Copies of the annual report have been sent to more than 500 industrial and business firms in the peninsula, to various educational institutions, public libraries and regional and municipal officials. Any one wishing a copy is asked to contact the information officer, Myron Kukla, at the college.

Now, if I can help you in getting these reports, I would be glad to do it. But that is a very good report which shows what is being done by this great government to further education and training for all kinds of opportunities here in the Province of Ontario.

An hon. member: Yes, sir!

Mr. Morningstar: It is a great report.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Morningstar, it is a great report.

Mr. R. G. Eaton (Middlesex South): Get me a copy of that report, Ellis.

Mr. Morningstar: You will recall, Mr. Chairman, that it was supposed to be a trade school.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: One of the problems on the apprenticeship programme is that the student goes into the programme, quite often is working for a small employer and when the work that the employer has diminishes in volume, he is released. What assurance can the student who goes into the apprenticeship programme have that he will be able to complete his apprenticeship?

Hon. Mr. Auld: In that kind of thing, unfortunately, as I understand it, very little. There is provision for transferring from employer to employer.

Mr. B. Newman: That is providing you can find an employer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My understanding is that our counsellors attempt to do this.

I gather that it is more widespread in some areas where there is a big construction boom on a large project, and a large number of apprentices is employed because of the large number of tradesmen and the ratio business and so on. If they come in late—that is just before there is a reduction in the amount of work of that trade in the area—then there are difficulties. As long as we have the apprenticeship programme in its present form, I really do not see any simple solution to it—

Mr. B. Newman: You know, I bring this to your attention—

Hon. Mr. Auld: —because it is a combination of practical and classroom training, and if there is no practical work going on, then it is very hard to get practical experience.

Mr. B. Newman: You know, the work is going on. It's not that there is no work in there.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if this comes under this particular item, Mr. Newman?

Mr. B. Newman: This is right under apprentice tuition.

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if we could carry items 2 and 5?

Mr. B. Newman: I have one other question under 2, Mr. Minister. Is there any attempt on the part of the ministry to have new blood in the board of governors of the community colleges? As it is now, a person can stay on the board for, I think a maximum of eight years.

Mr. Morningstar: Three years, isn't it, and then they are reappointed?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The appointments are for three years, but then they may be reappointed. I don't have the figures here. Perhaps Mr. Sisco can give them to us. There is a steady turnover. It's relatively small.

Mr. B. Newman: This is it, the turnover is small, from what I understand, whereas you would always want to find new blood coming in to get new approaches and new ideas.

Hon. Mr. Auld: On the other hand, though, you don't want a total changeover.

Mr. B. Newman: No; no one suggests that at all, Mr. Minister, and no one suggests a complete change in one given year, but it might be, say, a limited term as in some boards where a person can only be on the

board for four years or for two years and then must be replaced, or must be away for at least one term before he can be reappointed. I think that in the CARTs it might be a good approach to lower the length of term for the individual. Rather than have it, from what I understand, at eight years as today it could be possibly four or six and have a change of personnel so that at least once every year there would be someone new appointed. You would have continuity and you would have new blood.

Mr. Morningstar: I think the maximum is eight years, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Sisco: Mr. Minister, we recommended a policy some years ago—Mr. White was minister then I think—that no one be permitted to serve more than two terms. He supported that policy. As a result, on Dec. 31, 1974, there will be no one left in the system who was one of the original board members. The legislation also requires that there be at least one new member every year. Usually this is exceeded. The council has tried, very purposefully, in the last two years to look very carefully at the age of people who are going on boards of governors. We have many excellent board members who are in their 50s and 60s but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, the prime of life.

Mr. Sisco: —we have tried to get an influx of people younger than that. We have appointed a lot of people in their 30s—

Mrs. Campbell: Oh boy, is he in trouble.

Mr. Sisco: —some in their 20s, and we now have, I think, eight or nine colleges—I'd have to check—which have a graduate of the college on the board of governors. There is change, and I think we want a combination of stability and new blood and I think we are beginning to achieve it.

Mr. B. Newman: What is the term of office? Is it two years or is it four years?

Mr. Sisco: It's four years.

Mr. B. Newman: It's four years, so you're limiting it now to an eight-year span with the appointment of a new member each year, so in the course of eight years there will be a complete change. That's good. I accept that. Maybe it should be a little shorter term, but that's quite all right.

Mr. Chairman: Do items 2 and 5 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: I want to ask another thing here, Mr. Minister, and that is, under "Grants for Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology and other organizations," does that include private organizations such as independent business colleges or trade schools?

Mr. Kerridge: Mr. Chairman, the words "other organizations" were added to this vote to take care of the funding that we do with the Elliot Lake Centre for Continuing Education, that handles adult training, the Quetico training centre in northwestern Ontario, which handles some adult training for us, and this year, for the first time for some time, the Moosonee Education Centre in James Bay, which does some training in the adult area for us. Also, it gives us the opportunity to work with any other organization which might appear to be a logical one to be working with. At this point in time it really is simply those three other non-community college institutions. That's all.

Mr. B. Newman: The ministry itself doesn't purchase education from commercial trade schools?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, at the moment, I guess the only place we have purchased it technically is the nursing assistant's course, where it is still done by the school because they haven't been integrated with the colleges yet. Is that correct, Lorne?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: Not quite, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Maybe it's provincial.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: We could discuss this under the next item of the vote, but we operate six of the RNA schools directly.

Mrs. Campbell: Is that under apprentices and training in industry?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: No.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, in the next vote. Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We operate them and then we build the hospitals. Or is it the other way around?

Mr. Chairman: Have you got further discussions on items 2 and 5, Bernie?

Mr. B. Newman: Are there any controls over other colleges of technology providing courses in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. B. Newman: I happen to have an ad by the Calgary College of Technology, which provides, according to the ad, "Canadian degrees and diplomas—BA, MA, PhD—no qualifying, no exams—thesis only—inexpensive. Graduates in many areas of light technology."

Mrs. Campbell: Great. Life technology or light technology?

Mr. B. Newman: No, light technology. I should not have said light technology, I should have said light knowledge.

Mr. Morningstar: That's all right. We know what you meant.

An hon. member: Do they operate in Ontario?

Mr. B. Newman: Do you know anything about them, Mr. Minister, because they have advertised in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Auld: If they are a commercial operation, they would have to be registered with us if they are operating in a trade in the province. Now, I don't know whether light knowledge is a trade or not—

Mr. B. Newman: If your officials can't answer it—

Mrs. Campbell: It could be.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps we could solve this, Bernie, if you could send me a copy of the ad and the reply you got when you applied.

Mr. B. Newman: You wouldn't really want me to do that, would you, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, send it in a plain brown envelope.

Mr. B. Newman: Where do you think the parlours on Yonge St. get all of their apprentices?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are a lot of ads in the paper for that, I notice.

Mr. Chairman: Have you completed then?

Mr. B. Newman: Is it the intention of the ministry to abolish—I'll ask the question under the next vote.

Mr. Chairman: Are items 2 and 5 carried then? Carried. Item 3.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, before you go on to item 3, before I forget, I want to correct the record. I am not too sure it's possible to correct the record, but at

least to put on the record a correction of something I said back on May 30. At that time I accused the deputy minister, Dr. Parr, of going to a bilingual conference in Sudbury and talking about open education rather than talking about bilingualism in the province. I believe that I was incorrect in my charge that it was ominous that he would do that, when in fact the conference was on open education and he was quite within his rights, and indeed it was most appropriate that he would talk about open education at that conference. I hope that corrects it, at least in part.

Mr. Chairman: Thanks, Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Newman, you wanted to continue on item 3.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I wanted to continue on apprenticeship—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Could I—

Mr. Chairman: Just a moment.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Dr. Parr wants to make some comment.

Dr. Parr: I simply wish to thank Mr. Laughren for putting that on the record, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And, Floyd, before we go on to the next vote, were you teaching in liberal arts? I was curious. I was thinking that—

Mr. B. Newman: Have you ideas in mind?

Mr. Laughren: No, as a matter of fact, I was teaching in the business division.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's what I thought.

Mr. Laughren: I don't have the same problem with conflict of interest as members of your party, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, perhaps we can give you one.

Mrs. Campbell: You watch yourself, boy.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: In addition to the apprenticeship problems I mentioned earlier, Mr. Minister, there is another problem connected with apprenticeship. It is where a student in high school takes a given course, hoping he can get into an apprenticeship; then, having spent two or three years, maybe even four years in a given programme, he

finds there are no doors open for him. What does the student do? It's not that your ministry doesn't co-operate. As far as my own experience with the ministry is concerned, there has been complete co-operation. There is no problem there. But the student who takes electricity in a technical school graduates; he has a certificate; he has taken four years or three years of electricity and there is no place for him to go.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am afraid I don't have the answer to that one either. I would say this is something which I assume the guidance counsellor and the student talk over. I suppose in a course of four years' duration you are always taking a certain chance, because nobody can effectively predict the supply and demand that far in advance to my knowledge.

Mr. B. Newman: It is not that the jobs are not available, Mr. Minister. There are jobs, but according to certain contracts you can only have an apprentice for each five journeymen or something like that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It varies from trade to trade. I think there is some reference to that, as a matter of fact, in the Dymond report too.

Mr. Morningstar: The union is only allowed so many.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The other argument which you have to consider, of course, is that under the present system apprentices are paid a percentage of the journeymen's rate for, say, the first six months and then a higher percentage later on.

Mr. Morningstar: We can't hear you too well here; we're a little hard of hearing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are just lucky.

Mr. Morningstar: We are very interested in labour and training programmes and all. We come from the highly industrialized riding of Welland.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The problem is one of an argument on behalf of the journeymen—generally members of trade unions—that if there is too high a percentage of apprentices it is, in effect, cheap labour. There is also the question of proper supervision of the apprentices by the journeymen, which is really part of their training.

There have been arguments about ratios as long as I can remember and there is a school of thought which says the ratio should

be higher and there should be more apprentices. There is another school of thought which says it is right or it is at present too high. That is one of the things involved in the Dymond study and one of the things we are looking at too; but no matter what we do I am sure we won't satisfy everybody. I feel as you do that it would be a good thing to get more apprentices in some of the trades even if it is only for a period of time.

Mr. B. Newman: Even if he just gets his journeyman's papers and does not use them at all it is an advantage to him in case he wants to have several areas of qualification.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Providing, and this is the old problem, you don't entice people into a trade and then produce more journeymen than are reasonably expected to be required. You would have more people spend one, two, three or four years of their career with a lesser reward and no job at the end of it than otherwise would have been the case.

Mr. B. Newman: Then you have to rethink your whole technical education at both the secondary level and the community college level. Why have the individual got into a programme when there is nothing for him after he completes the programme?

I mention the electrical programme because this has been brought to my attention by students who say: "I have graduated from grade 12. I want to apprentice. I can get into an apprenticeship programme. The company folds up or they lay off because of insufficient work. Where do I stand? I have to go into Ford, Chrysler or General Motors and work on the line." There has to be a better answer to the problem.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, this is one of the questions to which the committee addressed itself in preparing that report. I can't tell you what will come out of it yet, but I hope we can improve the system somewhat. I think, as long as you have an apprenticeship programme, there will always be a problem with people being unable to complete their apprenticeship for a whole variety of reasons. The firm is badly managed, for instance, and goes bankrupt.

Mr. B. Newman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or the firm decides to move its operations somewhere and the student finds it impossible to move with them. There is a whole variety of problems which don't seem to be easily solvable.

Mr. B. Newman: Is it your intent or the thinking of the ministry to remove a lot of these technical programmes from the community colleges and put them right on the job?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. B. Newman: Then you have them working rather than being in the school. After his four years or a given number of years in the school he finds he can't get employment, whereas if he is on the job and learning, having a certain academic qualification first, then maybe his job opportunities will be greater.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Virtually all the apprenticeship programmes are a combination of work which can be done most easily and most effectively in the classroom and—

Mr. B. Newman: Couldn't that be done in the factory too or on the job, in some though not in all instances?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know. It would be very hard to have the equipment, instructional materials and visual aids for plumbing in the basement of an unfinished building.

Mr. B. Newman: In certain skills that's true. The Ford Motor Co. ran a good tool and die apprenticeship, a machine tool setter's course and a millwright programme. But it found, after it had taught all of the students, when they reached journeyman level they no longer wanted to work for Ford. They found that far away fields were greener and they went into the smaller plants that generally paid more. There has got to be a better approach.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was certainly kind of Ford to do that. I couldn't answer that.

Mr. B. Newman: Who controls the ratio between the journeymen and the apprentices?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we do, under the regulations.

Mr. L. M. Johnston: That's part of the regulations covering the various stages of the apprenticeship.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you decide on your own or is it as a result of consultations with those in the trade?

Mr. L. M. Johnston: We consult with the trades, but again we have advisory committees. I should also add to my former

statement that while that is part of the regulations, it is my understanding if the contract between the union and the employer sets forth a ratio in that contract, then that contract overrides our regulation. We don't have complete control.

Mr. B. Newman: I know there was the unfortunate experience at the Ford Motor Co. plant that when they were laying off last year they laid off a number of machine apprentices. I would think that the one thing you would want to do is to allow the individual to complete his apprenticeship. Then if you wish to lay him off, all well and good. But you've allowed him to go to a certain level of achievement and then you've cut the rope.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That has something to do with seniority provisions in the management-labour contract.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I understand so, because I contacted the union on the thing and I contacted certain individuals in management. They told me this is the agreement. There was nothing in there to protect the apprentice. Maybe it's the ministry's responsibility to protect the apprentice.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that we can override the labour contract of a company.

Mr. B. Newman: No one suggests that. Maybe you could give him a training in one of your colleges so that he could at least achieve the level of efficiency that he would get under the apprenticeship programme.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is no logistic problem in doing that sort of thing. The real problem arises when you have a combination of on-the-job training and classroom training. The college can do the classroom training. If the whole programme requires a combination of both and there is no on-the-job training, say it is a three-year programme with one month or two months a year in the classroom, then you could do the classroom stuff in a big hurry and you would still have a couple of years gap.

Mr. B. Newman: I've had the case of a young lad who was a plumber's apprentice. The company for which he had worked had taken him on a what I understand was a contract up to the point where he could complete his programme. They folded up, so naturally the contract disappeared. The only place he could get employment was 100 miles away from town. Mind you, the lad did go because he was that concerned about

completing his apprenticeship, but is there any financial assistance on the part of the ministry to enable the individual to move out of one locality into another to complete his apprenticeship?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is some financial assistance through the federal government for living costs. There is some on our behalf. As a matter of fact, it's a relatively small amount, \$18,000, for those who don't qualify for the federal one—and that's for about 52 people. You'll notice that they've gotten into this in a much bigger way—and we've withdrawn.

Mr. B. Newman: That's sufficient, is it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is also payment by the ministry for Workmen's Compensation Board coverage for the time they are in school, not on the job. The employer pays the workmen's compensation rates when they are on the job.

Mr. B. Newman: Will the \$18,000 that you have budgeted for the course this year be sufficient?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we estimated that on the basis of 50 students, or something. There are very few who aren't covered under the federal programme—but there are a few.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there any thinking on the part of the ministry to take more and more of the apprenticeship into the industry itself, rather than a combination of community colleges and industry?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say that at the moment there isn't any plan change, but perhaps Mr. Kerridge could answer that.

Mr. Kerridge: Mr. Chairman, maybe I could try it this way. With the aid of the advisory committees for a particular skill area, they decide on the objectives of a programme. Let's say a person needed to do a 100 different things—they then decide that an institution is the best place to do 20 of these, and industry is the best place to do the other 80. And that's how the work is divided up. So, it's rather difficult to know how to interchange those pieces, because each have their own special services or special facilities.

Mr. B. Newman: Has the ministry ever thought of bringing the classroom education right into the factory?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We do that in the training in business and industry programme, which I mentioned a while ago. It has been very successful, and not terribly expensive.

Mr. B. Newman: I hate to say this, but in what way?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The instructor goes to the plant and the plant supplies the people.

Mr. B. Newman: Right. On the job.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The classroom—

Mr. B. Newman: And the classroom is right in the factory. Where is that in operation?

Mr. Kerridge: That is in operation in virtually every community in the province.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you have any going on in Windsor?

Mr. Kerridge: Oh, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Could you name one so I could drop in on them?

Mr. Kerridge: A company? I'll get you a list of them.

Mr. B. Newman: All right.

Mr. Kerridge: This is a co-op programme we are talking about, where the company, the individual and the province share the costing.

Mr. B. Newman: I see.

Mr. Kerridge: And it's normally operated right in the building and that, of course, gives you a lot of advantages.

Mr. B. Newman: Now, are you talking about sales jobs, and things of that sort?

Mr. Kerridge: No. I'm talking about in-plant. I'm not talking about apprentice training. If you are signed up as an apprentice, it's a different operation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will try and find the member a couple that operate on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. B. Newman: Saturday, not Sunday. Sunday is a day for meditation.

Mrs. Campbell: And thinking of creation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And thinking up questions.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: A quick question on this training matter. I think I expressed it last year, but I haven't had any indication that anything has been done about it. I wonder if you are looking at the matter of those young people who are in receipt of benefits from the municipality—I presume they would be mostly from the municipality. This concerns business firms—and the unions are not interested; or at least they are not yet involved—where they need apprentices; and they aren't able to get them.

I spoke last year, I believe, of the ornamental ironwork industry. People from that industry were rehabilitating the fence around Osgoode Hall, for instance. This is a highly specialized field. They are in need of apprentices. They haven't been able to get them, and it will become a dying art.

I wonder if there is any kind of initiative between your two ministries to look at this sort of thing, because it does seem to me there are great opportunities for young people in an area such as that, which is not a big shop but where they need to have continuing training so that they can continue the business.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I'll ask Lawrie about that, but I first of all would say that I know something about that because I was in Public Works at the time.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): You have been around a bit, haven't you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, on various floors.

Mrs. Campbell: I thought it might be Industry and Tourism.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we never got into steel fences. Stockades, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Iron fences, not steel.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The problem there is—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —that there is no continuity of work. We had the same problem finding the fellows who were redoing the carving on the building. It is hard to find people because they don't keep working steadily. I think the problem in the iron-working end of it in that particular field is that it is quite different from making andirons and inside ironwork. The manufacturing of most iron fences is just that; it's a manufacturing process rather than—or a machine process rather than a hand process.

I don't know if you know, Lawrie, but I would think that this is a problem that industry itself has and I don't know that we would be being fair to people if we tried to attract a number of people into it and they found they were only working three or four months a year or were having to go all over the country to keep busy.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I certainly wouldn't want to see it either, but from my discussions with these people they seem to have ongoing work. It didn't seem to be that problem, but there was the problem that they couldn't get people to train in the field, according to what they told me. For one reason or another they may not have told me about that side of their business.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It may have had something to do with pay and working conditions, and that sort of thing, too.

Mr. Kerridge: Mr. Chairman, the only thing I can add at this point, is that that need has not filtered through the network. What we can do is back around through our lead and find out why we aren't being asked. We can do that fairly quickly.

But it appears that there is a need for ornamental iron workers, from the employer's standpoint anyhow. He is not able to get people, and he is notifying the normal people, I presume, such as the federal Manpower offices, and nothing is happening. We'll check it further.

Mrs. Campbell: This was the situation and I am sure that's not isolated. But what I am really getting at is, what types of initiatives are used between this ministry in its programmes and Community and Social Services to assist these young people to get into a field where there is a future and which could be attractive to them? I must confess that I have great difficulty with the young people who are receiving funding through that particular ministry. I think it is a sad commentary on our society.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If you want to have some fun, try to find somebody who can fix leaded windows.

Mrs. Campbell: I am aware of that one too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I found one; there is a guy on Parliament St.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I know that one.

Mr. Foulds: Was that for your government automobile?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think, but I'm not sure, that I had my wife's car at the time.

Mrs. Campbell: I have nothing further, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3 carried? Carried. Item 4.

Mrs. Campbell: Item 4, Mr. Chairman.

On this particular one, I think the minister is aware of the problems which the member for Oxford (Mr. Parrott) has been working so earnestly to resolve, with reference to the trained practical nurses who have been going through one of these government-licensed schools and who have now been virtually placed in the position that they ought to be engaged in this school. The member for Oxford was doing a specific job on it and he was as concerned as I was, on the Health Disciplines Act, about this group and this particular school.

I assumed this was the vote under which I would discuss it because the thrust is to try to get these nurses to enrol in this school for registered nursing assistants. Is there any further information now about this group and what the requirements are? Have you resolved the problem or are these people still in a kind of never-never land?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps, Sybil, you could—

Mrs. S. Pulsford (Officer-in-Charge, Registered Nursing Assistant Schools): We had a meeting with Mrs. McLaren and the member for Oxford yesterday and kind of finalized arrangements for helping the girls. Mrs. McLaren is going to be circulating a letter to her group and we are hoping that people—well, everybody is going to respond to me so that I can help people liaise with the various community colleges and we will be ensured there will be no hitches. We have asked people to return their notice of intent if they want to lock in to the registered nursing assistant course so that we can have assessments made and get some idea of what the situation is by Oct. 1. Mrs. McLaren was worried that her group might not get to know about this and might be a bit late in responding.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask, in this case is there financial assistance offered to these women most of whom, I think, are mature? They have been working as trained practical nurses. I gather most of them are mature

although some are going through that school now. What financial assistance will there be? What incentives are there available and how many can you handle in this programme?

Mrs. Pulsford: We have explained to Mrs. McLaren that we can't hope to put everybody into a programme straight away, should a large number want to take advantage of the programme, because we are kind of confined to clinical facilities ourselves and we have our own ongoing classes. We are not expecting that everybody will have to take it. We will be giving credit to people so we will be able to run them through fairly quickly and there may be some, because of their experience, who may not have to take very much at all in terms of any further preparation.

Until we get an idea of the numbers, I think it's very difficult really to commit ourselves.

In terms of the financial assistance, the girls who want to enrol in the community colleges will have OSAP available to them and the ones who want to avail themselves of the programme through our own six schools will have the usual stipend of \$70 a month.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, it's of concern to me—and I know to the member for Oxford—that these people, mature people with family obligations, who have paid for a course licensed by this government, now find themselves in outer space as a result of the discussions on the Health Disciplines Act.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, to go on record as congratulating the member for Oxford for picking this up. I know he has worked hard on it but I am still concerned as to this. It seems to me there should be a great responsibility on this ministry to try to resolve it, financially and otherwise, because in a sense there was a holding up because of the licensing of that school which, I think, really puts an onus on us to try to find ways to resolve their problems.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't disagree with you. One of the problems in licensing privately operated schools is to see that it is responsible, and that it's not a fly-by-night operation. We don't attempt to say that the training that they are giving is going to guarantee the person a job in a specific field.

Mrs. Campbell: No, I'm aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we will be able to resolve the problem of a great number of the graduates, but I would have to say there's a

limit to how far we can go in doing this. There are still job opportunities for those graduates without further training, but those opportunities are limited. Because of the requirements of training and upgrading in the standards and care of people, this creates some problems for them which they couldn't have anticipated three or four or five years ago.

Mrs. Campbell: However, I would ask this ministry to look very closely at this school in the light of the present circumstances and the acknowledgement through the health disciplines field that there will be considerably less opportunity as time goes on. According to our information there are students in that school now. I would hope that the ministry would become rather active in assessing that particular school in the light of the policies of the Health ministry; otherwise you're going to just continue, in effect, almost a holding out to them. I know you don't guarantee jobs but, by the same token, when you know that there is quite a different philosophy in the Health delivery, I would urge you to give consideration to this whole matter and try to protect the public from getting involved in a situation which I believe is going to be dead-ended, if it isn't now. It isn't going to last much longer.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think we are doing a good deal to assist the past and current crop of students. I just can't say how far the ministry should go in saying to somebody who wants to operate a private trade operation that he can only operate if he meets certain curriculum standards and so on. You would virtually put them out of business if you said they had to have clinical training, because there's no way they can get it. Virtually the only place you can get clinical training is in public institutions and they presently have programmes that fit their institutions.

It really becomes a question of saying there are certain things that private trade schools can't do because they can't give the kind of training that's required for provincial recognition of the graduates. In effect, this says that the government knows all. I don't think that's necessarily true. Or you say if people want to take certain training, because they believe that it will help them get a job, and if that training isn't available for one reason or another elsewhere, let them go right ahead but we won't recognize their operation, other than as a business that's carried on with proper business practices.

Mrs. Campbell: Except, Mr. Chairman, I have to say this, these people are now in a dilemma, and though you say you know that the government doesn't know all, the Health ministry is not taking that stand.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not talking about—

Mrs. Campbell: Rightly or wrongly, they feel that something should be done for these people. If this is the case, aren't you still continuing a problem for yourself if you permit this to go on and keep on having to take the results of this school through the registered nursing assistants' programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That was the point that I was trying to make. We are going to assist the people who have graduated and who will graduate this year, but the question of what we do with this kind of a school in the future is one that we are presently looking at very carefully.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I am not suggesting I have the answers. I am just pointing out, however, that if you are now feeling that this is the proper course then I commend you for it. I think it is the only thing that this ministry can do in the light of the health situation.

I would only point out, it seems logical to me that there must then be another step. Otherwise, I can see you continuing to absorb the graduates of this school into colleges ad infinitum. If that's what you want to do then, of course, that is different, but I would think that you wouldn't want to continue that kind of agony.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think we could. I mean if somebody wants to take that course then they should start off by enrolling in the registered nursing thing. The real question is, though, what sort of a demand will there be for people with the kind of training that that school produces, as home companions or that sort of thing?

Mr. B. Newman: How about the new programme the Ministry of Community and Social Services is having with the mentally retarded? They have developmental centres.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, we are right back to where we started, you see.

Mrs. Campbell: I am glad it is under active consideration. I have really been deeply concerned myself. I am glad to note that the ministry is too. May I know when a decision is reached as to this, because it does deeply concern me?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will keep you posted.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you.

Item 4 agreed to.

Vote 2503 agreed to.

On vote 2504:

Mr. Chairman: Item 1.

Mr. B. Newman: Would the minister care to outline what the student affairs programme entails?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Wait until we get our expert, Bernie. It is basically in two parts, as you know. The student loan thing, which is primarily—

Mr. B. Newman: Well, it is more than OSAP?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the student assistance programme consists of two things—the federal loan part and the provincial bursary part. The federal loan part normally is the first \$800 and the provincial award part is everything in excess of that, although in certain programmes for part-time students we also do the loan programme as well, because the federal government presently doesn't include it.

Then there are all those fellowships and scholarships and so on, which are separate entities, and I can give you the details on any one of them if you would like me to.

Mr. B. Newman: No, that's essentially a carryover from what you had last year under the—

Mr. Chairman: Are you dealing with item 2, Bernie?

Mr. B. Newman: No. Okay. I am well enough informed on that.

Mr. Chairman: Is item 1 carried?

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, before item 1 carries, I do have a couple of very brief comments to make about the programme administration. Why is it that we always have to construct the bureaucratic structure that we do, and have the incredible convolutions that students need to go through to get student aid?

Dr. Parr: It is much improved this year.

Mr. Foulds: Is there any way of simplifying that in administrative terms, because I think a lot of the problems that we MPPs get are simply administrative problems and matters of expediting the grant-loan proportion thing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually, I think that it has been considerably simplified this year. I do not know whether you have seen the new application form and the explanatory booklet that goes along with it. My information is that it is a great improvement, and the only thing that is wrong is that the booklets went out by mail and got lost for a while. They were a little late in getting to some of the institutions.

Dr. Parr: If I may say, Mr. Chairman, if the member would like us to send him a copy of the explanatory booklet and the new form, I am sure he would agree that there is a substantial improvement. We hope to go further, of course, next year. The application by the student is made much simpler for him. He is able to compute what he ought to get and the instructions are, I think, much simpler for him to follow.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, if I might make a suggestion, I would like to get a copy of that too. You might send one to each member of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I thought we sent one to all the members.

Dr. Parr: I think that was our intention.

Mr. Foulds: Maybe it got lost in the mail too. I know that a lot of the stuff we do get we throw away. Let's not kid ourselves about that. But usually that kind of thing is the kind of thing that I like to keep around, simply because we do get a number of contacts—

Mr. B. Newman: Very easy to follow.

Hon. Mr. Auld: If somebody would get the names of everybody here, we will send you a second mailing.

Mr. Foulds: You do not need to, now that I have one, but Mr. Apps would certainly like to have one. Dr. Parr mentioned that they did hope to streamline the procedure even more. Would you outline some of the thought that was given to that, or is that just a hope that springs eternal?

Dr. Parr: I am personally not able to. I don't know if anyone else is able to.

Miss C. Barrett (Special Projects and Liaison Officer, Student Awards Branch): Streamlining the procedure for what?

Mr. Foulds: For applications and confirmation or denial of applications.

Miss Barrett: I was not aware that there was any great problem that way. I think—

Mr. Foulds: What?

Mr. B. Newman: Really not, not compared to what there was.

Miss Barrett: No, I think the procedure now is fairly streamlined. The applications are handled quickly in the awards offices, and once they get into our own office at the ministry the turnaround at the moment is running about two weeks for the document to be back in the office of the student awards officers.

Mr. Foulds: That is a great speedup indeed.

Miss Barrett: This is a slack time. It may increase up to four weeks, but even at our peak time last year it was very rarely above four weeks.

Mr. Foulds: What is your peak time?

Miss Barrett: July and August is the heavy time, up until September.

Mr. Foulds: Could you give me a breakdown—or maybe this gets into the student support item, and the chairman can rule on this. But what is the breakdown in terms of applications from university students as opposed to college students? I am quite willing to defer that to the second item, but it does seem to me to be an administrative matter.

Mr. Chairman: Have you any further questions on item 1?

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): Shall item 1 carry?

Mr. Foulds: Just hold on, as long as I can get an answer to the question.

Mr. Laughren: Is Osie talking in his sleep again?

Mr. Foulds: I am talking about the administration breakdown. Now that might come under the second item. I would be happy to deal with it there. It doesn't matter.

Mr. Chairman: It is suggested that we deal with it here.

Mr. Foulds: Here? That's fine.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose technically it would be in the second item because we are then talking about the money.

Mr. Laughren: I know you have to save face for Osie, but let us get on with it.

Mr. Villeneuve: No, he admitted himself that he wanted to talk on student—

Mr. Laughren: Oh cut it out, Osie.

Mr. Foulds: It is always difficult, if I may say, Mr. Chairman, to distinguish—

Mr. Chairman: We will give Mr. Foulds the answer on it now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will do it, Jim, as a transition from 1 to 2.

Mr. F. J. Kidd (Executive Director, Common Services Division): The total applications from universities, 60,289; from the Ontario College of Art, 451; from community colleges, including agricultural schools, nursing and other schools, 20,559, to give a total application of 81,299. That is for 1973-1974.

Mr. B. Newman: Three to one then.

Mr. Foulds: Does that reflect the relative student populations?

Mr. Kidd: The percentage of applications to total enrolment in universities is 43; the College of Art about 55, and colleges 39.

Mr. Foulds: What does that mean?

Mr. Kidd: That's the percentage of all students enrolled who applied. Roughly the same proportion applied from the colleges as from the universities—just slightly less.

Mr. Laughren: It is 55 versus 43?

Mr. Kidd: No, 39 versus 43.

Mr. Foulds: Is there any ball-park figure on the amounts?

Dr. Parr: Do you mean the values?

Mr. Foulds: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We're now on item 2.

Mr. Laughren: Since you've opened up the question of numbers, do you have the data on which university and which college had the highest proportion of its students who applied for student aid in the province?

Mr. Foulds: While the officials are seeking that information, Mr. Chairman, I think it would be acceptable to the committee to carry item 1, provided we can pursue this topic, because I think we are firmly into item 2 right now.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry?
Item 1 agreed to.

Mr. Villeneuve: Did you get permission?

Mr. Foulds: Yes, I checked it out.

Dr. Parr: It is available, Mr. Chairman, but we don't have it with us by institution.

Mr. Laughren: That's strange.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wonder if one of my staff could answer this: Is there any significant difference? Obviously one is going to have the highest number and one is going to have the lowest. What would the range be?

Miss Barrett: I kind of make out that—

Mr. Foulds: Can you speak a little louder, please?

Miss Barrett: There is some variation certainly, but the figures range between 30 per cent and 60 per cent. That's very much a ball park figure. We don't have the individual figures available for each institution as well as figures on the average award.

Mr. Laughren: When can we have those?

Miss Barrett: We could get them right now, if you like us to.

Mr. Laughren: Is there someone else on the list or could I proceed with that? I don't want to intrude on somebody else.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask the young lady if she would explain to us the procedure followed in applying for a student loan and award and the timetabling before the student knows and, likewise, if he is dissatisfied and appeals.

Mr. Laughren: Don't repeat yourself.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll obey it, if that's a rule.

Mr. Laughren: I am willing to abide by that rule, yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's not one rule for you and one rule for everybody else.

Mr. Laughren: I haven't repeated myself, maybe from a month ago.

Miss Barrett: Applications for the new programme, which is really effective in September, were available by the end of April. A reprinted application was sent to every student who had applied last year and who wasn't in his graduating year. They received a preprinted application by mail. Incoming

students could pick up new applications at that time as well, either in our office or in the student awards' office at the institution that they were attending.

Those applications could be filled in immediately and submitted to the student awards' office. We didn't actually start processing applications in the ministry until June 1, but there is always a time element involved in the institutions as far as editing the applications and preparing them for computer processing in the ministry.

As of June 1, we've been assessing any applications that have come into the office. As I've indicated, it's still a fairly slow time. We haven't been swamped with applications yet. But any applications that have come in are assessed and documents are sent out to the institution within about two weeks at this time of year. The institution, on receipt of the award statement from us, will mail out immediately the statement to the student. So certainly at the moment it is running less than a month—and that would depend on the backlog in the awards office—but less than a month from the time they submit the application to the awards office to the time they have a statement in their hands.

Mr. B. Newman: If a student is dissatisfied with the award or wishes to appeal, then how long does that take, if he goes back to the university?

Miss Barrett: He would have to make an appointment with the awards officer at the institution, and if the awards officer put a review in immediately, presuming there were grounds for an appeal, the turnaround on reviews in the ministry would run about two or three weeks as well, depending on whether it was a review board case. So that the turnaround would be, again, a month or so from the time the student sees the awards officer until the time that he knows the results of his appeal.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: Before we get into the student aid—I don't see any conspiracy; I don't have a conspiratorial mind—but where is Mr. Bethune?

Mr. Kidd: Mr. Bethune had to attend to other duties this afternoon. Miss Barrett is acting for him.

Mr. Laughren: Oh I don't mean to imply that—Miss Barrett, is it?—doesn't have the

capacity to give us the proper answers, but I must say I'll miss Mr. Bethune and his contribution, and particularly his judgements on the moral values in society today. I will greatly miss those during the debate, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Parr: Mr. Chairman, I am sure the feelings are mutual. Mr. Bethune was here until lunch time in the event that he would be called.

Mr. Laughren: It's tempting to delay the debate until Mr. Bethune could come back and give us the benefit of his moral values.

Mrs. Campbell: Come on!

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Mrs. Campbell: You were blaming me. You said it was up to me when we'd finish with these estimates. Take that back.

Mr. Laughren: By and large it is true.

Mr. B. Newman: He doesn't know Elie.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll take you both out for dinner.

Mr. Laughren: I am very much aware of all the dangers of the aristocratic embrace, Mr. Chairman, and when I came down here—

Hon. Mr. Auld: That wasn't what I was thinking of, though.

Mr. Laughren: —I was instructed by my constituents that I was not to allow myself to be seduced by that aristocratic embrace.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But you didn't know what you were going to get for dinner.

Mr. Laughren: When we talk about tuition fees it seems that the ongoing debate, whether by students or faculty or by the COU, seems to be whether or not tuition fees are a deterrent to accessibility in the post-secondary field. In the past the ministry has played a bit of a game in the sense that on one hand it pretends that tuition fees are not a deterrent, and on the other hand it institutes a programme of student loans and grants and pretends that will overcome any deterrent that might be there by the presence of tuition fees.

I know that I view society very differently from the way the minister views it and certainly from the way Mr. Bethune views it. I think that I see tuition fees as being part of an overall kind of deterrent that's present in society. Certainly I don't pretend that the absence of tuition fees would rectify the

social ills, but as I've said before, I believe we do have a society that really is separated into classes in Ontario—and not just in Ontario, of course, it's part of our economic system.

There is all sorts of data to support that. For example, you may be familiar with the report that Harvey and Lennard from OISE did on the key issues in higher education in 1973, in that they took a look at the expectations of high school students according to their socio-economic status. Just to give you a couple of the high points in Ontario, using Ontario only:

If they came from a high socio-economic status and were male, they had a 75.1 per cent expectation to attend post-secondary institutions; if they were from a low socio-economic status they had a 54.2 per cent expectation. So the expectation went from 75.1 to 54.2, according to their socio-economic status.

If they were female, in Ontario, and they came from a high socio-economic status, they had a 69.1 per cent expectation, and if they were from a low socio-economic status and they were female they had a 50.9 per cent expectation.

I have given you only four figures, but they are very meaningful figures I think, because they indicate the class structure and the expectations of young people according to the class in which they belong. Secondly, they indicate the difference between male and female expectations regarding post-secondary education. I think that is very meaningful.

A lot of that, of course, is because of what has gone on before, the kind of conditioning that has occurred in their lives before they reach grades 9, 10, 11 and 12, which is where that survey was conducted. So I have no illusions that removing tuition fees will entirely remove those kinds of statistics or turn the situation around completely. But I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it indicates the kind of system in which we operate.

Any deterrent that we can remove is a step in the right direction, and surely tuition fees are one of the deterrents—only one of them, I appreciate that. One of the major deterrents is what happens at the pre-school age and that is why we, in the New Democratic Party, have expressed such real concern about the whole question of child care. We know that it has socio-economic ramifications as well as the babysitting or custodial aspect, in order to free up the working mother or

the mother who just needs a break from the family.

Mrs. Campbell: You are not alone there.

Mr. Laughren: I won't get into that whole debate. But I would say that these kinds of expectations are an indication that tuition fees are at least partially the reason why we don't have a very significant change in the socio-economic aspect of our society, in that the sons and daughters of working people tend not to go to a post-secondary institution or to a college, rather than the sons and daughters of professional people, who go to university. I don't know what the statistics are on the how-many-doctors-are-the-sons-of doctors sort of argument, but I suspect that it is very significant.

When we hear the debates put forth by the COPSE report, in terms of the student being a consumer, and how students as consumers should pay a larger share of their post-secondary tuition fees and then have a better system of grants and loans—some of which perhaps could be paid back after they graduate in the form of a contingency repayment scheme—I despair that we are ever going to do anything meaningful in Ontario about removing barriers for those people who are socio-economically deprived.

I find the whole idea of a contingency repayment scheme most repugnant. If you are going to finance young people at the post-secondary level then you should do it from the revenues of those people who are reaping the rewards of the society today, not those same people from the lower socio-economic strata who, as a result of obtaining a post-secondary education, may at some day in the future reap some of the rewards of our society.

I think it is a reprehensible scheme. It is a thinly disguised scheme to continue to have the people who are from the low and middle income groups pay for post-secondary education. If you compound that with the problem of part-time students and the problems they are having with obtaining financing for their education, you really do get a financing of post-secondary education in Ontario which is doing nothing to alleviate the problem of those people who are in low and middle income groups.

When you announced the grandiose scheme to provide funding for part-time students with 10 per cent loans which they would

have to repay, you weren't doing a service to part-time students in the province. I would ask you to reconsider the kind of funding that you have made available to part-time students and, secondly, to reconsider the whole question of tuition fees.

I think that what should be done is there should be no tuition fees and the students should apply—I forget what the term is—for funds to help them maintain themselves while they are attending a post-secondary institution. I'd be very interested in hearing the comments of the minister on this.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, my only comment is that the policy of student assistance is not daily under review but is being looked at. We are looking at the COPSE report recommendations. I think it's significant that there has been a continuous reduction in the proportion of the post-secondary costs that students pay in terms of fees in the gross, and a further reduction as far as it concerns students who, with their parents, are less able to pay that fee which is now 18 per cent of the total cost, through the loan programme and the bursary programme, plus the other fellowships, scholarships and what not which are worked on basically academic performance.

Mr. Laughren: Are you seriously considering at this point the recommendation of the COPSE report that students pay a larger portion of the cost of education?

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I recall, the recommendation in essence said that more of the dollars of the cost of post-secondary education should travel with the students rather than to the institution. That's one of the things we are looking at.

Mr. Laughren: You are not prepared to make a comment on it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not at this point in time because we haven't decided what our comment would be yet.

Mr. Laughren: How much money has the ministry made available out of public funds for part-time student grants?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are speaking of part-time in the sense of the mature students, the pilot programme we have going at the four colleges and five universities? Or are you speaking of part-time, say, evening students? What is your definition of part-time?

Mr. Laughren: I'll certainly use your definition for the moment. I'm talking about stu-

dents who do not attend full-time and are not eligible for the regular OSAP programme.

Dr. Parr: One thing I think we have to be aware of, Mr. Chairman, is that I believe—and my colleagues will correct me on this—the number of courses a student now has to take to qualify as a full-time student might indeed make him look like a part-time one. If he takes but three courses—am I correct?—he can qualify for OSAP, whereas that has not been so in the past. Many students would classify themselves as part-time if they took but three courses. That's one component. The other component arises through the bursary programme for which—how much was allowed this year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Part-time is \$500,000 and the loan part is \$25,000.

Mr. Laughren: This is the traditional kind of part-time student who applies for assistance, is that right?

Dr. Parr: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: That's a grant?

Dr. Parr: Yes, this is an experimental and pilot project which was introduced last year; this is the second year.

Mr. Laughren: How many students are involved?

Dr. Parr: I think we can give you the figures for last year. We can't give you next year's, of course, because they haven't yet applied.

Mr. Laughren: I keep getting bad vibrations on your part-time student programme and I don't know how to get at you on it. What I'm saying is, what are you doing for the part-time student who wants to take one course in the winter and one in the summer; he or she may or may not be receiving social assistance; who knows? The point is they don't have the funding to pay their costs of tuition and books and babysitting. I'm wondering what you are doing for those people and how many of them you are helping?

Dr. Parr: We can give you the details of both of those part-time programmes, if you like. This is Mr. Bonner.

Mr. J. Bonner (Student Assistance Planning): We are trying to do four things for part-time students. We are attacking two particular groups only because, despite Stager's report, not too much really is known about the part-time student.

If it is a problem of meeting tuition and related costs, the student is allowed to pay tuition in two instalments. The part-time loan plan was designed to meet tuition costs or cash flow problems of students who could carry small loans.

The OSAP programme has been modified so that students taking three courses can get full assistance.

Then there is a special group of students, most of whom are referred to us through the Community and Social Services people. These are students who just don't have money, who can't afford loans. They are given outright grants to cover tuition, books and related costs. In addition, the student awards officer can, at his own discretion, recommend an additional amount to cover unusual costs, such as babysitting.

Mr. Laughren: Well, there's a woman in this building who is the sole support of her family and who earns a minimum salary—she works for the Ministry of Government Services, I might add—

Mrs. Campbell: It would be minimum.

Mr. Laughren: Yes. She would like very much to go to university and take some programmes. Now, if there are funds available in terms of maintenance costs, then I would suggest to you that not very many people know about them.

Mr. Bonner: Yes, the numbers of agencies that are aware of this programme have been growing. Originally we went through the Ministry of Community and Social Services and through student awards officers. Now the Community and Social Services people have been passing the information on to agencies over whom they themselves don't have control.

Mr. Laughren: Okay.

Mr. Bonner: Part-time student associations have been quite active in disseminating the information as well.

Mr. Laughren: Okay. What if this woman wants to return full-time? How can you help her?

Mr. Bonner: She can come in through OSAP.

Mr. Laughren: As a full-time student?

Mr. Bonner: As a full-time student, yes.

Mr. Laughren: And she will receive assistance?

Mr. Bonner: She would receive assistance up to her level of need. In other words, we would assess her for whatever need she has; if it is \$1,000, then she would get \$1,000 assistance; if it's \$3,000, she would get \$3,000.

Mr. Laughren: To whom shall I send her?

Mr. Campbell: Bring her in. By the hand.

Mr. Bonner: I would recommend that she go to the institution that she wants to attend.

Mr. Laughren: To the student awards officer?

Mr. Bonner: Yes.

Mr. Foulds: Could I just interject here? I just want to ask a quick question. You mentioned that if she needs \$1,000, she can get \$1,000 and if she need \$3,000, she can get \$3,000. Is there a maximum limit?

Mr. Bonner: No. There is no maximum. As you know, the only qualifications on amounts given are that the first \$800 usually is Canada student loans; the rest is non-repayable grants.

Mr. Foulds: Do I understand you correctly, that if you assess the need of that person and her family to be around the poverty line—say \$5,600 to support a family like that for a year—you would be willing to make an award of that level?

Mr. Bonner: Well, we are giving allowances. We are not giving guaranteed income level subsistence. Our allowances meet tuition, books, board and lodging, transportation costs when they are applicable—

Mr. Laughren: Wait a minute. This woman rents an apartment and raises her children by herself.

Mr. Bonner: Right.

Mr. Laughren: So that's the equivalent to board and lodging?

Mr. Bonner: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: You take that into consideration? I mean, she has no other income—

Mr. Bonner: Yes. Well, at this point in time we have maximums on some of these items—

Mr. Foulds: That's what I was getting at. What are those maximums?

Mr. Bonner: Board and lodging costs, for example.

Mr. Foulds: And what do you assess those board and lodging costs at?

Mr. Bonner: At present we are assessing board and lodging at \$32 per week.

Mr. Foulds: What you are saying is that this woman is not eligible for assistance in any practical way.

Mr. Bonner: We are giving her an allowance in addition to resources that she may have.

Mr. Laughren: She has no resources. What are you talking about?

Mr. Bonner: Well, we are not trying to meet full costs with this programme.

Mr. Laughren: You tell me then, Mr. Chairman, what is the sense of pretending you have a programme for part-time students, for example, for the heads of single-parent families, male or female, to go back and improve their training and their education if you don't allow them to live? Are you saying that it is not possible?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are now talking about policy and I can tell you I've met three people who are in that category who are in the programme at the moment. They are over at the U of T.

We are not pretending that this is an all-inclusive programme. It's the second year of a pilot project and we are working with Community and Social Services on it. There is still a fair number of people who probably would like to continue their education who are scholastically able to do this and who are not going to be wasting their time—

Mr. Laughren: That's right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —who are not covered.

Mr. Laughren: Why not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We haven't got around to working out all the details nor do we have the finances to do it yet. We are working it out, but it's quite a new thing and there are lots of difficulties in dealing with it.

Mr. Foulds: What are those difficulties?

Mr. Laughren: Well, that's nonsense.

Dr. Parr: One, Mr. Chairman, which I think is pertinent, is if we wish to run a student assistance programme for part-time students which runs in parallel to that which is for full-time students. I recognize that there have been criticisms made of that but, on

the other hand, assuming there is a loan component for the full-time student, then it would be perhaps unfair and unwise not to have a loan component for the full-time student. One sees the desirability of running in parallel. The loan portion is run on the Canada student loan plan. Consequently, one would have to get a part-time programme which was federally operative. The federal government will speak to the provinces collectively but not separately on this matter. We have now just reached the point where they are prepared to sit down and open up the Canada student loan plan. Our hope is that it will be made amenable to part-time student support.

Mr. Laughren: But that's the same debate we went through last year. As long as you shrug it off—

Dr. Parr: No, there is a difference this year, Mr. Chairman, in that last year we had not got the other provinces to agree that they were even sufficiently concerned to join us in seeing the federal government. And the federal government will not see us separately.

Mr. Laughren: It is very, very interesting to follow this through because I wasn't aware that there was even the level of maintenance costs that this gentleman referred to. We will start processing them through now and referring them to the appropriate student awards officer, which is the appropriate way to do it and just monitor it and see what happens. It would be very interesting to see what proportion of single-parent families there is. I know a number of them who would very, very much like to go back to school because they are in a dead-end right now. It doesn't make sense for them to go out and work at the minimum wage or less than the minimum wage—they just can't do it—and then hire someone to look after the children and so forth. The maintenance costs have been the big problem with those kinds of families.

As for those same people, if they decide they will do it on a part-time basis, such as this woman who works for the Ministry of Government Services, if she decides she will do it on a part-time basis, there is simply no way that they can pay back a loan. It takes every penny she's got now to get from one month to the next. I am sure the minister is aware of that.

What can the minister do for her to upgrade her level of education? Forget about the employment aspect of it for a moment

and just think about it in terms of her development as a human being. How in the world can she do it, unless you provide her with grants as opposed to loans, because there's nothing on the horizon to indicate that in a year or two or three she will be able to repay that loan? Do you have anything that would help someone like this?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is one of the things that is partly our interest and partly that of Community and Social Services.

Mr. Laughren: That's why you have a social policy field now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Now that's right—and it has been discussed on several occasions and will be discussed further.

Mr. Laughren: It is depressing to hear that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are also very interested, again, in the federal government and whether such a programme might have some bearing or have some relation, that is the umbrella federal programme that has to do with social assistance.

Mr. Laughren: The Canada Assistance Act.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. For obvious reasons.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a few brief remarks on this particular vote. First of all, I have had a great deal of concern ever since we got into the college programme. I watched what happened under a former Minister of Education, who at that time also had the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. He was very excited about the way in which expectations were enlarged under his ministry and his direction, at that time. But I have noted with a great deal of concern the way in which those expectations have dropped ever since.

Of course I think there is a reason for it, a very good reason. The planning was not that good to start with. But what we have are a number of people who could, in fact, take on college or university courses but who simply can't face up to the situation, be it full-time or part-time, of repaying loans. This is because of the uncertainties, in part, about the courses on which they are embarking. There is the very real fear that there will be no employment at the end that that they are being forced into the loan repayment pro-

gramme before they have anything with which to repay.

It seems to me that if we are talking about universality of services, as we are in other ministries, it is strange that in this one we don't look a little more closely at the impact of having a lot of people who are really opting out because of a lack of a way to go.

I am interested, too, that in this area the federal government, for example, has the initiatives under the New Horizons Programme. Here you have people who are older, and they are attending courses in universities and, I understand, in colleges.

I very much support that type of thing. I know that some of them have been taking degrees and doing all sorts of things after 65; but I wonder if there isn't also a very real necessity to have a commitment to those whose futures are very much ahead of them as well?

I have had occasion on individual questions to express concern to your ministry and to throw out general statements. I recognize there isn't money enough to do all of the things that we would like to see done. I am not prepared to kid people on that particular issue. But last year I expressed the very real concern I felt when nursing went into colleges. Here was a profession which had traditionally been very much open to those in the lower income bracket in our society. Now it is really not that open any more, and it worries me.

The fact of the matter is that we don't have adequate living space for people who want to go into the colleges. The whole picture constitutes to some extent, to me, a very definite deterrent to people in the lower income levels.

It's almost the same in housing. In everything this government does there's a sort of protection for a certain group, usually at the higher income level. Nearly always we have the lower group which could become very important in our society productively and ought to be deemed to be important in our society, having every obstacle placed in its way all along the road. Certainly it isn't all the fault of this ministry.

I don't know the answers to it but I know we've got to allow people to have the kind of equal opportunity this government promised them under another Minister of Education. That commitment has to be met. I would hope we would have something very positive about the thrust of this ministry in providing this type of education.

If I may go now to some specifics. First of all, I had occasion to write rather sharply to people in this ministry on the matter of the loan programme as it pertained to the nurses. I have to say that in one case I had a particularly meaningless letter back that the whole programme was based on having so many weeks of holidays in which they could earn. Of course as it turned out in the nursing programme they just didn't have it. It was adjusted for one person but I'm wondering if it's adjusted for all of them or whether it was just because I was concerned about her that we finally got an adjustment for her in financing her programme in nursing. That's one problem I have.

Another one I'm concerned about is almost a reverse situation. Are you still in the loan programme itself; not grants, the loan programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are only in the loan programme in those areas where the federal government is not; and it is in the main part of it.

Mrs. Campbell: My understanding was that the loan programme to enable people to go to schools of chiropractic in the United States is through your ministry and not through a federal ministry. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The loans?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. Are you continuing that programme? If you are, again I think you have a moral responsibility.

Mr. B. Newman: Podiatry and osteopathy.

Mrs. Campbell: The one that has been brought to my attention is that here are people who go to the United States. They are on loans from this ministry, as I understood it, and that seems to be confirmed. They come back here; they have to start repaying their loan although you know, or you ought to know, they will have to take another year here before they are enabled to practise.

Surely there is something somewhat immoral in this kind of situation? These people are placed in the position that they come back and they want to practise. According to my information they can—at this point I don't recall, I knew it when we were on this ministry before—if they pass one of the examinations, whether it be Ontario or federal I'm not sure, they're not allowed to sit for the other—I presume that is the Ontario one—until they take a further year in the college here.

In the meantime, the only way they can be funded in order to repay their loan is to go to another province where they're accepted on the American standards. I think this is an unconscionable type of operation for government. I pointed it out last year, yet I've still had these problems coming to me and I would urge that you look at it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is the detail?

Miss Barrett: As far as the loans go, these are federal Canada Student Loans—but they are administered at the provincial level. So you are right in saying that the student does receive it through us.

Now as far as I know—maybe Mr. Bonner would be better able to comment on this particular situation with the chiropractors—I understand that this is a requirement of the professional association, rather than of the government, that they complete another year in Ontario before—

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, I agree with you—that is their governing body—

Miss Barrett: Right.

Mrs. Campbell: —but it precludes them from practising, because they are not able to sit—or so I believe; and I could be wrong—for the Ontario examination. If they don't have that, they can't practise here.

Mr. Eaton: They can have the loan put off a year, can't they? Can't they wait a year before they start paying back?

Mr. Bonner: I did look into this. Several students were in this position some months ago. As I understand the situation, the individuals had attended a college in the United States. The Ontario association evaluates the US programme as the equivalent of a two-year programme, and not the required three-year programme.

For this reason, they are asked to take an additional year of studies—anywhere. It could be in the US or in Ontario, or elsewhere in Canada. But to practise in Ontario they had to take a third year before they would be recognized and allowed to sit the exams.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Your point though, Mrs. Campbell, is that we should pursue with the federal government its changes in loan requirements, so that for Ontario students—if they return to Ontario—their loan would not be repayable until one year after they had completed the US course; or until they had completed whatever was required in Canada to permit them to practise here?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. My understanding was—and I am certainly open to be corrected; my memory is faulty and you ought to know more about it than I—but when they spoke to me they said that they had to take it here in order to be able to sit their exams.

Hon. Mr. Auld: My understanding is that student loans under the federal rules are repayable six months after you complete your education. Now, I would assume from that that if a student takes two years in the US and comes back here for one year, he could qualify for another loan and/or bursary for the third year here—and none of the loan would start to be repayable until six months after they had finished the Ontario end.

Mrs. Campbell: If that is correct, then I am glad to have that clarified. But it was my understanding that this does not apply in other provinces. But if they are entitled to sit for the examinations in other provinces after they had completed this course in the US—that perhaps is the reason why there is a problem here. That was my understanding; I could be wrong.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Their real argument, then, is with the Ontario standards, as compared to the other provinces. Because if they were to do that, and sit for the examinations in another province and pass them, I assume that they could practise there and they wouldn't have to take the third year.

Mrs. Campbell: That is my understanding. The thing is, they would like to practise in their own province—that's one thing. But the other thing is that it seems to me that that kind of a programme ought to be worked out, so that there isn't this kind of confusion.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That would not be in our bailiwick; that would be in the Minister of Health's (Mr. Miller), I guess. I think that professional association has a provincial charter or a provincial Act under which it operates; and it has a board consisting of members of the profession, plus some laymen—and they set the standards.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I am aware that is the case. It just seemed to me that students in some cases in taking this course are not aware of the situation—at least so they represented it to me—and then I get caught into this sort of trap. Now if this is purely federal, then obviously I am wrong. When I queried it before, my understanding was that it was funded through your programme.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is administered by us, as all the student loans are, but it is federal funds and under federal rules.

Mrs. Campbell: Is it worthwhile to look into it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Now that we know what the question is we can get the details.

Mrs. Campbell: Good.

Mr. Bonner: I think I have caught up with your question. The federal government asks each province to recognize two-year and three-year programmes, and the programme that the students involved were in was a legitimate two-year programme similar to the CAATs programmes. The association recognizes it as having diploma level if they were talking in this way, but the federal government recognizes it as a valid programme for giving students loans.

Mrs. Campbell: Then that is the thing, because there are two sets of exams; they can sit for the federal or Canadian ones but cannot sit for the Ontario ones. Wouldn't you really think that perhaps it would bear a little discussion to try and see if you cannot sort this out for the sake of the students?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean discussion with the feds or discussion with the Minister of Health?

Mrs. Campbell: I would say discussion with the feds. I don't think you are going to get anywhere from a discussion with the Minister of Health, and I am not suggesting that is inappropriate. I think the standards that have been set are standards which he is accepting, and I find him to be quite reasonable in these areas. But I would certainly feel that we ought at least to point out to the federal government the problems that ensue in this province as a result of this difference between us and, I am advised, certainly the western provinces. I cannot go beyond that, as to whether it applies universally except in Ontario; I do not know. But it certainly does in the west.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Now that I think we are clear on the programme we will pursue it.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you very much.

The other thing that I am interested in is the matter of second-language support. Is this support for the francophones in learning English, as well as English in the francophone field; and does it also assist those whose first language is something other than either English or French?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is within the framework of the agreement for co-operation and exchange in educational and cultural matters between Ontario and Quebec. This programme was initiated for students of each province to pursue doctoral or postdoctoral studies at a university in the other province. The Ontario students study in French, the Quebec students study in English here. The province in which the student studies provides the award for the student from the other province. The funds here will reduce the number of awards from 10 to seven and increase the dollar value from \$5,000 to \$7,500 per academic year.

Mrs. Campbell: I think the reason I raised that is because it has been drawn to my attention that in parts of Ontario, as indeed in Quebec, there is a problem with the French teachers coming here from France as opposed to the native French Canadian. Apparently it is creating some problems. If somebody came here from France and was teaching, say, in Quebec, and wished to take English as a second language, would they be eligible for this?

Hon. Mr. Auld: My understanding is that the students from Quebec are selected by Quebec, and so I assume that if that person were selected by Quebec, he or she would qualify; and if they were not they wouldn't.

Mrs. Campbell: Has there been any submission made to you from northern Ontario on this particular situation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not to me. There are the three programmes; the second one is for teachers and the third one is for—

Mrs. Campbell: I was addressing myself specifically to the second-language teachers.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is a federal programme to encourage teachers of English to French-speaking students and French to English-speaking students to attend six-week summer courses to improve their facility in teaching the second language. Actually the programme is determined by the federal government and, at the present time, is at the same level as last year.

Mrs. Campbell: It's a totally recoverable item. I see. Well, as long as you haven't heard of it, I have had some representations made about an ongoing problem, that perhaps the francophone in the province, I suppose, feels in some cases intimidated by this new thrust, and perhaps the people from the north are more familiar with it than I am.

I just raised it because it had been drawn to my attention.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I've had representations from people who wanted to take it and there were more people who applied than there were openings. It's really as simple as that.

Mr. Morningstar: Mr. Chairman, don't the loans come from the federal government and the grants come from the provincial government?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I'm back on the student awards. That's right, Ellis. We were talking about this exchange programme, which is a separate sort of a thing.

Mr. Morningstar: Oh, I see.

Mrs. Campbell: I was speaking about the bursaries to second-language teachers.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's federal.

Mrs. Campbell: And that is the totally recoverable item?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: I see. Does that also apply to those whose first language is other than English or French, or is it just for French-English?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's French-English.

Mrs. Campbell: Just French-English. Then, in the fellowships for second-language study, is that also a federal programme?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: And it only applies to the English-French, French-English?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is right.

Mrs. Campbell: And it's totally recoverable?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Right. I think the maximum award is \$2,000.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, has the ministry given any more consideration to providing loans to students attending American universities? I shouldn't say loans, but grants.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are not proposing that there be any change, so they are now still just entitled to the federal loan, which has a higher ceiling, \$1,400. There is still no plan for Ontario.

Mr. B. Newman: Will you consider giving the students who wish to attend American universities—attending in courses that are not being conducted in the Province of Ontario—consideration as far as grants are concerned? There is no reason why a student from my own community who can't get a programme in Ontario shouldn't be treated—

Hon. Mr. Auld: What sort of a programme would you be thinking of?

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, there are all kinds of exotic programmes over there that are not being conducted here. In fact, I have one student now in the US, taking a programme where he's dealing with something to do with subminiaturization of optics and so forth, whereby vision is being provided to the blind electronically. In fact, Newsweek had a very nice write-up on the whole programme.

I don't know if that fellow is on some type of scholarship or bursary from some organization, but I don't see why you shouldn't give the student from my area, or anywhere in Ontario, who wishes to take a programme that is not available in the Province of Ontario, the same treatment that you give the Ontario resident who is taking a programme in an Ontario college.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say I don't know very much about this, and I'll take a look at it. Perhaps your adjective was not the best choice, but my first reaction would be that I don't know that we would be wanting to be encouraging people to take what I might consider to be some exotic courses—

Mr. B. Newman: No. When I say exotic—

Hon. Mr. Auld: —in knitting or—

Mr. B. Newman: —I don't mean belly-button programmes or Mickey Mouse programmes, but programmes that are of some substance.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pillow-stuffing with belly-button lint? That sort of thing?

Mr. B. Newman: No, there are programmes being given in American universities that are not being given in Canadian universities. The students should be allowed—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can see some justification if there was—

Mr. B. Newman: But if it's a coaching programme, where the coaching is maybe superior, even in that individual's estimation—

Hon. Mr. Auld: If we get into a subjective judgement of whether a course is also given here but it is considered that it is better somewhere else, I think that would be a very difficult thing to evaluate.

Mr. B. Newman: I can't agree with you on that, Mr. Minister, but I think you should consider each course on its own merit. If a student is going to attend a course, even at the University of Detroit, that is not being conducted in Canada and for which there is some gainful employment in a skill or a profession, why shouldn't he be treated the same way as any other student?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose perhaps one reason might be that there aren't limitless funds, as we were indicating a few minutes ago, and one would have to decide whether additional funds would go to additional support for Ontario students in Ontario or other Canadian universities as opposed to—

Mr. B. Newman: Provide them the programme in Ontario then. If you don't provide the programme—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, even if the programme isn't in Ontario, which I assume would be because there wasn't a large demand for it on the part of students, I don't know; I would want to think about it a good deal, if it were going to be another \$2 million or \$10 million, as to whether that's where we wanted to put it as opposed to some existing programme.

Mr. B. Newman: I can't foresee it being as costly as you may say, Mr. Minister, because I don't think the numbers that would apply would be that many.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I recall, when we had the figures of Canadian students in the US vs US students in Canada—

Mr. B. Newman: I think you gave those statistics earlier.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —there were twice as many from Canada in the United States as the other way around; and it was quite a significant number.

Mrs. Campbell: They could have been on athletic scholarships; perhaps that was the reason.

Mr. B. Newman: I've gone through the athletic scholarships, and I know the minister is not an athletic supporter.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And you certainly don't look like one anyway, Bernie.

Mr. B. Newman: I do think you are wrong, Mr. Minister, in not providing athletic scholarships to students in Canada. You are just driving them out of our own jurisdiction. I don't say that you should give them for athletics only, but if you give it to other skills and disciplines, what is the difference in giving it to a musician, to one engaged in one of the fine arts or to some type of a scientist? They all have a contribution to make, and what you are doing by not providing them with that opportunity in Ontario is you are telling them: "We don't want you here. Go ahead and use your skills for the betterment of another jurisdiction."

Mr. Laughren: Would you rather be known as Ontario's superjock?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you—well, I won't say it.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 carried?

An hon. member: No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Apps: Are athletic scholarships involved in this vote?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Apps: I just wanted to say I agree with what Mr. Newman is saying, that you certainly should be providing them.

Mr. Laughren: Ah!

An hon. member: Oh.

Mr. Apps: Well, of course. The only way I went to university was because I got an athletic scholarship—not from the government, but from the Ontario Hockey Association. That enabled me to go to university, provided I maintained a certain standard while I was there and was able to come up to the entrance requirements. I see nothing wrong with that whatsoever. As a matter of fact, it would be a tremendous thing. I am sorry the vote is not here, so I won't go on any more.

Mr. Laughren: You are a great one for sticking to the rules, Syl.

Mr. Apps: I just said I am sorry. I'm off the rules, so I'll keep quiet.

An hon. member: It is on the record.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Foulds.

Mr. Foulds: Mr. Chairman, I have a few brief comments I would like to make before we wrap this up. One of them is that I would like to echo strongly the remarks of my col-

league from Nickel Belt about the part-time student programme.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It comes as a great surprise.

Mr. Foulds: Actually, yes. I owe him a couple and that is the only reason I am doing it.

Seriously, in looking at the itemized items under student support, the part-time student loans programme and the part-time student bursaries programme still have a tremendous imbalance in relationship to the overall assistance programme. Although you are taking some modest and tentative steps into the deep waters of part-time programmes we on this side would certainly urge you to give that top priority in your ministry in the estimates for the coming year. We would urge you as the minister, frankly, to fight like hell with your colleagues and Management Board for the funds.

I don't accept the argument which is falsely put out in every one of these cases, when we can do something genuine to help people who are in some lower socio-economic straits, that we can't pay for everything. We pay for a hell of a lot of programmes which benefit people in the higher income scale a lot more easily than we pay for these programmes.

Mr. Laughren: Right on.

Mr. Foulds: I would really strongly urge you to reconsider that and get that imbalance much more in line with the OSAP programme.

Mr. Laughren: For once I agree with you.

Mr. Foulds: I want that on the record. For once my colleague from Nickel Belt agreed with me.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am told that you two are the only ones in your caucus who always agree on everything.

Mr. Foulds: No, that is not true.

Mr. Laughren: You had better get a new bugging system.

Mr. Eaton: I wonder if their caucus agrees on anything.

Mr. Foulds: It seems to me that I recall the Conservative caucus was rather split over the energy tax, in about 76 different ways.

There is another thing I would like to speak about specifically on this item. I think it was about six weeks ago when a standing committee of this Legislature—

Mr. Laughren: Do you support Jim Jessiman? That's the question.

Mr. Foulds: —and particularly, Mr. Taylor—I'm not sure of his riding—made some comments about the ripoff of the student loan programme which I would like to repudiate. I think the students in Ontario have a far better record of repaying the loan portion than students in most other jurisdictions. I would also like to go on record as saying I don't think it is necessarily a luxury for a student in northern Ontario to use part of his student aid to buy an automobile. Because there ain't no public transportation up there. We don't get any grants for the rapid transit you are so fond of spending money on down here.

Mr. Haggerty: Why not buy him an airplane?

Mr. Laughren: You are in the right row.

Mr. Foulds: It seems to me it is a red herring of the worst sort to criticize the student aid programme for allowing that kind of flexibility for students in the north. That is all I wanted to say, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 carry? Carried.
Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: No.

Mrs. Campbell: No.

Mr. Morningstar: It is 6 o'clock, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not quite.

Mr. Chairman: I would say to start item 3 at this late time probably isn't proper. We are not going to get into the item at all before we adjourn.

Mrs. Campbell: Do we have directions for tomorrow, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I spoke to Mr. Newman about the situation. I have spoken to the opposition. Our members are in agreement that the committee will continue with substitutes for the meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. It will allow those who want to go to the House to be able to attend. I think that is the agreement which has been reached.

Mr. Foulds: Will we proceed with these estimates?

Mr. Chairman: The estimates will continue tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Morningstar: Does item 3 carry then, Mr. Chairman?

Mrs. Campbell: No.

The committee adjourned at 5:55 o'clock, p.m.

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Standing Social
Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 20, 1974
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1974

The committee met at 3:45 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(continued)

On vote 2504:

Mr. Chairman: If the meeting will come to order, we will proceed. I guess Mr. Newman was the last who was speaking.

An hon. member: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): I think we had completed—or have we completed item 2?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: We've completed item 2, right.

On item 3, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the various projects that the ministry have under their summer experience youth projects.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Mr. Chairman, there are several. First, I would say there are a number of students being employed as summer supply in clerical and other standard positions, and the amounts allotted to that, of course, are in the salary votes of the various other divisions of the ministry. But in this particular vote the programmes are the Ontario Youth Summer Enterprises, the Venture Capital project, the Youth and the Arts project, and then certain programmes in local museums, local public libraries, the ROM, the Art Gallery, the McMichael Canadian Collection, OECA and the Ontario Council for the Arts.

In the Ontario Youth Summer Enterprises, which is the third from the bottom item—you'll notice it's \$14,400—the objective of this is to encourage secondary school students to operate low-risk businesses with guidance from trained staff. We are—

Mr. B. Newman: That's the Venture Capital one you are referring to?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, that's the next one.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is a first-time thing and we are expecting about five projects to be undertaken in different centres. The next one, the Venture Capital project—

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Can you give us some idea of what sort of project that would be? That's a fair bit of money to put into a—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Murray Tarleton, who is our man in charge of this whole exercise, can give you details on it.

Mr. M. L. F. Tarleton (Administrative Assistant to the Deputy Minister): The Ontario Youth Summer Enterprises programme is located in about six different centres; they are located in southern Ontario, primarily for administration costs. The nature of the programmes are: In Peterborough the students are producing a two-hour radio show, or a student production on one of the local cable TV areas. They are coming up with a student-run newspaper in Peterborough, which will be given assistance by the local newspaper, the Peterborough Examiner. Another is a swimming pool cleaning project in the Peterborough region.

The Windsor area is having development of several areas—such as emergency car flares which are to be produced by students and sold to the general public; beer mug candles, this is a popular thing that seems to attract student attention.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): What's that?

Mr. Tarleton: Beer mug candles.

Mr. Laughren: Beer mug handles?

Mr. B. Newman: Candles.

Mr. Tarleton: Candles, yes.

Mr. Laughren: I see. I am glad we are contributing to the growth of culture in the province.

Mr. Tarleton: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: Really, what you are talking about under that OYSE programme is sort of a combination of Junior Achievement—

Mr. Tarleton: Much like that. It is the Junior Achievement programme which was carried out in co-operation with the Minister of Labour last year.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. Are the students in the programmes paid?

Mr. Tarleton: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: They are paid. What would those in the Junior Achievement type programme be paid?

Mr. Tarleton: The average wage is around \$100 a week. Then the students who are hired to work for the various co-ordinators are paid whatever profits come out of the sale of the work they are doing.

Mr. Deacon: How many would be involved in these OYSE projects?

Mr. Tarleton: There are a total of 15 senior post-secondary students who are co-ordinating the projects, but it could be up to 115 or 120 high school students involved altogether.

Mr. Deacon: So the balance of the revenue to pay them the \$100 a week is out of their own earnings in the project?

Mr. Tarleton: For these high school students, that is correct.

Mr. B. Newman: But only the director of the programme receives \$100 a week. The students involved do not receive anything at all.

Mr. Tarleton: No.

Mr. B. Newman: They only receive what they can earn in operating the individual companies.

Mr. Tarleton: That is correct.

Mr. Laughren: Bernie, when you are finished could I ask a question on the same thing?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, sure. Go ahead and ask on it.

Mr. Laughren: Have you told the incredible Provincial Secretary for Social Development (Mrs. Birch) about these projects?

Mr. Tarleton: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Really? And she didn't stand up in the Legislature and denounce them? I am telling you I am very impressed by the selling job you have done on Mrs. Birch.

Mr. Tarleton: The co-ordination is through the youth secretariat programme.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask a question on the Venture Capital project now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, that is the one in co-operation with the banks and the chambers of commerce. Senior secondary and post-secondary students will receive interest-free loans to a maximum of \$1,000 per venture for the operation of a small business. Provision has been made for granting a maximum of 32 loans of \$1,000 apiece. These are worked out, generally speaking, through the local chamber of commerce. The funds are made available through a bank and they are given guidance in bookkeeping and that sort of thing.

Mr. B. Newman: So they are really Junior Achievement programmes too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Maybe a little more senior.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't know if it is any more senior.

Mr. Laughren: I bet if the minister handles them it is pretty senior. Beer candles are pretty senior.

Mr. B. Newman: Are they post-secondary students?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. Senior secondary and post-secondary students.

Mr. B. Newman: Then it is Junior Achievement on an older age level, really.

Mr. Deacon: These are just loans. They are not grants, then?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are loans. We are in effect guaranteeing them.

Mr. Deacon: You are setting aside this money, which may or may not be called upon. You are setting it aside for this.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): You have \$32,000 to be used in case the loans aren't paid back?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or portions of them.

Mr. Apps: And how many loans?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Thirty-two.

Mr. Apps: So you assume that they are not going to get any money back?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is wise to assume the

worst and then have a very happy surprise. If you have to go back to Management Board for the money—

Mr. Apps: I would think it might be wise to assume the best and then you work at it a little bit harder.

Mr. B. Newman: Are the students involved in the Venture Capital projects paid or do they receive their pay from the operation of the project itself?

Mr. Tarleton: They receive it from the operation of the project.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, if the operation is successful then they have the dividends. If it isn't then they have worked all summer for nothing.

Mr. Tarleton: They pay back the money they have borrowed and then anything they make over and above that they keep.

Mr. Deacon: What is the incentive in this for them to work, other than the salary? If their venture works out well they continue to own the venture?

Mr. Tarleton: The venture will probably be complete as far as we are concerned at the end of the summer and they will be required to pay back the loan. But if they establish a business they find could go throughout the year, then of course they are free to do as they wish. They will probably continue to get assistance from the banks and the chamber of commerce.

Mr. Deacon: Have you some idea of the types of ventures they will be undertaking?

Mr. Tarleton: Yes, I have a list of the various types.

Two girls are opening a coffee shop at the University of Trent, to maintain a coffee shop in the summertime. They hope to be able to make sufficient profit out of that area. Another group is growing white beans in the London area; they hope they will be able to make a sizable profit on that particular area.

Mr. Laughren: As long as it's not grass.

Mr. Tarleton: In the Toronto area there are boat repairs; pool installation; conversion of motorcycles; translation service from German to English for the German community; lawn and home maintenance programmes; bicycle repair programmes; and general Canadian handicrafts programmes, such as silk-screening.

Mr. Deacon: What is the difference between the Venture Capital and the OYSE programmes? Why do they call these by different names? They sound like much the same type of thing.

Mr. Tarleton: The primary distinction is that one involves a loan to the students, who receive it in a partnership agreement, and that loan is repaid. It is to encourage some awareness of running a small business. The major purpose of the Venture Capital programme is that, because about 85 per cent of Canadian-owned industry is the small business area, we are hoping that maybe during the summer time they would get some experience in the organization of their books, accounting, and dealing with the organized agencies within the community.

The Youth Summer Enterprises programme is more oriented toward activity for high school students and, hopefully, providing some potential to earn money to those students, because that is the group that has the largest problem in finding summer employment.

Mr. Deacon: When you talk about cleaning pools in Peterborough and things like that, it sounds much the same as cutting grass in Toronto. I just don't understand the difference, that's all.

Mr. Tarleton: Those were two Venture Capital programmes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wish we could have started one for cutting grass in Brockville. It would save a lot of time on Sunday.

Mr. Tarleton: Next year.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Particularly when the mower breaks down.

Mr. Laughren: No one is cutting your grass?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is green grass.

Mr. B. Newman: How many projects are there under OYSE?

Mr. Tarleton: How many altogether? Six total in six community areas. Within that, the programme supervisors would be running about three or four different types of things.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you really think that you are doing the youth much of a favour if you only have six projects throughout the whole of the province?

Mr. Tarleton: Our problem here was that it was a pilot programme and we hope to be able to extend it next year. One of our problems is administration costs.

Mr. B. Newman: Why would you need a pilot programme when you have seen the operation in Windsor now for maybe 20 years?

Mr. Tarleton: It was dealt with in the private sector and the Junior Achievement people were no longer able to continue it on that basis, so we are assuming it.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't see why you would need any pilot after you have had success in the thing for so many years now in the one community? Why pilot it? It has been piloted for so long now that I would think you would be more than interested in spreading the programme throughout the province.

Mr. Tarleton: Well, if the secretariat grants us those funds next year we will be glad to.

Mr. B. Newman: With \$14,000 you are certainly not creating many jobs for our high school youth at all.

Mr. Deacon: No, you are not.

Mr. Laughren: There's a demand for beer mug candles. How do you expect to keep up with the demand with that kind of thing?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 carry?

Mr. B. Newman: No. I wanted to know about the—

Mr. Chairman: All right, fine.

Mr. Apps: I have one question. The salaries and wages are \$82,800 and the employee benefits are \$1,800, which is a very, very small proportion, as a percentage of salaries, when you compare it with some of the others. I am wondering, are these people permanent employees? Or why don't they receive the same employee benefits as your other programmes?

Mr. Tarleton: I should give a point of clarification. The \$82,000 is for those students who are employed directly by the ministry and that's the employee benefits for summer students.

Mr. B. Newman: That is not office staff, the \$82,000?

Mr. Tarleton: No, there are no civil servants receiving these funds.

Mr. Deacon: Training them to be bureaucrats?

Mr. Apps: All right, the other question is, your transportation and communication total is \$40,000, which is almost 50 per cent of what you are paying out on salaries and wages, which seems to be a very high percentage.

Mr. Tarleton: The problem here is that two of the larger programmes at the museums and at the libraries entail a training programme for about three weeks, twice during the summer, to bring them up to the level to be able to be of some use in the local agencies. Another project—

Mr. Apps: Excuse me, why should that increase the travel expenses?

Mr. Tarleton: It's in the communication costs in that area, because we have to bring them together at places like Geneva Park for the training programme.

Mr. Apps: How many are involved?

Mr. Tarleton: Approximately 93 in one programme and 75 in another.

Mr. Apps: And you bring them into one area and you provide their accommodation and everything else?

Mr. Tarleton: Yes, we use the local university.

Dr. J. G. Parr (Deputy Minister): I think, Mr. Chairman, that \$40,000 has to be seen as applied against the total of \$464,000—

Mr. Tarleton: That's correct.

Dr. Parr: —as travel which relates to the total programme.

Mr. B. Newman: How many jobs in all do you create in that summer experience youth programme?

Mr. Tarleton: Approximately 260 jobs altogether.

Mr. B. Newman: You are not counting jobs of students who have gone into some of the Venture Capital projects, are you?

Mr. Tarleton: No, we are not counting them.

Mr. B. Newman: You are only counting the 16 that you have in the OYSE project,

and then the other 160 or so that are in the Youth and the Arts project. Is that it?

Mr. Tarleton: Yes. That is correct. Distributed amongst the various cultural institutions.

Mr. Deacon: The Youth in the Arts travels around the province. Is that it?

Mr. Tarleton: One of the particular projects, the cultural and architectural inventory, involves extensive travel around the province.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 carried?

Mr. Laughren: Before you finish that, let us be clear, Mr. Chairman, we are now talking about vote 2504.

Mr. B. Newman: Item 3.

Mr. Laughren: Before you leave the whole vote though, I wondered if the minister had seen this ad in the Toronto Citizen on April 26: "Everyone deserves the opportunity to get the best possible education. This is what Ontario is doing to see that you get your chance." Have you seen that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: Do you not think that is somewhat extravagant, considering the publication? Further, to what extent have you done this across the province?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually, that has, as you know, Floyd, absolutely nothing to do with this vote, but I can tell you that that is part of the power project—sorry.

Mr. B. Newman: That created 16 jobs now!

Mrs. Campbell: It has.

Hon. Mr. Auld: May I see it? I thought that was the ethnic—

Mr. Laughren: The Toronto Citizen.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is part of a series that Industry and Tourism were doing, indicating the services that the government provides, making sure that people know about them so that they can apply, if they would be of help to individuals.

Mr. Laughren: Who do you think you were reaching with that ad? To whom were you talking?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would assume—I don't know the circulation of—

Mr. Laughren: The Toronto Citizen.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —the Toronto Citizen, but I assume that it would be the people who read the Toronto Citizen.

Mr. Laughren: Students?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Very few other people—in this publication.

Mr. Laughren: Parents?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, parents.

Mr. Laughren: For parents to go, or for their children to go?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, either. It is—

Mr. Laughren: Not either. No, no. Because you do not have a programme for the parents. We went through that yesterday. Let's not again.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have a small programme for a few parents. That is what we decided yesterday; I think we agreed on that. This is for anybody who is interested in going on to post-secondary education, and who would want a student award or loan.

Mr. Laughren: Well, Mr. Chairman, I know you do not want to open up the whole debate of student aid again, but I really questioned the judgement of running ads like that in the printed media when the people you want to talk to are in the schools. Until you have a programme that you can be proud of for part-time students, then I don't see much sense in you going to the printed media.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is where you and I disagree.

Mr. Laughren: You better start listening to what I tell you.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3 carried?

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask how these students were selected for the OYSE project. How were the students who become involved in it selected?

Mr. Tarleton: By making application to the ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: To the ministry here?

Mr. Tarleton: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Or to the youth secretariat. Some went there and some came to us; some went to other ministries, I guess.

Mr. Tarleton: The youth secretariat would co-ordinate general inquiries—if someone were just asking for employment in the Ontario

government—and then refer it to a particular programme where they seem to show interest. But the directions for this year were to apply directly to the administration, the ministry personnel office.

Mr. B. Newman: So it provided 16 jobs. How many applicants were there for the 16 jobs?

Mr. Tarleton: For that particular programme, I believe, there were 250.

Mr. B. Newman: About 250? So you are really not attempting to scratch the surface as far as providing assistance to youth in the summer projects is concerned.

Mr. Tarleton: We are trying to scratch the surface.

Mr. B. Newman: But don't you realize the less he earns, the more you have to give him by way of grant?

Mr. Tarleton: This is one difficulty we had in trying to decide whether or not we should give a few high-paying jobs, or whether we should try to give as many jobs as possible.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't think in terms of giving a few high-paying jobs, I am thinking of spreading it out so that more can get involved.

Mr. Tarleton: With the youth secretariat programmes, there are approximately 7,000 hired in the special programmes of the Ontario government, and approximately 10,000 total when you compare it to the regular summer employment.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You really have to look at this in the context of the overall provincial programme, which is only part of summer employment in the province for one thing. Secondly—

Mr. B. Newman: But you are trying to—

Hon. Mr. Auld: —you cannot assume that every person who is involved in any of these programmes in the summertime is necessarily going on to continue his education.

Mr. B. Newman: Generally so.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have no idea what the figures are. I do not think that anyone has ever hired 100 people to find out.

Mr. B. Newman: But generally a student who asks for summer employment with the ministry has intentions of going on to school; otherwise he would be with Manpower and

getting something that would be better paying.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is not my experience in my own riding. There are a great many, but not all. There are some people who leave school in the spring who do not intend to go back in the fall, and try to get a steady job.

Mr. B. Newman: I accept that. But I am kind of disappointed that the government makes a big splash concerning their concern for youth employment, and then your ministry provides only 16 jobs in an OYSE project. That is a drop in the bucket.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it is considerably more than that. Some ministries are more suited in their operations to provide meaningful summer employment than others.

Mr. B. Newman: I think the employment you are providing here is meaningful. The only thing is, you are not expanding employment. In turn, you have to provide extra funds to the student by way of a grant rather than the loan. So you would be better to create various avenues of employment for the individual, and lessen the amount the individual has to receive from you by way of a student award or loan.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It sounds like a great theory and it probably has some validity, but I don't think it is entirely valid for the reasons that I mentioned first of all. And secondly, as far as this ministry is concerned, we have, I think it is fair to say, increased summer employment each year with various projects that suit our operations and the existing staff we have.

Some programmes are a lot more easily expanded than others.

Mr. B. Newman: I would think that the OYSE project as far as its general operation goes is a very simple one to expand. I don't know how much you've expanded it when you went up to 16 from what you started with last year, but—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are now talking about the number of projects, not the number of people employed.

Mr. B. Newman: The number of people employed in OYSE is only 16.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but the people who will be involved in the projects, those 16 are supervising—

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, but the others aren't being employed by you at all. They could

have worked for Junior Achievement in their own community on the same thing.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's true.

Mr. B. Newman: You are only helping the supervisor in the project.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I would say that there are going to be more projects. The 16 projects are in addition to the Junior Achievement projects that are being run anyway.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I agree with that. The only thing is you could greatly expand the thing—anyway, I think you could. I'll leave it at that.

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Chairman, how many Venture Capital projects are there?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are 32.

Mr. Tarleton: Thirty-two all together.

Mr. Deacon: We will probably know the experience on those by the end of October won't we, in regard to the loan?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would think we should, depending on reporting and—

Mr. Deacon: Based on that, if we have, say a 10 per cent loss, which would be very high I would think, perhaps next year the government can take a more realistic approach and instead of assuming a 100 per cent loss, work it on the basis of this year's experience to the extent of this programme. Because 32 seems to me a very small number for the whole of Ontario and I would think it is a very good type of approach because it means we are really multiplying the effect of the dollar on a loan programme like this. I would hope that we'd see a very big expansion in that because it could maybe have a multiplier effect of 10 or 15 times as far as job opportunities are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I must say I agree with you. It appeals to me a great deal.

Mr. Deacon: Could you give us a report in the fall? Could you make a report as soon as possible to the Legislature so we would be able to hear about that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Tarleton, when do you think we will be in a position to report?

Mr. Tarleton: We anticipate having a final report from the various groups involved, including the banks and the chambers of commerce, by the end of October.

Mr. Deacon: Great.

Mr. Tarleton: And with that we hope to make some recommendations for next year. To either expand—

Mr. Deacon: I would hope the minister will be in a position to let the Legislature know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Particularly if it's good.

Mr. Deacon: Even if it isn't good. I think whatever the report we'd be interested in it, because there may be steps that could be taken to improve it next year.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3 carried.

Vote 2504 agreed to.

On vote 2505:

Mr. Chairman: Item 1.

Mr. B. Newman: Would the minister care to explain the book publishing subsidy grant of \$140,000?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess, Doug—

Mr. J. D. McCullough (Assistant Deputy Minister, Cultural Affairs Division): Yes, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Do you want to deal with the book publishing subsidy? I can give you the detail. This is actually a direct subsidy recommended by the royal commission on book publishing to various publishing companies. It amounts to half the interest being paid by these companies on loans approved by the ODC. It is intended to assist these companies in retaining Canadian ownership. More companies, between 15 and 20 in all, will be eligible for assistance this fiscal year.

This fact, coupled with soaring interest rates, is the reason why the funds being made available are considerably higher than in previous years. I'd say these subsidies are in addition to any grants being made to publishing houses by way of the Ontario Arts Council, which provides grants predominantly to foster Canadian authors and artists. The companies likely to receive the largest subsidies are McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Clarke Irwin and Co. Ltd., the University of Toronto Press and the MacMillan Co. of Canada Ltd.

Mr. Chairman: Does item 1 carry?

Mr. Deacon: In connection with those subsidies. It seems to me that in talking to the book publishers they are not as anxious to get subsidies as they are to get a correction in some of the conditions under which

they have to publish that would enable them to stand on their own feet a little better. They have made presentations to the government in regard to this.

What are the prospects for having some of these policies changed so they could meet their competition? It's really unfair, particularly from south of the border. We accept publications for use in our own educational institutions that have different forms of spelling and have all kinds of things that are different and yet we wouldn't be able to get our own publications—there isn't a two-way market available to them the same way as there may be in other industries such as the auto industry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I have to admit that I am not an expert on the publishing industry. From what I have learned of it thus far, it is a very complex operation. There are some common problems and there are a lot of problems which relate just to certain segments of the industry, particularly the very small publishers, of which there is a great number.

Mr. Deacon: They are about the only ones who seem to be able to survive because they use up their own capital until they go broke. These are the people who set up in publishing because they realize the importance of it to our whole culture. But the big ones have a real struggle.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I might ask Clark McCreedy, who is chairman of the committee that's dealing with this whole subject and, of course, we are talking about, as I understand it, two main markets: The textbook market and the so-called trade book or general distribution market. In connection with the question Mr. Deacon just asked, would you like to reply in terms of what is going on, Mr. McCreedy?

Mr. C. McCreedy (Cultural Affairs Officer, Cultural Affairs Division): I am sorry, Mr. Deacon, I didn't hear what you asked.

Mr. Deacon: I was concerned primarily about the fact we are considering a subsidy here rather than introducing some measures, based on the recommendations of the Canadian book publishers, which would enable them to stand much more on their feet without a subsidy. I don't think any of them are very happy about having to be placed in the position they are now. And in connection particularly with textbooks and things like that in the last few years many developments have really taken the major prop out

from underneath their previous earning capacity.

Mr. McCreedy: Is that item the \$140,000?

Mr. Deacon: Right.

Mr. Macreedy: Well, actually that is a subsidy to pay the interest on the loans which the Ontario Development Corp. gives them. And that item is in there only as a government guarantee of half of the interest rate of the loan moneys which are apportioned out by the Ontario Development Corp. as the book publishers require loans for capital or operating purposes. So, actually that's a little confusing to—

Mr. Deacon: Well, it isn't really, because this comes under the cultural programme and we recognize that it's here. The item is charged to your programme because of our concern for the future of our Canadian book publishers. And my thought is, if we have a programme here to help them, it should be directed toward not lending them money as much as helping them stand on their own feet.

Mr. McCreedy: Perhaps I could tell you a little bit of background of several of the last meetings of the government-industry committee on book publishing.

The first two or three meetings were taken up with an investigation of the programmes which the Ministry of Education will be carrying out with a view to a learning materials development fund and a book purchase plan. The committee felt though that the main problem, as you stated, was an inability somehow to get more money into the marketplace so that the publishers, rather than having a handout, could then take advantage of this and could scramble among themselves, if you like in—

Mr. Deacon: In a competitive market.

Mr. McCreedy: —in a competitive market and reap the benefits of that money made available within the ordinary marketplace. Now, the problem with that was local autonomy. Local school boards have had, for the last 4½ or five years, complete autonomy over the spending of their own funds. And it's very difficult now to go back to the old system extant many years ago of saying: "You must spend X per cent of your operating budget on textbooks, library books, learning materials, whatever."

So the figure does vary. But it's now impossible to go back into the system and tell various school boards that certain moneys or

certain percentages of their budget should be apportioned out to learning materials. So my committee has been trying to come up with some scheme which will put more money into the marketplace without violating the local autonomy of the school boards. We now have two proposals which will be coming forth. We have met about eight times in the last several months.

Mr. Deacon: Is the major part of the problem the actual cost price of the product or the product itself?

Mr. Mecredy: Well, the costs are undoubtedly going up. Paper costs are—

Mr. Deacon: I am thinking about as far as the competitive problem goes because when you see such a very, very high percentage of our books being purchased by school libraries, by those which have the power to make these decisions, one finds that in a lot of cases the decision is based upon the great convenience in the American publishers being able to provide the packages. They have the books already marked up and ready to go into the libraries.

Through the large volumes they are dealing with, they are able to really market more advantageously than our Canadian publishers in many of those things. At least that is one of the reasons given me by those who have been selecting a very high percentage of American publications. I was just wondering what we can do to either reduce the costs, or in some way really encourage and help our publishers, because this is so crucial to our cultural survival.

Mr. Mecredy: What you describe is called in the industry "buying around." It is prevalent in libraries, but to a much lesser extent in the textbook industry, because Circular 14, which is the sort of shopping list put out by the Ministry of Education, is about 98 per cent Canadian.

Mr. Deacon: Maybe if Circular 14 required that all books that are approved had to use our own Canadian form of spelling, and things like that, it might change the situation. When I see my youngsters coming home and spelling in the American way, it burns me up. I feel we're going to have to decide to have everything Americanized, or not. Maybe this is because we are not being tough enough in the criteria for approval of books that the schools can buy. Would that be something you would—

Mr. Mecredy: I think it would be very difficult to get agreement on what is Canadian spelling.

Mr. Deacon: How do you spell centre?

Mr. Mecredy: Or harbour or colour or—

Mr. B. Newman: Or labour?

Mr. Deacon: Labour, all these things.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And where do you read it—in a Canadian book or an American magazine? American TV?

Mr. Deacon: To my mind, if we are going to maintain at all any difference that we inherited from the past, we are going to have to pay a little extra to maintain it. This is one of the things we all seem to know about maintaining our country; it costs us a little bit more. Maybe we feel it is worth it, and I think that—

Mrs. Campbell: Some of us.

Mr. Deacon: Some of us. But I would hope that we do something to make it possible for our publishers to reap the advantages of being Canadian, and not have it so easy for the American publications particularly to come in without any attempt to recognize the special Canadian needs.

Mr. Mecredy: We are also working in conjunction with the Arts Council and with the industry to try and get around this—just the actual sort of mechanical problem of the American distributors being perhaps a little more efficient and eager, I don't know.

Mr. Deacon: They are better marketers for sure. I think we have got a lot to learn about that.

Mr. Mecredy: The industry realizes that and we are now working on some co-operative schemes which will perhaps make it easier for our smaller distributors to take advantage of a bigger volume operation.

Mr. Deacon: But are you doing anything in meeting their own requests as an association? They have many recommendations they have made which they feel will help answer the problem. How many of those do you feel you are able to accept and implement? Which are they?

Mr. Mecredy: Quite truthfully, the problem to which they want to address themselves—the industry members on this committee—is the overriding problem of getting more money into the marketplace.

Mr. Deacon: The buying.

Mr. McCreedy: Yes. They see that as the real, major problem.

Mr. Deacon: That's right. That's why I brought it up, but are we able to do very much more than what you have mentioned? Are we going to be able to do much more?

Mr. McCreedy: We hope so, but we haven't gotten around to that yet; we're trying to get over the first main hurdle.

Mr. Deacon: You have been working on this for quite a while; I think about two to three years. How much progress have we made, do you think? They are still hanging on.

Mr. McCreedy: The committee has been meeting just since this January. The royal commission was in operation long prior to that, but our actual group has been meeting just since January.

Mr. Deacon: And you had hoped to have some pretty significant measures recommended, or in place, before the calendar year is out?

Mr. McCreedy: We will certainly have proposals which we feel can circumvent this problem of local autonomy. Oh yes, certainly before the end of the year.

Mr. Chairman: Item 1 carried?

Mr. Laughren: No, Mr. Chairman, I would like to indicate to you why I want to discuss what I am about to under this particular vote, rather than waiting for item 3. May I?

Mr. Chairman: What is it you want to discuss?

Mr. Laughren: I want to talk about general policy of the ministry as it applies to libraries, but it does not involve just the grants to libraries. I would prefer to discuss it under policy of the ministry, which is why I would ask your indulgence in talking about it at this time rather than under the grants. I shall not be repetitive when we get to the grants to libraries.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have no argument, except that if we are going to do that perhaps we should put 1 and 3 together as we did yesterday, because I'm sure that other people will have some comments about it.

Mr. Laughren: That's fine.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, may I just point this out to you? Those of us who lead off and who are trying to follow a pattern are consistently caught in this trap. We were yesterday and we became, I think, repetitive as a result of this changeover.

Mr. Laughren: Completely unintentional.

Mrs. Campbell: I don't want to delay it but I—

Mr. Chairman: It wasn't change after change, Margaret. There was only the one change. We combined items 1 and 5.

Mrs. Campbell: But after the leadoff, it seems to me if you are going to do this you should surely try to enunciate a policy before we get started. I'm not opposed to what is suggested.

Mr. Laughren: It is up to you, if it is your leadoff you suggest what you want to do. It is not up to the chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: That may be. I just think that we should follow some sort of rules from the beginning and not break into them in the middle.

Mr. B. Newman: Allow the hon. member to bring up item 3 if he wishes to when we get to it.

Mr. Laughren: No, the chairman has already ruled, I believe.

Mr. Chairman: No, I—

Mr. B. Newman: All right then, we won't allow 3 to go on. We want it in order—1, 2 and then 3.

Mr. Laughren: That is not necessarily your choice. It seems to me it's a perfectly reasonable request. When I'm talking about libraries it goes beyond the grants to libraries, it involves the policy of the ministry as a whole in terms of cultural and general education. I do want to talk about general education and the philosophy of culture in the Province of Ontario, and surely it goes beyond just grants to local libraries.

Mr. B. Newman: You can talk about anything you wish. I remain in the hands of the chairman to decide whether you are out of order or not and call you—

Mr. Laughren: I'm not out of order.

Mr. Chairman: I think that we should try and follow the items as they are set out. If it's programme administration then we'll talk about it under item 1.

Mr. Laughren: All right then, it is programme administration.

Mr. Chairman: If it is not programme administration then we'll talk about it under the particular item that it falls under.

Mr. Laughren: It's surprising to see you waffle, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You are an expert on waffling.

Mr. Laughren: As a matter of fact, I'm quite proud that I am an expert on the waffle.

Mr. Chairman: I would never admit that.

Mr. Laughren: That's why you are there and I am here, I guess.

Mrs. Campbell: That has a significance.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm always changing my mind. I don't know whether we want you to get back to Cambrian or stay here.

Mr. Laughren: I'd probably do you more harm at Cambrian, where I can change the minds of students, than I will here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's exactly what I was thinking and I'm glad you said that.

Mr. Laughren: It gave me many second thoughts about leaving the educational system.

I wanted to talk about a number of things. I guess what triggered it in my mind was the Copps report, which talked about the learning society, about the important potential role of libraries in a learning society, about how learning should be a life-long experience, and about the potential role of libraries in that experience. I would suspect that the logical place to start would be with the new Public Libraries Act, which would make possible better interlibrary co-operation and standardized training of librarians and technicians.

We talked yesterday about the dead-end aspect of library technicians and how they have difficulty getting into library science programmes and so forth.

Mr. Chairman: Could I, at this point, have you tell us how this relates itself to item 1?

Mr. Laughren: I'm absolutely astounded that I have to explain that to you. Surely the administration of the cultural and general education programme has to do with the Public Libraries Act—the whole aspect of using the cultural institutions in our society as part of the educational process? What in the name of heaven could be more logical than that?

Have you read the Copps report? I won't embarrass you. I'll retract the question. But, I see no reason why—

Mr. Chairman: Probably many of us have read the Copps report.

Mr. Laughren: Then you should know why I am not out of order on this vote, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I rather suspect—because I have an idea what Floyd is going to say—he's going to range over several items—

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but isn't that legitimate?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and perhaps it might be better to do it now rather than to repeat it three times.

Mr. Laughren: I think it is.

Mr. Chairman: We have already started.

Mr. Laughren: It takes a while, but the minister learns.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, I learned the first day.

Mr. Laughren: You kept postponing the estimates, you know, giving us new life here. May I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I might argue with that definition, but carry on.

Mr. Laughren: Yes. Well, where was I? What I was talking about, I guess, was the role of the public library system and the utilization of all the other cultural institutions in our society to be part of the learning society. It seems to me there is now in the province a real feeling of drift by the public libraries, and I think it is fair to say that people within the library system are feeling that as well as people out there who don't see any direction of the libraries. There don't seem to be any set standards or objectives in the public library system designed to plug society into the libraries and the libraries into society in an ongoing kind of way.

I think you need a new Public Libraries Act which would do some of those things as well as create a provincial library in the Province of Ontario. I have mentioned this before. I think it's extremely important that we have a provincial library in the Province of Ontario. I seriously thought about introducing a private member's bill, but knowing how seriously the government takes private members' bills of the opposition

parties, I reconsidered. And besides, it would involve an expenditure of public moneys and I am sure the Speaker would rule my private member's bill out of order.

But I think there should be a provincial library. Recently I have started reading the Ontario Library Review and got interested in the whole problem of libraries and what the potential of libraries is. I was reading a book published in the United States in 1969, "Libraries at Large: Tradition, Innovation and the National Interest," edited by Knight and Shepley. They talk there about the role of state libraries—and surely a provincial library would be a similar kind of creation to the state library in the United States—and they list some of the things that a good state library could do. I think, Mr. Chairman, so that what I say following this is put in perspective, I would like to read the nine points about what a state library—and I am sure it could apply to a provincial library—could do for the Province of Ontario:

1. Provide leadership in the development and co-ordination of all library resources and services within the state, including those in school, public, academic and special libraries, and in the establishment of regional library networks which often will be part of existing and emerging national information systems.

2. Resources have state-wide value, both for direct use by state government and as a backstop for local libraries of all types, in subject fields and to depths that have been predetermined by a careful appraisal of state-wide needs and available library resources.

3. Special information services for state government officials, agencies and institutions.

4. Consultant and promotion services for those libraries that bring facilities close to readers, particularly public and school libraries but including college, university, reference and research libraries. [I think that is an important point.]

5. Administration and regulation of state and federal categorical aid to local libraries as well as aid for co-operative projects among libraries.

6. Administration of standards for libraries, certification of school and public librarians and workshops for the advancement of librarianship.

7. Programmes for library trustees aimed at advancing recognition and understanding of trustees' responsibilities.

8. Research and planning leadership, including work with citizens' groups, to stimulate steady improvement in state-wide library resources and their utilization.

9. Leadership in establishing a body of state law congenial to the development of total library services of the highest calibre.

You could substitute "province" for "state" and you would have what I think is a very neat summary of what a provincial library could do for the Province of Ontario.

Right now, I would see it as not being a particularly difficult task. It would shake up a few people; in particular I would suspect it would shake up people in the universities, colleges, and perhaps to a certain extent those in the public libraries. But there are a couple of places you could start.

You have a beautiful foundation from which to begin. I use the word foundation deliberately because you could start with the Robarts library. That would be a beautiful beginning for a provincial library. You could also bring in the St. George library because of its fine collection of reference material. You could bring the legislative library right in this building. There you would have the beginnings of a provincial library.

I think that we in Ontario live in the kind of society that is relatively sophisticated. It is certainly highly industrialized and wealthy. And I think a provincial library, which could pull all these things together, is really lacking. It also could work very closely with those other cultural institutions: the museum, the art gallery, the OECA, the McMichael Collection, the botanical gardens. There are no limits to what a provincial library could do in the Province of Ontario.

(When you think about the learning society you think about creating an open academy or an open sector in the Province of Ontario. The provincial library could be a cornerstone of an open educational sector and could tie in with the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. And put those two together and you have enormous resources of people, facilities, reference materials and really good collections. I really think you would be doing yourselves and the province a service if you would implement a provincial library.)

There is another aspect of this whole thing that is important and the provincial library would fit in very neatly with this. And that is the creation—I don't know the language of librarians very well—but an automated bibliographic data bank for the Province of Ontario. Right now we have a data bank—I stand to be corrected on this, Mr. Chairman—I think there

are some of the colleges experimenting with a data bank. There is a COU pilot project with, I think, six universities involved with a data bank. I believe Metro Toronto has a data bank to co-ordinate the collections of the Toronto libraries. But nobody is pulling them all together. There may even be some regional data banks, I am not sure about that, in the public sector. But I could envision an Ontario automated bibliographic data bank being run by the provincial library, and then plugging into that would be a university data bank and a College of Applied Arts and Technology data bank. The public libraries and public schools would plug into another data bank, then you could have those public ones on a regional basis and they would all feed into the Ontario provincial library data bank.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is a lot of difference between putting them in data banks and putting them all in a provincial building.

Mr. Laughren: I am not talking of putting them all in a provincial building, Mr. Chairman. I am talking about having the facility there. If I understand this correctly, in my mind I envision it this way: The colleges would use their data bank which, if they wanted material or if they wanted to catalogue material, would indicate to each of the colleges whether or not another one of the colleges had already catalogued that particular acquisition.

Keep in mind, Mr. Chairman, that the cataloguing of acquisitions is an extremely expensive procedure in the library system. I think it costs around \$35 to catalogue a unique acquisition in the library system. If you can put it on an automated data bank system you can drop the price down to \$6 or \$8. So we are talking about enormous savings of money as well as a more rational approach to cataloguing materials in our libraries. I would envision the colleges, for example—you could use any of the systems I mentioned but let's take the colleges as an example. A college, if it was acquiring a book or a film or whatever, would plug into the college data bank to determine whether or not there had been an acquisition. If the college didn't have it the computer would indicate what other system did have it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am told that that now happens.

Mr. Laughren: Not across the whole province. I don't think it's happening with all those different sectors. It may be happening within the colleges. Am I right?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, in colleges.

Mr. Laughren: Right, but what happens if the colleges don't have it? How do you know, if the colleges don't have it, that the University of Toronto doesn't have it? Or that the Metropolitan Toronto library system doesn't have it? You don't know that.

Dr. Parr: I believe the colleges—although the system is not totally integrated—

Mr. Laughren: No, it's not integrated at all.

Dr. Parr: —although the system is not totally integrated and perhaps, with the minister's approval, Mr. Roedde will speak to this, the three major sectors are working along these lines, with increasing crossovers between the three components. It's a very complicated thing and it does seem better to get the three sectors going with links between them which are strengthened as time goes on.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, well—

Hon. Mr. Auld: What I might just indicate, I think we discussed this in a general way at the beginning of the estimates—

Mr. Laughren: Very briefly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and I don't propose to repeat what I said then but if you would like, whenever you indicate, I can ask Bill Roedde to tell you the progress we have achieved thus far in the kind of thing you are talking about.

Mr. Laughren: Sure, I'd like to hear that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would just say this about a provincial library at this stage; I would prefer to see the resources we have available doing the things we are now doing and still have to do before we would consider that kind of project.

Mr. Laughren: Wait a minute now.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would have some philosophical questions about putting that kind of resource together, perhaps to the detriment of a number of the other things involved in the continuing education and service to the public and so on. I think all the things in this vote, for instance—all the things you mention which are now under one roof and where there is by far improved co-ordination—have unfulfilled needs. We have to look at all of them rather than one part in isolation.

Mr. Laughren: But it is not either-or. I am not suggesting you take away the autonomy of those institutions at all. I'm not even sug-

gesting you take away the autonomy of the universities. All I'm suggesting is you have a provincial library which could co-ordinate the collections of all those institutions. Not put them under one roof but have a—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I may say that—I don't want to repeat what I said before; would you like to hear what is happening so far?

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I would.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Bill?

Mr. W. A. Roedde (Director, Provincial Library Services): Mr. Chairman, the shared cataloguing project which is under the Council of Ontario Universities is under way under Mr. Ralph Stierwalt, the former head of technical services at the University of Western Ontario. The College Biblio Centre's bibliographic bank is fully operational and the College Biblio Centre has observer status with the COU-shared cataloguing project as do three public libraries which, in turn, have amalgamated their bibliographic files. In addition, the regional directors have proposed a further study of public library involvement in bibliographic services which, in turn, will be a part of a study approved by the Ontario Provincial Library Council which will be under way in a matter of weeks.

In this area of a central programme, of course, we do not have a provincial library in Ontario but our ministry libraries in the various departments have the Ontario Government Libraries Council which ensures a measure of co-operation and I am a member of that body.

The situation regarding library co-operation is perhaps put into better focus when we consider the voluntary endeavours that are taking place at the regional level. For instance, last night I was at a meeting in the Haldimand-Norfolk region where they are planning to utilize secondary school and elementary school libraries for a community library service in various parts of the region. They are meeting with the board of education. They are proposing to utilize the board of education bookmobile. At this very minute, the Niagara and Lake Erie regional library system boards are meeting, and are developing such projects as the Outreach Ontario project involving development of Canadiana, use of OECA tapes, videotape programmes, and cultural programmes.

In terms of trying it all together, we do—through the Ontario Provincial Library Council and in the ministry—make an effort to co-ordinate. We don't, I would say, have

the high profile of central co-ordination that some of the American states have. For instance, I visited the state library in Albany, NY, a couple of years ago, and I realized that instead of having libraries in the different departments, they have a single state library. And they do have, with a certain number of state libraries, fairly high-profile programmes involving the university libraries.

Mr. Laughren: Excuse me, have you been to the one in Ohio?

Mr. Roedde: No, I have not. The Ohio College Library Centre? A representative of the ministry did visit, Mr. Mattson, the computer co-ordinator in the ministry, did visit that centre last fall. But with the various elements of library development, we are making efforts, particularly working first with the regional organizations and universities, so that what does develop will be supported by the various libraries. There are a great variety of viewpoints in terms of what might be done next, and that is one reason why we have accepted the request of the Ontario Provincial Library Council for a major study, which should be under way quite soon.

Mr. Laughren: Would you permit me to put a question directly to Mr. Roedde? Do you really think—and I don't want to ask you to comment on policy, which is beyond your responsibility and should be the minister's—but do you feel that you can really maximize the potential or the resources of the library system in Ontario without an automatic bibliographic data bank system and a provincial library?

Mr. Roedde: I think, Mr. Chairman, that is a policy question. My responsibility is primarily with public libraries under the Public Libraries Act, the regional library system, and the provincial library council. The various regional library systems do get involved with universities, and the ministry does get involved with approval of funds for the shared catalogue project. In terms of going beyond the present structure in this direction, of course, that is a policy question.

Mr. Laughren: That is fair enough. I would ask a rhetorical question, then, and expect no reply as to how you can expect to maximize those resources without those two things.

Despite the increased grants to the libraries in the province, despite the capable leadership of Mr. McCullough in the cultural affairs portion of this ministry, for the life of me, I don't think you're going to achieve

the potential there until you create those two things in the Province of Ontario. I would urge you, Mr. Minister, to get on with it.

For example, in September of this year there's going to be a Canadian studies requirement in all the secondary schools in the Province of Ontario. I would bet you money that one of the major problems of the teachers in the secondary system is going to be knowing what is available for that particular programme.

I just use that as a very small example of how a proper, full-fledged, provincial library, supported by regional automated bibliographic data banks, as well as an Ontario automated bibliographic data bank, could play a major role in just this one little programme.

But I don't think that's the most important part. The most important part of a provincial library is the potential to co-ordinate cultural affairs in a learning society, which the ministry seems to be in agreement with in terms of what the Copps report indicated. Certainly the increased grants to libraries and cultural institutions has increased significantly in recent years, and I think that's a good trend,

But I would urge you not to dismiss the two things I am proposing. I found it incredible that you would wax ideological on this issue, and not on aid to students in the Province of Ontario. But that's your own particular quirk. I'll leave that for you to grapple with.

There's one other thing I wanted to mention. I hope you don't, when you're thinking about this—if you do consider it further within your ministry with your officials—that you do not allow the vested interests of existing institutions and organizations to put you off, if you think that there's a real potential here.

Let's face it, the universities are very proud and consider that their library collections are somewhat of a status symbol, and they don't want anybody messing around with them. They see all sorts of bogeymen, I suspect, in a provincial library, along with the co-ordinated bibliographic data bank. And I suppose that might even apply to institutions like OECA, I don't know. But they might see some kind of infringement on their autonomy, and maybe all the institutions would. But I think that in the long-run interests of a learning society, that you should proceed with what I suggest.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Thanks, Mr. Laughren, for including something other than libraries in a peripheral way in your discussion.

Mr. Laughren: We'll get back to libraries specifically later, I guess.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, we will? I thought that was the whole basis. That you weren't going to be—

Mr. Laughren: Grants to libraries are in the next vote. I hope you stay in order here, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, brother.

Mr. Chairman: I think we had a commitment from the member for Nickel Belt—

Mrs. Campbell: That he wouldn't be repetitive, yes.

Mr. Laughren: Oh, you mean that I can talk about specific grants to libraries in this vote, too?

Mrs. Campbell: Let us proceed, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Laughren: Okay, I'll come back later.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you trying to catch your plane?

Mr. Laughren: Not at all.

Mrs. Campbell: On the first item, I would just like to have a few remarks about this matter of the book publishing subsidy—and I won't be long on it.

I was interested to note that—I believe it was the federal government—had instituted a project of having exhibitions of Canadian books in the United States. From all accounts—and I didn't pursue it—it seemed to me to be deemed to be rather a successful first step—a baby step, but a first step.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Was that under the auspices of the Department of Trade, Industry and Commerce?

Mrs. Campbell: I don't know what it was under the auspices of. I simply noted it and tried to get further information. I would like to know if not only should we be having a concern for our publishers here, and the problems they have specifically in trying to deal with the preservation of any kind of Canadian literature, but also if we shouldn't perhaps be assisting them in some way with a joint effort, or whatever, to exhibit Canadian books in the United States.

It might be that in this way Americans could become more aware of what is going on here. It might be a way of assisting the publishers to stand on their own two feet, as has been mentioned in a more appropriate way than this.

I have discussed the matter of Canadian literature with teachers in several parts of the province. They all come back with the explanation that they would dearly love to expand this service in their schools, but unfortunately with the financial limitations imposed they have to take what they can get at the lowest price.

I think we're paying too heavy a price for the future of Canada if we are not out actively, under this particular ministry, promoting in Ontario a concern for what is Canadian. I just throw that out because I think we have to find more creative ways of assisting the publishers than in this particular way. While it's a substantial amount of money, nevertheless I wonder in the long run if it will achieve what we're trying to achieve in assistance, if we're dedicated to the belief that we ought to have, for the future of our nation, a very real understanding of our past.

I have been deeply horrified in speaking to young people who are quite convinced that we have no history at all, and that such as we have is pretty dull. Of course it is dull, because the way it has been traditionally taught has been as a constitutional history. You cannot expect young children to understand constitutional history. But there is a great warm kind of rich history to this country, which has never been adequately brought to the attention of our people, and our children particularly.

Mr. Deacon: Only Pierre Burton has made some attempt to make it a little more interesting.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, however I think there's a great deal more to it than that. I feel very strongly that in this province we are not putting the same kind of emphasis on the person writing in Ontario as the Quebec government does for the French. There's no question that they are developing a very rich literature, and have over some time. It has been a deliberate effort.

I'm not suggesting that we should be trying to outdo the French; that isn't my point. But at least we should be letting people know what there is available and ensuring that they have that kind of exposure, if nothing else, to the whole tradition of Canada.

I would like to give consideration in a ranging way, as we have now done, to some of the other aspects. Much has been said about libraries, and I am in hearty agreement with a great deal of it. I also believe that there should be an expansion of the Trent project, for example, in the development of resource materials for those who are unable to have access to materials at that university, or at other universities. And I would hope that there could be some comment from the ministry as to what their findings are as a result of this project, and whether or not—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Audio-visual?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes. And whether or not there is a suggestion that this should be enlarged, because there is a great part of our population which, it seems to me, is cut off from the resources about which the member for Nickel Belt was speaking in the library system itself. So that, again I would be having to take the position that if it's a matter of the development of financing for that type of project, I would rather spend the money there, I would have to say it would have top priority with me to at least bring up to some kind of a norm those who are not otherwise able to meet even the current situation.

I hope there will be some comment on that.

I feel that in a lot of ways there is considerable overlapping in the areas of communications. I would like to get into that specifically in the second item and to ensure that I don't repeat myself I'm not prepared to enlarge upon it here. But I will have something to say about communications under the second item.

All my life I have had difficulty in trying to get through to those sitting in the seats of the mighty in the educational system. My real concern is for a full development and encouragement, an active encouragement to our talented people in this province. I will not say more on that point at this time, but I certainly will have something rather extensive to say in the second item, Mr. Chairman. Could I have some kind of response?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Primarily in this ministry, we are interested in supporting and encouraging Canadian authors, Canadian publishers and reaching Canadian readers.

The question of Canadian publishers expanding into the US has been dealt with and

I'm pretty sure it's the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce which sponsored the programme you are talking about. And, of course, our own Ontario Development Corp. in Industry and Tourism is dealing, in a different way, with the financial aspects of the publishers.

It seems to me that in our area of responsibility we are doing the kinds of things that we should be doing either through the ministry directly or through the Ontario Council for the Arts which has quite an extensive programme in this field. We will no doubt get into this when we come to that vote.

As far as US history is concerned, and the way it's presented, I've often wondered if in fact what we think was history actually happened the way it is presented on "Gun-smoke" and one thing and another. I can't believe there could be many people in the West if things as they are popularly portrayed actually happened that way. And I'm not sure that that's the purpose of our exercise. I am always amazed when I go to West Point—

Mrs. Campbell: I don't think I suggested anything about that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and see the display in the museum at West Point of the great victory of the US in the war of 1812. I never thought it really came out quite that way. However, I just throw that in as a comment.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I really think that with respect to the non sequitur I don't think I was talking about that at all.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, no. I was just commenting on the colourful portrayal.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, on the other hand, I find it rather sad that most of our young people—and this goes right up to the not-so-young in the 20- to 30-year-old group—seem to be very much of the opinion that the Canadian west was developed in almost precisely the "Gunsmoke" type of development. And they have little knowledge of the waterway system or the type of unique development that went on in this country.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Old Fort William will help.

Mrs. Campbell: I think if it was authentic it would be nice. I hope that we would be developing authenticity rather than a tourist attraction per se.

Hon. Mr. Auld: On the other hand, if you want to get into a little philosophy, we're talking about something that is not in this ministry, unfortunately. I think the way to portray things to the mass of people is to make them interesting and entertaining as well as accurate. I think that a lot of people have learned quite a bit about the settlement of eastern Ontario from Upper Canada Village and about the war of 1812 and some of the fortifications in Old Fort Henry and Fort York here in Toronto.

Mr. Deacon: It would be a shame to have more things like Ste. Marie-Among-the-Hurons, where you haven't been exactly correct and are giving an inaccurate impression of what happened. It is an inaccurate portrait of our history. I think it is wrong for us to do that and pretend they are authentic when they are not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We have never attempted to portray Upper Canada Village as actually having been—

Mr. Deacon: No, I realize that, but you talked about Ste. Marie, and I just wanted to be sure on that one.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Ste. Marie is on the original site and according to the archaeologists who have been dealt with—

Mr. Deacon: I would say you have some really deep questions in that one. Unfortunately, even now, your department people realize that there were some serious mistakes made there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not aware of that.

Mr. Deacon: The authorities are quite upset about that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Don, without straying too far away—

Mr. Deacon: And Fort William is going to be another mess.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Fort William is magnificent, and the only thing different about it is that it is not on the original site.

Mrs. Campbell: Etc., etc.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I do not think that there are more than one or two archaeologists present, but to get agreement from, say, 20 is very difficult.

Mr. Deacon: You have some very real students of archaeology, who have worked quietly for years with very little fuss and

publicity, and are very concerned about a lot of the things we have been doing. Some of their names have been used and banded about in association with the projects, but they had no opportunity to speak and they were really not consulted as to what happened. You need people like Norman Emerson and Maurice Careless, and some of these others. We do not want to have tourist attractions that do not have validity at the same time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am sorry we got off the thing, however, as far as publishing is concerned, the efforts we have, which are really in two places, are pointing towards the objectives that I mentioned.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to belabour it. I just feel that in this ministry you have a great deal of creative talent, and it would seem to me that it would be pleasant if you could at least look at ways and means of assisting our book publishers, to become better known in the markets of the world. This would give them the kind of assistance that is creative, rather than the kind of thing that keeps them going on a basis which is not terribly creative in our province. That is really what I am trying to say, I think.

Giving them money is great. They need it and we have to do something as an interim measure. I would hate to see as the on-going policy of this ministry for any length of time.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The other thing I did not mention, Margaret, is in item 3 where we are involved with local museums, historical societies, and the Ontario Historical Series.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, and we have the nice historical plaque programme which I shall speak on when I get to that vote.

Mr. Chairman: Can we now carry item 1 and get on with item 2?

Mrs. Campbell: Could I hear one word about the Trent project?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the Trent project really came under the university affairs vote.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, except this. It is a matter which refers to resource material. I wasn't speaking of the Trent project per se. I was speaking of the type of thing which can grow out of it to bring to people under this vote an increasing education in the whole matter of culture. I am not going to ask you if you want to limit me about the Trent programme—you can write me a letter.

But as a result of it, are you going to try to ensure that disadvantaged people across our province can have the same type of assistance as was given under that type of project?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess the quick answer would be that when the result of their experiments thus far is available to us then we will know how we are going to proceed. As you know, originally it was to be self-supporting and it isn't yet. They asked for a further grant. It is apparently not one of the university's priorities itself, within its own budget. We indicated that we would grant them—until the end of this calendar year, I think it was, Jim—I think it was \$10,000, other than the \$30,000 for which they asked. We will have a report then and see where we are going.

Mrs. Campbell: I have nothing further on that.

Mr. Chairman: Item 1 carried. Item 2.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Carried.

Mrs. Campbell: Item 2, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Laughren: A typical contribution from the member for Welland.

An hon. member: Carried!

Mr. Chairman: Brief compliments.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to discuss a bit in this vote the general approach to the museum and the Art Gallery. I would like to have some follow-up on the rather devastating kinds of discussion that we had last year on OECA, particularly when I note the moneys available for the advance of the network. I wonder if we could hear what has happened between last year and this year.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wonder if we might, just for everybody's information, indicate that in addition to the agencies that you see under Transfer Payments the first item includes the Science Centre, the Heritage Foundation and the Ontario Historical Series. That is the direct operating cost and it is—

Mrs. Campbell: Is this with reference to the museum?

Mr. McCullough: Salaries and wages.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, in salaries and wages. I'm sorry.

Mr. Chairman: Are you saying, Mr. Minister, in item 1 that these are—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, no. Item 2.

Mr. Chairman: In item 2.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are in item 2.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But first is salaries and wages—

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry. I thought you said under transfer payments.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —and if there are any questions or comments about those three institutions: The Ontario Science Centre, the Ontario Heritage Foundation or the Ontario historical series, perhaps we could deal with those first and then get into the ROM, the Art Gallery, OECA and so on.

Mr. Deacon: What were those first three you mentioned?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Science Centre, the Heritage Foundation, and the Ontario Historical Series.

Mr. Deacon: Is that item 2?

Mr. Morningstar: Item 2?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes item 2, but it is in the—

Mrs. Campbell: Hidden in the salaries.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is not hidden there. That is why I am pointing it out, but it may not be obvious.

Mrs. Campbell: That's right. Until you did that it was hidden.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would never want to mislead you.

Mrs. Campbell: No, I don't think you would.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Okay. Then we go to the ROM?

Mr. Deacon: Can we get into the Science Centre?

Mrs. Campbell: Go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. Don't you have a pass?

Mr. Deacon: I am really not as fast as you are. I will learn how to express myself to get away from this. What is the subsidy for that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Deacon: What is the subsidy for that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Hemmingway is here. We are showing the gross expenditure in the Ontario Science Centre including salaries and wages, employee benefits, transportation and so on as \$4,882,100 which is an increase of 10 per cent from last year. The revenue which is not shown here, but goes into the consolidated revenue fund is—how much last year?

Mr. A. Hemmingway (Director General, Ontario Science Centre): Approximately \$1½ million.

Hon. Mr. Auld: So that the subsidy is about \$3¼ million.

Mr. Deacon: What is the actual attendance last year compared to this year? How are the trends on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Hemmingway, the director general and Mr. Gillman, the financial expert, can give you those figures. Will you come up here now? I guess the first question here is the attendance.

Mr. Hemmingway: The actual attendance for last year was just over 1.3 million.

Hon. Mr. Auld: How many of those—

Mr. Deacon: Compared to the year before? How was it compared to the year before?

Mr. Hemmingway: About 20 per cent increase on the year before.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then could you give a breakdown on how many of those are school children who are non-paying?

Mr. Hemmingway: The figure I just gave you was all paid attendance. The actual figure for school children of Ontario and the rest of Canada who are admitted free is approximately a quarter of a million. They're in addition to the figure I gave you.

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Chairman, would the minister say what the policy is on board appointments to the Science Centre? Are we rotating our board members there?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We are. I couldn't tell you the exact rotation but I know that in the four years since I was involved with it, there would be about four left of the group that was then—

Mr. Hemmingway: Of the original group? I have the actual figures here. They are the current figures.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This doesn't have the dates, though.

Mr. Hemmingway: No, it doesn't have the dates of the retired people.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I would guess without checking the dates of appointments and resignations and so on, that there would be, let's see—

Mr. Hemmingway: There are 20 there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are 20 and I would say that there would be a turnover of about three to five a year.

Mr. Hemmingway: Five, at least.

Hon. Mr. Auld: About five a year.

Mr. Deacon: So we are not into the same problem as we were in the colleges as far as the board of governors there and people staying on?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. The last answer is "no".

Mr. Deacon: I was very pleased to hear some very favourable comments about some of the newer members of the board. How are you finding your new members? What is the basis of—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, they come from across the province and presently there are members from Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, the Soo, Willowdale, Don Mills, Islington, Scarborough—

Mr. Deacon: What has been the main reason for selection?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mr. Deacon: What has been the main reason for selection of these people; what has been their background?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are people from all walks of life who have an interest in the objectives of the centre—to show science to people. There's a representation of people from all walks of life but with an emphasis, not a predominating emphasis—a significant sort of industrial science end, because there is still some great interest on the part of industry, and also some financial interest in terms of contributions.

Mr. Deacon: Well, yes. I was thinking, of course, there has been a change in approach to science and direction of the ecology, preservation of our environment and things

like that and I was wondering if we were getting people who are involved in that side of things.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm not familiar now with the backgrounds of most of the members, but I know the centre has been producing a number of exhibits in that specific field. As a matter of fact, we started about four years ago, just before I left my sort of close connection with the centre.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, on this particular matter, I would first of all like to express the appreciation of some of the people from my riding who were able to get up there. They were disabled people and I was most appreciative of the co-operation of the centre in helping them.

But I wonder what your policy is. It was indicated to me at the time that while there would be assistance for those who came in groups, if people were disabled and came alone, with one helper, for instance, they had to pay to get in. If that is so, I would ask that you might look at this because there are a good many people now, certainly in the city of Toronto, who are volunteering to take disabled people out on an individual basis and it does seem to me that something like this should be as available to those people in the community as to anyone else.

I can only express my appreciation of what went on when I got a couple of busloads up there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Hemmingway could just give the committee a rundown of the policy as far as admissions are concerned for disabled senior citizens, students and so on.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to have that.

Mr. Hemmingway: In the normal course of events we allow all organized school groups of Canada to come in free. We encourage organized groups of people to come in and we give them a 15 per cent discount on their admissions. We try, wherever possible, to admit underprivileged groups free. I should say that we haven't a written policy on this.

We do try to encourage underprivileged school children, underprivileged local residents, the blind, the retarded, the psychiatric patients—all Ontario psychiatric patients are admitted free. We do ask that they try to bring in enough attendants because obviously we haven't sufficient staff to marshal all of those people to make their tour meaningful. Our staff is very limited in this respect and we do ask that if they want to bring these

people in, that they bring enough people to look after them.

The centre is equipped to handle wheel-chairs. I don't think that we have ever refused any request for assistance in this manner. Obviously, we don't go out looking for it. As I said, our staff isn't capable of handling it because we haven't sufficient numbers. But we do. I don't think there's a day goes by that there isn't some group coming in for nothing.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, Mr. Chairman, I just would like to say that in taking two busloads of elderly and disabled people—it was a mixed group, from Queen and Sherbourne—it was to them a whole new world because they hadn't been able to get to see many of the things that the province is providing. And I have to compliment you on the way in which they were treated and the enthusiasm with which they returned from their trip. But we were advised at the time that this was available only to groups and that it was not available free of charge to those who came individually. And I just wondered if we could look at it because the people who come are basically people who cannot really afford to get around.

Mr. Hemmingway: I assure you we will look at it.

Mrs. Campbell: I think it's great to see the paid attendance figures increasing but my look at the value of it, apart from its own innate value, is on the basis of those who won't count on the cash register, but who gain so much from it.

Mr. Hemmingway: Well, I haven't actually got the figure of the free admissions with me but I assure you it is quite astronomical.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm sure it is. I think that is an excellent policy.

Mr. Deacon: Certainly the Science Centre is well appreciated.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, definitely.

Mr. Deacon: I hate to have to say that to this minister.

Mrs. Campbell: You don't hate to say it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: After some of the things some of your predecessors were saying some years ago.

Mr. Deacon: I was too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was forgetting that.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, would I be in order to talk about OECA at this point?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not yet. Well—

Mrs. Campbell: We were going through the Heritage Foundation, the Ontario Historical series—wasn't that what we said?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are two more in that first lot, and then the ROM.

Mr. Chairman: That's four, eh?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is all for the Science Centre?

Mr. Laughren: Carry on.

Mrs. Campbell: I would like to hear more about what is happening with Heritage Foundation at this point. How much is it subsidized?

Hon. Mr. Auld: What specifically, Mrs. Campbell?

Mrs. Campbell: I'd just like the same breakdown as to what the costs are, related to it, as we have for the Science Centre.

Mr. Deacon: Is Bert Lawrence the chairman of that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Deacon: Is he going to undertake a programme to get more money in.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We've got some more money in this year.

Mrs. Campbell: Good.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'll just give you a run-down, without all the detail of its financing, since 1968. In 1968, the foundation received a grant of half a million dollars from the government, of which \$450,000 was designated as a capital fund and \$50,000 as operating expenses.

In 1969 there was a grant of \$250,000 for property acquisitions and financial assistance to community groups who were restoring buildings and projects and so on.

In the year ending March 31, 1974, the last fiscal year, there was a capital grant to finance restoration and/or acquisition of historic buildings, of \$1 million. Of course, the province pays the salary of the foundation staff and its administrative expenses. In addition to substantial gifts of real property and works of art, the foundation has received cash donations of approximately \$1.4 million to March 31, 1974.

Mr. Deacon: That's in the past year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, from 1968 until then. I don't know, Doug, whether you have the figure, but I would say in terms of land and collections, probably about \$3 million.

Mr. Deacon: That would be the value placed upon them. Sometimes it is a little generous.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They have a pretty good system because the federal people are very interested since donations are 100 per cent tax deductible. So I know that the foundation still uses the same system of getting several appraisals which are satisfactory to the Department of National Revenue.

Mr. Deacon: Maybe I've just heard a few too many stories about that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You may hear a few stories, and there has, I believe, been the odd disagreement.

Mr. Deacon: Well, encouraging people to give something to the—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is nice that they can give it to the province. It used to be they could only give it to the feds.

Up until March 31, 1973, the donated assets in property, not art, memorabilia, crystal and so on, had an appraised value of \$1,201,071. In the general fund, which was money donated related to a specific building—in other words, entailed—was \$442,591. I might mention that in that donated assets, for instance, Niagara Apothecary is shown as \$1, and the Cole's Shoal Lighthouse—of which I have some knowledge, because it's on the St. Lawrence River and I was one of those who contributed to it—is only valued at \$70. Actually, I know that it cost us more than that to get it; so I don't know who did that appraisal. I didn't get a receipt, though, so I am safe.

Mrs. Campbell: Could you tell me where the money was spent on renovation of buildings last year, for example? I believe there was a considerable amount spent in Kingston—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The biggest single one, I think, is St. Raphael's Church, which is to be dedicated this Saturday. It's about \$70,000, I think, from the foundation. That was for restoration, Dr. Parr points out.

Of that \$1 million I mentioned from last year—there has been \$545,000 of that paid out and another \$251,000 committed. Out of that, \$225,000 was paid by the foundation for

the province's portion of the \$2 million restoration of the Kingston city hall. That's what you were referring to, I imagine, Mrs. Campbell.

Cobourg Victoria Hall—there was a grant of \$250,000 to assist in the \$2.5 million renovation programme there.

(There isn't a figure as yet, but the Hudson's Bay Co. staff house at Moose Factory—which I think is being donated by the Hudson's Bay Co., along with the property it sits on—has to be renovated, because it's been changed inside. That's in this project, but I don't have a figure for what the amount would be.

Oh, there is another—Petrolia Victoria Hall at \$25,000. I think the mill at Delta was two years ago, and I think that was \$5,000.

Mrs. Campbell: I am interested because, of course, naturally I'm delighted to see the money spent anywhere in the province in restoration. I become very heartsick when I see the fact that Toronto has neither decent legislation nor funding for historic protection—and usually everything is gone before anything happens.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I recall that the foundation made a grant—and I can't remember the exact amount for the Robertson House that the Advocate Society moved and restored and is now down—

Mrs. Campbell: The Robertson House—no, there are two—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The first two—

Mrs. Campbell: You are thinking of the plaque on Sherbourne St. That was the Campbell House—sorry—the one that was moved.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is incredible that I would have forgotten that name.

Mrs. Campbell: I think so, too. It's just a Freudian slip, I'm sure.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What is that bit—oh, no; well, we'll leave that. It's not Freudian, it's more Bierce.

Mrs. Campbell: There was some restoration on the house on Sherbourne. That was just a plaque we stuck there.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Was that the one that Sir John A. lived in for a short time?

Mrs. Campbell: No, no. That is one that we tried to get some assistance in. I think you took the red room furniture on that one and then the house itself was torn down and became a parking lot. That is the kind of

disaster that has always faced us in Toronto, because we can't save things the way we should.

What are we going to do in the way of greater funding for these purposes, because we lose so much in between times? I am not now speaking about Toronto, but I should think across the province we are losing more than we are gaining on this programme in conservation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The final item is that \$1 million for building conservation, which is a substantial start but is not going to solve all the problems by any means.

Mrs. Campbell: All right. Your third item?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, the Ontario Historical Series. The amount of that is \$95,900. Last year it was \$75,900 in the estimates. Would you like to know—

Mrs. Campbell: What are they doing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: A board of trustees under the chairmanship of Dr. Murray Ross is responsible for carrying out a series of studies relating to the history of the province. Provincial archives are usually used extensively for this purpose and the archivist, Don McOuat, is a member of the board. An historical bibliography was prepared in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and completed early in 1974 and is awaiting publication. Studies in progress include 10 biographies, an historical atlas and miscellaneous research projects. The 1974-1975 estimates also include \$25,000 for committed costs associated with producing a publication on the general history of Ontario.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, there is a great deal available. To what extent did they go to the local people in areas to obtain something of the colour? I am thinking of a place like Elora, for example, which is very rich in history.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I couldn't tell you. I know that they have commissioned separate authors to do separate publications on the Premiers of the province—

Mrs. Campbell: That would be very good.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —individual Premiers. They are doing their own research and I assume are using the archives, local material and bits of other publications. I am not an author so I don't really know how they work.

Mrs. Campbell: Are they going to do all of the cabinet ministers from Day 1 too?

Mr. B. Newman: Not those horror stories!

Hon. Mr. Auld: You would have to do that sort of in tabloid form because we change so often.

Mrs. Campbell: Exactly, exactly.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Looseleaf.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, until we come to the part pertaining to OECA, which I indicated I wished to speak to, there are others who want to speak before we get there. I am quite willing to let that go.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any more discussion on items 2 and 3?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I guess we have done those three, have we?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, well if—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then if we could get to the Royal Ontario Museum. Can we go down the list in the order they are printed?

Mrs. Campbell: Just quickly on that, how is that expansion programme, the travelling portion, going? The Outreach from the museum?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't give you details, but I know that there has been a programme started, and it is now being expanded, with Windsor, that the ROM is now considering further liaison and the same kind of co-operation with several communities to finding two locations in the north. The Outreach programme, of course, is a separate thing. I think Walter, you call the Windsor project "ROM in Windsor." And that is progressing and expanding as I understand it.

Dr. W. M. Tovell (Director, Royal Ontario Museum): It is in the planning stage, sir.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Wait, you had an exhibit there in the Hiram Walker last year?

Dr. Tovell: We have material all over the province and it is very possible.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I heard about that from somebody from Windsor. That is why I said "Don't ask me about details."

Dr. Tovell: We have had three curators there.

Mr. B. Newman: What kind of Hiram Walker's do you sell?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I should have asked, Bernie.

Mr. B. Newman: No, it has been in the community and it is really appreciated.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I just want to make sure that the mike picked that up.

Mr. Deacon: Is that the art gallery or the museum?

Mrs. Campbell: The museum.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are both there.

Mr. Deacon: Is it under the Art Gallery of Ontario because they have a programme of moving exhibits around the province?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. What is the building, the part of the centre or the thing it is in?

Mr. B. Newman: They have a new art gallery there too.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But wasn't that owned by one of the Walkers at one time?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, the Hiram Walker people. It is a very nice building, an unusual type of building.

Mrs. Campbell: I am delighted, because for so long these things seemed to be rather static and I felt there was a real complaint on the part of the rest of the province as to the funding when it didn't have an Outreach. I am glad to see that is extending.

Mr. Deacon: The museum is up very substantially. Is this for a major extension in Toronto or part of—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, no, that is basically the operating costs. The increase is 7¾ per cent. It is about \$739,000.

Mr. Deacon: I guess that's the wrong figure—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's not the capital growth.

Mr. Deacon: It's the operating—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's the general operating costs plus \$50,000 for travelling exhibits and I understand that probably will be involved in an additional museum-mobile. Walter, is that—

Dr. Tovell: Yes, it is under consideration I would have to say.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The board hasn't passed it yet, but they just got the money, so I suppose that that is understandable.

Mr. Deacon: There has been a very substantial increase in grants, which we were

very pleased to see in recent years, because it used to be in the \$2 million to \$2½ million range four or five years ago, but what was the attendance situation at the museum during the last three or four years?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Just while we are looking that up, there is also \$150,000 in there toward the cost of mounting the Chinese exhibit which is really quite a feather in ROM's cap. I am told it is a magnificent display. I think it has only been at four other places, all of them in Europe. The total in 1973 was 1,054,544 and the attendance for the first quarter of this year is up 10 per cent.

Mr. Deacon: 1,054,544. What was it, say, four years ago? Have you got it?

Dr. Parr: Substantially less. I think it is safe to say it was less four years ago, but we don't have the figures in front of us, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: It rather dipped there for a point. It's coming back?

Dr. Parr: Yes.

Mr. Deacon: It seemed to me there was—I don't know how much of an increase there was over what is was before that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it was fairly static for quite a number of years. It rose—

Mr. Deacon: Very dramatically under the previous director.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And then it dropped. Now it has climbed and it is still climbing.

Mr. Deacon: How does it compare to the time when the previous director resigned, the attendance—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, it is higher now, I think. But it hasn't increased by the same percentage every year. I will get you the figures. In fact, I think they are in the annual report. I have seen them anyway and unfortunately we haven't got them here, but there was a drop and then it started to climb again. Okay? How about the Art Gallery?

Mrs. Campbell: I think, Mr. Chairman, that I have been doing some sort of public relations for the province, because I have had a number of letters from people, not in Toronto, writing to me about the horrors of Moore court. I have explained the situation, that if we wish to expand the total operation of the Art Gallery throughout the province,

it was necessary to have an expansion of the central portion itself and the court was a very useful adjunct. I thought you might just be interested in the PR you are getting that you don't suspect you are getting in that particular area.

It is something which has caused distress, I may say, to other people in other parts of the province who, for some reason or another, have written to me. I don't know why because I am certainly not the cultural expert for the Liberals. I don't know why, but there it is.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is just that you have an easy name to remember.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, which you forget.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, it's my loss, I am sure.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren.

Mr. Laughren: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I could talk about the Art Gallery and the OECA together. I wanted to—

Hon. Mr. Auld: You still want to catch your plane, I know.

Mr. Laughren: Seriously, I don't want to talk about the two together. I must profess some ignorance of the Out-reach programme. What are you taking around with this Out-reach programme? Are you including works from the Art Gallery?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Actually, we are offering a variety of things. Mr. McCullough, would you explain?

Mr. Laughren: I didn't want to belabour it by going through the whole list, but all I wondered was, were you including the Art Gallery?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, the Art Gallery, the ROM, the Royal Botanical Gardens, the Science Centre and the archives.

Mr. Laughren: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Campbell: The Royal Botanical Gardens in an Outreach? What's this? I am sorry, I will wait for that item but it boggles the mind about that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They were at the Soo last year.

Mr. McCullough: Their participation in Outreach Ontario is absolutely astonishing

with the wealth of imagination they bring to that programme. They have all sorts of programmes they can offer to communities outside of Hamilton, such as beginning nature gardens, beginning nature trails, lectures on dried flowers, dried flower arranging and all sorts of absolutely astonishing programmes that they come up with at very little cost.

Mr. Laughren: I still think, Mr. Chairman, you made a mistake in not taking my advice a couple of years ago regarding the art gallery by having a programme called "Art in a Cart" and taking it all across the province.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it is a catchy name. You could add to it. We had better not at the moment, however.

Mr. Laughren: I think we had better not.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, we come then to OECA. The minister escaped the flak or the crisis last year. There was no question at that time but that it was demonstrated to the satisfaction or otherwise of the ministry that this particular operation was in trouble and we did indeed hear that there was an inquiry going on as to its operation. Whether it is because of the wealth of material that has come in that I haven't caught up with it, I don't recall any specific report as to what changes, if any, have been made in the operation or how it is functioning at this point. I would like to know if the network expansion is related solely to that or if it relates to some other item in this particular area.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is related entirely to that. There was a report tabled in the House about OECA.

Mrs. Campbell: I am sorry, I must have been in committee and missed it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you concerned about the network expansion part of it specifically?

Mrs. Campbell: No, I am concerned about the fact that we did find some serious problems and I have never been convinced that they have been overcome. I would like to know what steps were taken to overcome them before we start looking at the network expansion.

I would also like to know if perhaps the policy has undergone some change and that in fact it is regarded as an educational communications programme, which is something that I heartily endorse, and that it has ceased to have any element of being a rather propagandist arm of the ministry to sell the prov-

ince. There is no doubt that was an element in some of the films that I saw.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would have to disagree with you there. I think the Canadian Radio-Television Commission would also disagree. However, carry on.

Mrs. Campbell: As I say, I had a question before as to the sort of internal censorship of things they were doing, because in all seriousness I think the value of such an operation is that it is in fact purely an educational thrust. To that end it has to be a very significant arm of this type of a programme in the ministry, and I would like it to be a very valid kind of operation. Perhaps I could have some information about that and then I can conclude on this item.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Ide might give a short summary of the report.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I'm sorry. I missed it somehow or other.

Mr. T. R. Ide (Chairman, Ontario Educational Communications Authority): Mr. Chairman, after the discussion in the estimates last year, you probably will recall that I committed the board of directors at that time to ask for an independent study of some of the charges that had been raised about the OECA.

I think it was the general wish of the members of the committee and the members of the board that we look for somebody with some broadcast experience to conduct the report.

A committee of the board was struck, and Prof. Taylor, who is head of communications at the University of Montreal, was selected from among a number of candidates. He had started in broadcasting as a stagehand and worked through to become a producer and a supervisor of production; from that point he went on to conduct and head the communications course at the University of Montreal.

One of the reasons for selecting Prof. Taylor was, of course, that he was from Quebec and well removed from the issues as they had been rather hotly debated at that particular time. Certainly, I would say, he concurred with some of the points that were made.

He didn't find any evidence of any political interference in the operation of the organization. He found that the questions of the finances of the organization were really historical and not present and, as the last audi-

tor's report had concluded, that the finances were now in order.

He felt that any educational broadcasting organization faces rather significant difficulties in melding together the talents of the broadcaster and the educator, and he made a number of recommendations in that regard.

The first recommendation was that we should establish an internal committee within the educational media division, consisting of both producers and educators, to see if they could come forward with some recommendations.

He looked at the question of the chairman and the chief executive officer, and he felt that he agreed partly with the comments made. He recommended that a deputy chief executive officer be named, and the board has named Mr. Walker, who is now Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister. A member of the committee, sitting on my left, is the executive director of OECA.

If you would like, I could go through his recommendations and give you the details of what has happened, but I would say that the organization has profited from his report. Virtually all of his recommendations have been implemented.

We have had an exceptionally good year for a young organization. Our number of viewers has increased significantly, both in the open sector on Channel 19, and also within the schools where the introduction of some programmes, such as "Report Metric," and our "Science Lab," and so forth have proved to be exceptionally well received by the teachers.

So it has been a good year. The quality of our work, which I don't think was ever questioned, has continued to be high and awards have been won, so that I feel much better, Mr. Chairman, in coming before the committee this year at this time. I am prepared to discuss any item that any member of the committee wishes to raise.

Mrs. Campbell: How did you resolve the matter of the dichotomy between the producers and the educators in classifications and in operations?

Mr. Ide: The recommendation from both the producers and the educators themselves was that we should name somebody as project leader. Now in essence—

Mrs. Campbell: An arbitrator, you mean.

Mr. Ide: No, he could be a producer, or she could be an educator, but an individual would be named on his or her merit. This

proposal has met, I would say, with general acceptance from both groups. I think the kind of harmony that now exists around the organization is probably a test of the fact that it is working. On the other hand, I think there will always be creative tension. Creative tension is good in an organization such as ours, so I suppose there is a danger of becoming too complacent in an operation. I think that perhaps a little bit of argument is a good thing at times. Very briefly—this is the recommendation made by the people from EMD, and we have implemented it.

Mrs. Campbell: And are you working more to functioning within your own areas, or are you still going to CFTO, or whatever it is out there—

Mr. Ide: We spent, I think, about \$3.8 million in the private sector last year. We still only have the one studio that you saw last year. We have one mobile unit, and unless the activities of the OECA are expanded considerably, then I would say that it is more economical for us to use the facilities at VTR Productions, at Channel 9 and the various agencies. We have bids from these various agencies, and we take the one which is most appropriate and economical.

Mrs. Campbell: Could you tell me something now about the network expansion programme?

Mr. Ide: We made an application last September to the CRTC for four or five stations, and these stations are located in Windsor, Chatham, London, Kitchener and Ottawa. The reasons for the particular choice was the frequency crisis in Windsor and Chatham. There was only one channel left, and there was every possibility that with pressure from the FCC in the United States that it could have been allocated to the US and educational broadcasting.

There could never have been any educational broadcasting in the border cities if that allocation had been made. So having made the selection to go to Windsor and Chatham, it was not significantly more expensive to insert London and Kitchener between Toronto and Chatham. The reason that the board selected Ottawa was because of the bilingual nature of the population in the Ottawa region, and the sense of obligation to those particular people. So we went to Ottawa. And also the fact that the tower in Ottawa had only one remaining place on it. So it was certainly more economic to use an existing tower than to build a new one.

Mrs. Campbell: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am very happy, and sincerely happy, that we are not into the kind of debate that we were last year. It was one that I think was necessary, unfortunately. But at least, it looks as though it was productive.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, might I ask whether there is any thought about bringing it down into eastern Ontario, other than Ottawa?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Phase 3.

Mr. Ide: Yes, that is the next proposal from the board—to go to northern Ontario and to fill in those open spots between Toronto and Ottawa—that would go to Peterborough, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, the Cornwall area. So that area will be filled in provided the funds are available and inflation doesn't get really any worse.

Mr. Apps: Have you a timetable for that?

Mr. Ide: 1977-1978, I think, Mr. Minister, is the timetable that we presented. But there are very serious problems in the electronics industry, and in the construction industry, at the present time. The price of steel is getting astronomical, and on top of that, it is getting almost impossible to get it. When we make this kind of prediction, it is conditional on (1) That the finances are available, and (2) when the money is available, that the resources are available.

Mr. B. Newman: Will you be using the CN tower?

Mr. Ide: We will be using the CN tower, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: Would you mind elaborating on the Windsor operation?

Mr. Apps: Get it from the CN tower.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The CN tower won't reach there.

Mr. Ide: No.

Mr. B. Newman: Since when?

Mr. Ide: The signal that will be transmitted from Channel 19 will be picked up by the transmitter in Paris—which is the actual site of the Kitchener transmitter—be picked up again by London, transmitted to Chatham, picked up by Chatham, and transmitted to Windsor. In that way there will be no microwave between Toronto and Windsor.

Mr. B. Newman: What channel will it be?

Mr. Ide: I believe, if I may just check with Mr. Bowers, I believe it's 32. Am I right, Mr. Bowers?

Mr. B. Newman: And when do you foresee it in operation?

Mr. Ide: Well, we are hoping in 1975.

Mr. B. Newman: 1975.

Mr. Ide: That's right. We have the site. Most of the material has been tendered; the tenders are in. Provided that you approve of the network extension that is included in the budget, I don't see any obstacle to being on the air in 1975.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, just what are the materials you need to have in order to make this available, to areas in eastern Ontario? What do you have to do?

Mr. Ide: Steel is one; it depends on the availability of steel.

Mr. Apps: Steel for the towers?

Mr. Ide: Steel for the towers and also equipment. And then, the availability of the UHF transmitters from the manufacturers.

Mr. Apps: Are you able to reserve a channel? In those areas you just got in under the wire, in Ottawa and Windsor.

Mr. Ide: We are confident in our discussions with the federal regulatory body that there is not a frequency problem either in eastern Ontario or northern Ontario, which is the first priority of the board now — to go north as well as east.

Mr. Apps: Which is which in priority?

Mr. Ide: The first priority of the board, and I hesitate to mention this here, is north.

Mr. Apps: That is what I was afraid of.

Mr. Ide: But in essence, each year we would hope to take one step toward the east, to go perhaps to Peterborough as the first step in the first year of operation, so there will be an indication to the people living in that area that there is concern on the part of the OECA for further service.

Mr. Apps: What you really are saying is that as usual eastern Ontario will be the last on the priority list.

Mr. Laughren: Second last.

Mr. Ide: Ottawa has a high priority.

Mr. Apps: As I indicated on many occasions, I don't really consider Ottawa a part of eastern Ontario.

Mr. Ide: Mr. Chairman, I am going to let the minister handle the regional differences situation, if I may.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I don't know whether I want to debate with Syl on the status of Ottawa.

Mr. Laughren: You are going to get a lesson in stick handling here.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is there anything else on OECA?

Mr. Laughren: Yes, there is, but I would propose that we adjourn now.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren will be first on after dinner.

Hon. Mr. Auld: What time is your plane flight?

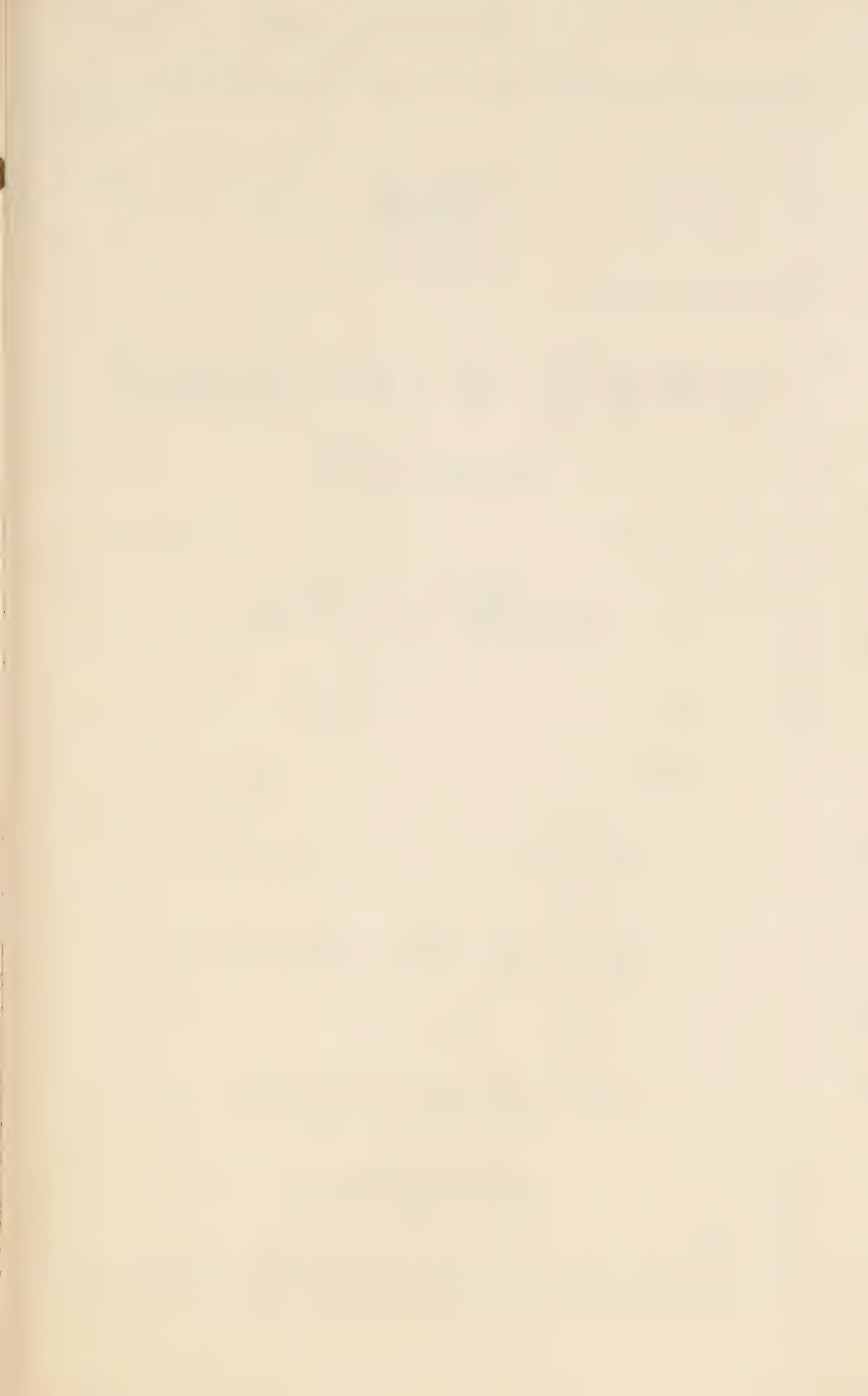
Mr. Laughren: I would be prepared to stay until Sunday.

It being 6:10 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Standing Social
Development Committee S7
Chairman: Mr. M. Hamilton

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, June 20, 1974
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1974

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (concluded)

Mr. Chairman: We have a quorum now.
Mr. Laughren?

On vote 2505:

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I shall attempt to be quite brief, because I understand there is a desire on the part of many of the members to proceed with the GAINS legislation in this committee this evening.

Hon. J. A. C. Auld (Minister of Colleges and Universities): Pardon?

Mr. Laughren: Were you aware of that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I'm in the hands of the chairman.

Mr. Laughren: Oh I see, okay.

I know that Mr. Ide is very much aware of what those of us from the mid-north are concerned about regarding OECA. We are distressed that events transpired, as we knew full well they would, with the five locations in southern Ontario being awarded ETV stations before the one in the Sudbury area was awarded. We know very well the arguments about the urgency of picking up the frequencies. We realize that. What we never have accepted is the either/or situation which was laid upon us—that it was either the north, namely the Sudbury area, or those five stations in southern Ontario.

The arguments have all been put forth. There's been a massive campaign in the Sudbury area, primarily spearheaded, believe it or not, by the Sudbury District Chamber of Commerce. I think they had something like 15,000 signatures urging you to award Sudbury a local ETV station. I'm wondering if you can be as specific as you can as to when we can expect that to transpire in Sudbury?

Mr. T. R. Ide (Chairman, Ontario Educational Communications Authority): Well our present proposal, which our board has en-

dorsed, is that we would proceed as soon as possible before the CRTC with an application for a television station in Sudbury; and also hopefully in Thunder Bay, which is similarly deprived. I would say that we have to have assurances that the capital will be made available. We have made representations through our minister to that end. So we're working, as I say, as hard as we can. The projected date is 1977.

Mr. Laughren: In 1977?

Mr. Ide: If you want to be specific, I presume if we could get approval for the capital we could get a CRTC hearing in the fall. They usually take four to five months to bring down a judgement, although I think a precedent certainly has been set and it might be speedier. It took us almost a year to put Channel 19 on the air. After we got the approval from the CRTC, it is taking us about 15 or 16 months before we'll have the stations in Ottawa and in Windsor on the air. This is really occasioned by the supply of transmitters and the availability of these transmitters.

I've just been given a note that I can be more precise and say that if everything goes as we hope it will go, we can be in Sudbury in 1976. So I was being perhaps overly cautious in my estimate.

Mr. Laughren: In election year 1975 there will be all sorts of visible things happening in the Sudbury area. That's the kind of timing which has kept the Tory party here for some 30 years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: In fairness to OECA, their capital programme is presently before us. It extends over three and a half years as far as the multi-year forecast is concerned and it will be part of the submission that we are presently putting together for our basic 1975-1976 budget. OECA, as Mr. Ide has explained, can do certain things, but they have to have their capital programme firm before they can actually make plans.

Mr. Laughren: But right now has it been approved by the powers that be, the ministry and the Management Board?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The overall programme has.

Mr. Laughren: Has it been approved for the Sudbury station?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's the location. As I understand the technology, and Mr. Bowers knows more about this than I do, going north we go to Sudbury as the first step.

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We don't go to the Lake-head first because it would involve a series of lengthy transmission links. You are just lucky that is all.

Mr. Laughren: I'm sorry, I really wanted to pin you down here because I'm continually getting queries on this. You are saying that it has been approved and it's a question now of just going before the CRTC in the fall?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. The overall programme, which is in three phases I think, was approved some time ago. It's a question of the timing, which relates to the amount of money that's available each year.

Mr. Laughren: But has money been made available in this budget for the Sudbury station?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There is money available which could be used for the preliminary part of the Sudbury station.

Mr. Laughren: The preliminary what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The preliminary part, because it takes in financing over about three fiscal years.

Mr. Ide: This would be before we could get on. Because of the time line that I've just listed, if the money is available and if the transmitter is available then we should be in Sudbury by 1976; Sudbury is, in the priorities of the board, the next OECA station to go on the air.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Let me explain. I understand it is sort of a chicken-and-egg thing. If I'm correct, the authority can't apply for a frequency until they can say when they propose to use it. You can't apply for a frequency and tie it up.

Mr. Ide: In the area of a scarce frequency like Windsor, we couldn't apply for the frequency and then not build. In other words, when you go before the regulatory body they want a date as to when you intend to build. We can't go before the CRTC until we can

make a commitment that we can feel quite certain we can meet.

As I say, if all of the pieces fall into the place, as I'm now hopeful they are falling into place, then I'm advised we could be on the air in Sudbury in 1976.

Mr. Laughren: Perhaps I had too heavy a dinner, but my mind is turning slowly to glue. I can't seem to get a commitment from anyone at the front there as to whether or not funds are allocated to get the whole thing proceeding immediately; that whatever steps are necessary to get that station onstream, or whatever you call it, without delay, are being taken by the ministry.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can give you the answer to that.

Mr. Laughren: Would you?

Hon. Mr. Auld: So far, all of the funds are not yet allocated.

Mr. Laughren: So in other words, it won't happen as soon as Mr. Ide says it could happen?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It could happen then, but it won't necessarily.

Mr. Laughren: My whole metabolism is now turning to glue. What's that, what's that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Dr. Parr pointed out that there are no funds needed in the fiscal year we're discussing.

Mr. Laughren: Why not?

Mrs. M. Scrivener (St. David): We can't hear back here.

Mr. Laughren: Why are no funds required in this fiscal year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Because the first thing that has to be done is to get the licence from the CRTC.

Mr. Laughren: Well have you applied?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but let's—I think I can explain this to you.

Mr. Laughren: Well okay.

Hon. Mr. Auld: OECA cannot go to the CRTC until it can say when it proposes to have the thing in operation. In other words, if they have the funds. We are in the—

Mr. Laughren: That's if there's a rare frequency.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No; it doesn't have to say that it is going to open, as I understand it, in 1976 or 1977. What it does have to say is that it is going to open on a certain date, give or take I suppose a few months. But it can't do that until its capital programme for the next two years is approved. And that would include the funds that would be required for that.

Mr. Laughren: And you haven't done that yet?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, but it's not because it's been delayed, it's just that in the multi-year process, we're just starting on next year's estimates. We had our first meeting today at noon.

Mr. Laughren: Am I ever glad I pursued this. So it's not included in the 1974-1975 estimates, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes; that's correct.

Mr. Laughren: So what we're really talking about is starting in the 1975-1976 estimates; to include it there, then set up the hearing before the CRTC, then wait five or six months for its decision and then proceed with building the station. Am I correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There might be some small amount towards it, say maybe next February or March I suppose.

Mr. Ide: You know, we're talking about the capital funds, Mr. Chairman. In terms of the funds to do any of the engineering studies, the engineering studies really have been done.

Mr. Laughren: Right. So that's not the hold-up.

Mr. Ide: The question right now, as the minister has pointed out, is the approval of the capital budget which is presently under scrutiny. If that budget is approved then we would be able to proceed before the CRTC.

Mr. Laughren: Well fine. Would you tell me why there is a hiatus of one year in this programme? That's really what you're telling me, that for the year 1974-1975 there are to be no funds allocated for the development of an ETV station in Sudbury. And I'm asking you why that one year gap?

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are no further funds; and, well, as Mr. Ide just explained, the engineering studies have been virtually done; they cost money and those have been funded.

Mr. Laughren: If the money was voted for this purpose in these estimates, the ETV

station would be on line one year before it's presently going to be on line because it's not in this year's estimates; is that not true?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think it would be that fast, but it might be earlier in 1976.

Mr. Laughren: Well wait a minute now. You could proceed this fall with a hearing before the CRTC if the money was allocated in this budget. Am I correct? Isn't that what Mr. Ide said, that they could possibly have a hearing before the CRTC this fall if the money was there, if the commitment was made at the ministerial level?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No. They will still proceed with a hearing before the CRTC this fall, because they don't need funds in the current year to do that. What they have to have is a two-year commitment in capital funds so that when they go to the CRTC they can say, this is when we will have the station in operation. When they get approval, and it doesn't seem—

Mr. Laughren: Surely you're not going to send this man to the CRTC this fall without that kind of commitment?

Hon. Mr. Auld: He wouldn't go without it.

Mr. Laughren: That's right. Are you going before the CRTC this fall?

Mr. Ide: We could go before the CRTC if the proposal before the ministry for capital funds is approved.

Mr. Laughren: Yes; oh I see. Who used the term "chicken or egg"? I think it was the minister, wasn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you talking about who is on first?

Mr. Laughren: Yes.

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): He wants to know who is on third?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can tell you who is catcher.

Mr. Laughren: No catch; I know what the catch is—the significance of the year 1975.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There will be a government decision so that the OECA will know whether or not they are going to the CRTC this fall.

Mr. Laughren: When will they know that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Obviously sometime before September.

Mr. Laughren: So there is a possibility that he won't be going before the CRTC this fall.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Everything, I suppose, is possible; but I think that's unlikely.

Mr. Laughren: That, at least, is encouraging. Therefore if he does go before the CRTC with the two-year commitment that is required, there would be no further hitches and there would not be that one-year hiatus in the development of the station in Sudbury. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would—

Mr. Laughren: Oh wait a minute now; hold it, hold it. Mr. Ide is shaking his head.

Mr. Ide: Assuming the best possible situation—

Mr. Laughren: Right, let's assume that.

Mr. Ide: Assuming that the capital funding is approved, assuming that we get on a hearing of the CRTC in the fall, which I think is reasonable to assume, assuming that they take their average of four to five months—

Mr. Laughren: Four to five months.

Mr. Ide: —to bring forward a decision, that brings you to January probably—

Mr. Laughren: Of 1975.

Mr. Ide: —of 1975. Then it takes you, our estimate is at least 15 months, to build a station; so that would take us into the 1976 year.

In other words, there is no way the process could be expedited unless some other broadcaster were willing to give up a frequency and give up an existing transmitter.

Mr. Laughren: No, I understand that. My main concern is that the ministry makes that two-year commitment in time for you to appear before the CRTC in the fall. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That came through.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Scrivener.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss CRTC, so if you have other questions on the OECA, pass me.

Mr. C. J. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Yes, I would like to ask a question. How much does it cost to put up a station?

Mr. Ide: The cost depends first of all on the power of the station; and the amount of power that you are going to use depends on topography, the geography. For example, the cost of Channel 19 was about \$500,000; the cost of Channel 24 in Ottawa is about \$600,000; the cost of the stations in the Kitchener-London area are somewhat less because the topography is less complex, and hence you don't need as much power to cover the same area. But I would think that the capital cost, if you were asking me for a round figure without the advice of engineering consultants, Channel 19 cost us about \$500,000 and the Ottawa tender is in at about \$650,000.

Mr. Apps: When you finally get around to eastern Ontario, is it practical to cover more—say Belleville and Kingston or Brockville and Kingston—with one station?

Mr. Ide: If I may, Mr. Chairman, I'd ask Peter Bowers.

Mr. P. Bowers (General Manager, Operations Division, OECA): According to our studies, the most economical way of covering eastern Ontario would be to establish four medium-power stations; one in Peterborough, one in Belleville, one in Kingston and one in Brockville.

Mr. Apps: And what would be the cost of those medium-power stations?

Mr. Bowers: They vary from site to site. In the case of Kingston, for example, we would attempt to locate on the existing tower for the TV station there and save ourselves a lot of capital cost. But on the average, I would say roughly \$400,000 per station.

Mr. Apps: And would your intention be, when you get down there, to do these all at once, or do them year by year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That would depend on how much capital money is allotted each year. I don't think Mr. Ide can tell you—

Mr. Laughren: He does it to you too, eh Syl?

Hon. Mr. Auld: —because until he sees what funds are allocated, he really can't say.

Mr. Apps: I am in agreement with the member for Nickel Belt. I hope you get the Sudbury one done quickly so that you can start down in eastern Ontario.

Mr. Laughren: It's the first time we're got you on our side. You've come a long way since you left the cabinet, Syl.

Mr. Chairman: Any more discussion on this particular item? Mrs. Scrivener, you wanted to speak?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Chairman, I think we were sort of going in order, and the next one is the McMichael Canadian Collection.

Mrs. Campbell: I think I indicated this afternoon I wished to speak on CJRT, since it is in my riding.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): McMichael is next.

Mr. Chairman: McMichael Collection anybody?

Mr. Deacon: Yes. Mr. McMichael was here earlier and I just want to say something about him in opening my remarks. I think this man has made a great contribution to our province in setting up that McMichael collection and, as a director, he certainly does more than most directors would. He and his wife involve themselves very fully in its operation.

The minister may remember—certainly his predecessors will—that problems arose two or three years ago with the neighbours in the area. One of the suggestions that came out at that time was the setting up of an autonomous organization with a charter. At the time, I suggested that at least two of the members of the board be from the local town. That was not done.

Again, we have a problem arising in the area.

I get phone calls from the neighbours, because apparently when Mr. and Mrs. McMichael first bought the property, there was open land around it. Subsequently, the land was developed into a subdivision. The people in the subdivision apparently bought their lots because they were next to a conservation area and they could expect open space. Then, suddenly, they found themselves faced with paving and parking lots, and there were lots of objections about there were better places to put these cars than right against their backyards.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is that the subdivision that is next to the school just before you drive in?

Mr. Deacon: That's right. We had quite a session with some of your representatives, and we more or less resolved the issue by having a parking study. At the time, it was decided that improvements would be made to the existing lot and there was consider-

ation to put additional parking towards the entrance of the property and not filling up the valley at great expense.

This spring there has been a tremendous amount of activity filling up the valley, and people are saying we are spending \$465,000 of taxpayers' money on a programme of spite against the neighbours because Mr. McMichael wants to have those cars parked behind their fences, between themselves and the authority. I don't know what the reasons are for suddenly going ahead with that parking lot. He originally told the neighbours that, come hell or high water, he was putting it in.

This brings up the same point I originally made, that we should have two people on that board from the area who can represent the local people. Wherever we set up provincial institutions we should want to be sure there is local representation. I don't want to be interfering in these disputes myself, but there is a very strong feeling between the McMichaels and some of the neighbours. It's something I was hoping we would have resolved by having representation on this board; they could have done their best to persuade him to keep peace with the community.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, Don, I must say I wasn't aware of this, but I'll find out about it.

Mr. Deacon: I think it's important that we don't take away from what Mr. McMichael has been doing; but I don't think he would win a popularity contest in Kleinburg.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well it's certainly not, I gather, in that sense—

Mr. Deacon: And that's sad, because any person who has had a success like he has, has done it through his persistence and his drive. But at the same time, I think when we have a public institution where we are putting in a lot of money, we should take care that there is no problem with the community. I urge the minister to look into the matter of having local representation on that board, people who will see these things are done in a way that doesn't cause trouble.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I will get onto that.

Mr. Chairman: Any more discussion on that?

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Carried.

Mr. Chairman: The Royal Botanical Gardens; carried. CJRT.

Mr. Deacon: Can I get a statement on McMichael? An annual report or that sort of thing? I imagine they put out a report.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is true.

Mr. Morningstar: Is that CJRT item carried, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: No; Mrs. Campbell indicated before the supper break that she would like to speak on CJRT. So Mrs. Scrivener, if it's all right, I will allow her to speak first.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have a complete explanation, if I may, as to this particular vote and the moneys allocated to it. As you are aware, CJRT was an emanation of Ryerson, which is in my riding; and it has been a very sad situation, as I found last year. I was an embarrassment to the former minister (Mr. McNie) that he was called upon to subsidize a public meeting in my riding, of which I was not personally notified and which was conducted by someone from the government side. I would like to know now what the situation is and to what extent the board of Ryerson was involved in the action taken by the government.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, in detail, I would ask Walter Lane, who has been the person in the ministry involved in the various negotiations—

Mrs. Scrivener: I am sorry, Mr. Minister, I can't hear you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I will repeat those great words.

I am not aware of the various detailed discussions that went on with Ryerson, the ministry, the citizens committee and so on. But the way the thing stands at the moment, and to answer your last question first, the board of Ryerson has been consulted and is in agreement with what is being done. Last December the Premier (Mr. Davis) announced that the province would set up a corporation to take over the operation of CJRT from Ryerson itself. The board was involved and agreed with that decision. This is to ensure that the programming of Ryerson, which is part of the college in a sense, would continue.

Mrs. Campbell: Very much a part of the college.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The corporation will be an independent body and will get its funds both from the province and from the private sector. There is a campaign which I think was launched and is continuing to get public support.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Chairman, could we get another mike for the minister, because we just can't even hear him over here.

Mrs. Campbell: Now you know what it's like sitting across the floor in the House. We can't hear you either.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know why you are so fortunate.

Mrs. Campbell: I think you are trying to help us. I know you are.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I gather that that's better, or worse, depending on your point of view.

Well on Dec. 3, 1973, the Premier announced that the province was going to set up a corporation to take over the operation of CJRT. This corporation will be an independent body with funds from both the province and the private sector. It is planned, at least until the corporation is firmly established, to maintain the same level of broadcasting as has been undertaken by Ryerson; and our budget figures for this year 1974-1975, show \$480,000. Of this, \$20,000 is presently estimated as the capital cost of relocating the transmission and antenna facilities to improve the station's signal. There is some additional money to put in the new transmitting equipment, which Ryerson owns but has in mothballs at the moment. It will work in with the new transmitter site.

The province is proposing to provide a grant of up to \$370,000; the remaining funds which will be required in that year will be from the campaign that is going on. It is anticipated that Ryerson students will still have the use of the facility for the radio arts course training.

Mrs. Campbell: I see, they'll have full use of it. Is there any indication that there will be—

Hon. Mr. Auld: The manager of the station is a member of the new board, along with a number of other people.

Mrs. Campbell: I think one of the problems was, and there was criticism that the students per se were not having as great an opportunity to participate in the function of that station as part of their educational programme as they had originally. Has that been corrected?

Hon. Mr. Auld: My understanding is that as far as that part of the operation is concerned it will continue virtually as it was before. In that \$370,000 grant from government, for instance, I think there is \$150,000 for the so-

called open sector concept, which they had developed, I guess, initially in that form.

Mrs. Campbell: Very well. What is the balance of it for?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The estimated \$20,000 for the antenna.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Then \$10,000 for rental; and \$300,000 for the actual station operation.

Mrs. Campbell: I see; and what is the timing of this coming to full fruition, if one can call it that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't tell you when the new transmitter and what-not will be in operation. It would be very hard to estimate at this time what will happen in terms of the open academy; the open sector concept may change, because that is part of the whole programme that we are working out presently.

Mrs. Campbell: One of the things that bothered me was that in this interim we did lose some of the people who were very valuable to that service. Are they going to come back to it or not? People involved in the actual open college, the open academy.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Lane, are you aware of the details?

Mr. W. Lane (Cultural Affairs Officer, Cultural Affairs Division): I think I can respond, Mr. Minister.

The group that has been named by order-in-council to become the new board of directors when the corporation becomes a legal entity, is now serving as a kind of interim advisory committee. They have established a series of tasks and they have set up subcommittees to address these tasks. One of them is the open education programming. They have Margaret Norquay as a member of this subcommittee. They also have Dr. Abbyan Lynch from St. Michael's College. They are now very busy drafting a proposed educational programme which will restore what they used to call the open college. Perhaps they will still call it open college, although that isn't established. However, they will restore approximately the same level of educational broadcasting as was in effect before Ryerson was obliged to cut back on it.

They are very active in this area through a subcommittee at the present time. They haven't announced a budget yet or exactly

what their programme will be, but they are working toward it.

Mrs. Campbell: One of the people we lost, and I viewed it with a great deal of sadness, was Barbara Chisholm, for instance. She was involved in the college programme before. That's what I meant when I said we lost people who were involved at that time.

Where are they going to relocate the antenna?

Mr. W. Lane: That is still under investigation. They have another subcommittee looking into the engineering aspects. They intend to put the new 50-kw transmitter into service. It has already been purchased, as I think you know.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, I know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's why it said the estimated cost was \$20,000.

Mr. W. Lane: Right. They have not yet pinned down where the antenna will be located, but they hope to have the antenna in its new location and operating—I must say “hope to”—by the end of this year.

Mrs. Campbell: In the discussions with them last year they had certain locations in mind, and I wondered whether they were being pursued or whether there were new ones.

Mr. W. Lane: I think probably we would say “yes” and “yes.” They are looking at all possibilities—not only those that they had in mind, but any new ones that Peter Hunter's committee might have been able to turn up. He is chairing that subcommittee.

Mrs. Campbell: And at what point was the board first consulted about these changes? Do you know that?

Mr. W. Lane: I don't know the answer to that one. When the negotiations first began?

Mrs. Campbell: With the Ryerson board.

Mr. W. Lane: I don't know.

Mrs. Campbell: I think there was certainly quite a gap in communication for a period of time. Is that not so? Or perhaps you were so busily engaged about your chores you weren't aware of the fact that there was a breakdown.

Mr. W. Lane: I wasn't on the scene when the negotiations began, but from the history that I have been able to pick from the files,

I believe that the government moved to form a task force within the Ministry of Colleges and Universities as soon as it was asked: "How can you help?" Now this is my understanding.

Dr. J. G. Parr (Deputy Minister): Mr. Chairman, in the matter of the open college, of course, that was an academic programme of Ryerson's, funded from its own funds; so it would have been improper, I think, to have stepped in prior to the hiatus being an obvious one.

Mrs. Campbell: I wasn't suggesting that. The difficulty I had was that I was deeply concerned about it, and at one point I had given my word to the former minister that I would not raise the matter publicly because he had certain ongoing matters that he wanted to resolve himself, and he undertook to keep me posted.

It was quite an embarrassment to me in those circumstances to find a public meeting going on in my riding concerning the subject when I had pledged my word to him that I would not conduct a public discussion. On top of that, of course, when he rather shame-facedly had to say that his ministry funded the meeting, to an extent at least, it made it even worse.

Since that time it has been very difficult for me to get the information that I need to be able to tell the people of my riding just what the situation is. I must say that I hope this sort of thing will not happen again.

Dr. Parr: I can't remember the details, Mr. Chairman, but, in fairness, I don't think the meeting was funded directly by the ministry. It may have been through one of the ministry's agencies which operates at arm's length and over which again it would have been improper for the ministry to have restraints.

Mrs. Campbell: The minister spoke to me apart. But I just hope that from here on in, since it is a matter within my riding, that at least I might be accorded the courtesy of being kept aware of the situation. And, of course, I shall be in constant touch with Ryerson itself.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Scrivener.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, but between the difficulty in hearing the minister and the amount of noise we had in the other room, I may have missed the full content of some of the replies. In any case, some of my questions have been answered.

To start off, I want to inquire about the establishment of the board of directors and the number of meetings it has held and the thrust of its policy discussions.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Wally?

Mr. W. Lane: The board of directors, as you know of course, was established by order in council. These were people who were approached by the Premier and agreed to serve. There are 14 on the board and I think their names did appear in an announcement in the House. Would you like me to read the names of those members?

Mrs. Scrivener: Yes.

Mr. W. Lane: The members of the committee are: Donald McCaskill, who is the chairman; and apart from that in alphabetical order: Edward Brisbois, Frank Buckley, Cosmo Catalano, Cameron Finley, Jack Gorman, Peter Hunter, Dr. Abbyan Lynch, James Pearce, Fred Pollard, John Ross, Mrs. A. K. Stuart, John Twomey, Dan Iannuzzi.

They joined with us in a kind of tuning-in meeting on May 1, which we held in the Macdonald Block. We felt it might be helpful to provide the board of directors—or the soon-to-be board of directors—with some of the background of what had happened. At that meeting we played a tape that had been prepared by CJRT, which they called: "The sound of CJRT FM". We provided them with what had happened to date—where we thought we could see the new corporation going in establishing itself as an independent entity to carry on, I think as the Premier expressed his hope, the same format and tone of broadcasting that CJRT had used and restoring the level of educational broadcasting that had obtained before the difficulties arose.

Since that May 1 meeting, I have attended three meetings as a kind of observer; I serve as a liaison between Mr. McCaskill's committee and the ministry. I have attended three meetings in which they have moved very swiftly; really we are quite encouraged.

They have formed subcommittees, as I said, to look into several of the facets that have got to be cleared up prior to the completion of the agreement between the new corporation, once established by legislation, and the Ryerson board of governors. Ryerson representatives are involved in all of those meetings and they are keeping a very good liaison with them. Have I answered your question sufficiently?

Mrs. Scrivener: Yes, you have. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wonder is Mr. McCaskill here this evening?

Mr. W. Lane: No, I don't believe Mr. McCaskill is here.

Mrs. Scrivener: Pity. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that this is an advisory group which is the interim bridge until the new board is incorporated. Are you going to introduce legislation yourself to establish this new board and the new operation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I understand at the moment, and Mr. Lane can perhaps make it clear, they have appeared before the CRTC and had their licence renewed. As part of their application there was a letter, which I sent to the board, saying that we propose to set up a separate entity so that the government was not in the radio business. I can't tell you the form of the legislation that is required, because I think it is still being worked on.

Mrs. Scrivener: It has to be an independent body, doesn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Pardon?

Mrs. Scrivener: It has to be an independent body to comply with CRTC regulations.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. And there is something about the way it gets provincial funds too.

Mr. W. Lane: May I speak to that, Mr. Minister? Once the corporation is established as a legal, independent entity, it can accept a transfer payment from the government, as many of the other agencies do, at arm's length so to speak. Until that time the interim funding arrangement provides funds, as approved in this vote hopefully, direct to the Ryerson board of governors so that that board of governors can continue to operate the radio station.

Mrs. Scrivener: The board of governors of Ryerson?

Mr. W. Lane: Ryerson; it is an interim funding arrangement. There is no CJRT corporation as yet.

Mrs. Scrivener: Yes, I agree.

Mr. W. Lane: So the funding has to go, not to the radio station as the CRTC wouldn't permit this, but as in the past as a grant to the Ryerson board of governors and they choose to keep the station on the air with that money.

Mrs. Scrivener: In other words the Ryerson board is mothering the station into its new position.

Mr. W. Lane: Yes, you could put it that way. In fact, the Ryerson board of governors is still the licensee.

Mrs. Scrivener: So until you have the new board incorporated, you won't be able to transfer the licence.

Mr. W. Lane: That is correct.

Mrs. Scrivener: When do you think it may be incorporated, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well I would assume during the fall session. I do not propose to introduce a bill on Monday or Tuesday to do that.

Mrs. Campbell: Don't!

Mrs. Scrivener: I am sure it is a bill that would go through very quickly if you introduced it.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Not during the Queen's garden party.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That might be a good time, if we could get a quorum.

Mr. Foulds: You would get a quorum from this side of the House.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister, I am very pleased to see that this interim board is operating so efficiently and so swiftly. I had the honour to chair this citizens' committee which held its public meeting to which the member for St. George has referred. This was a public meeting which was held in a public place for all public people to discuss a public facility. Many of the persons who are on this interim board were on that citizens' committee and gave very strong service and support and many hours of their time, to bring this whole thing to the point where now we can be discussing it in co-operation. So I am exceedingly pleased to know they are functioning so well.

To carry on my questions, Mr. Minister, I understand from your comments, as I receive them, that the board is planning at the present time to use the existing transmitter, which was purchased more than a year ago by Ryerson when it was going to re-establish the transmitter in another location. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is right, but I understand, as you mentioned, they cannot use it with the existing antenna.

Mrs. Scrivener: I know.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They have to get another antenna and site. That has not yet been established.

Mrs. Scrivener: The whole point of the new transmitter and the new location is to escape the shadow of the downtown buildings, which impedes transmission at the present time and limits the extent of how far that beam can go. It is a very flukey beam, as you know. It goes across the lake to New York State very easily, it goes up and down the Yonge St. corridor, it can go over to Burlington and St. Catharines; but it cannot hit Scarborough.

Mr. Foulds: Or northwestern Ontario.

Mrs. Scrivener: Indeed, indeed.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I know that I get it in my apartment. I listen to that late night jazz programme occasionally. It always seems to work then.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Minister, I am concerned that your budget may impede the extent and type of transmitter the station will ultimately be using. Is this to be just an interim transmitter until you get a larger one?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, my understanding is that this will be the permanent one. The estimated cost of the transmitter, that is the amount budgeted, is \$20,000. I have seen figures that vary considerably depending on location, and I am not an engineer. I am not sure that the engineers have come to any firm conclusion yet as to location. Is that correct?

Mr. W. Lane: That is correct, Mr. Minister. They are exploring a number of possible sites for the antenna, but the intention is to put into service that new 50-kw transmitter that has been in mothballs.

Mrs. Scrivener: The open college CJRT committee recommended to the Premier and to this government that the beaming be done from the CN tower so that a very wide audience could receive the transmission. This would cover a very large sector of south-central Ontario, and could ultimately, then, be relayed to many other places in Ontario, including northern Ontario. That was in their original concept and it has never changed. They saw no reason to change that concept. They were concerned about letting the people

throughout the whole of Ontario receive this signal.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I do not know whether that particular location was recommended because of engineering studies or not.

Mrs. Scrivener: Most likely cost.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No; I don't know very much about it, but there are certain kinds of transmissions that you cannot put next to somebody else's transmission, or antenna. I do not know enough about it to know whether that is feasible. I do not know who else has already opted for space on the CN tower, so I don't think any of us can name the location, unless you know, Walter?

Mr. W. Lane: No, it is too soon to say just what they will choose, but certainly my understanding is that the CN tower, and any other suitable antenna location is under active consideration. As soon as that subcommittee reports, no doubt they will indicate the studies they have carried out and the pros and cons of the various choices.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of course FM transmission is line of sight and it would not matter—I do not think you could reach Thunder Bay from any place in Toronto no matter where you put it.

Mrs. Scrivener: I agree with you, not directly. But, Mr. Minister, it is a fact that the committee did do a preliminary survey, it examined costs and the feasibility of siting that transmitter on the CN tower and found that it was entirely feasible. The only stumbling block was money, because it was going to cost, as of this time last year, about \$80,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As I say, I don't know enough about it. I can't give you an answer, but supposing that there was \$80,000 available—perhaps there might be—it could be that somebody else who has one of the other FM stations, or several of them, have already contracted for space. I don't know, but perhaps 101.1 is incompatible with 101, and whoever gets there first within a certain range would block out the other people.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Minister, I would like to discuss programming for a moment. I understand that you want to preserve the CJRT sound, and I think most listeners of CJRT would be very grateful for that, because that's what they fought so hard to achieve. They were very loyal to a particular sound. But in terms of the educational programming

and of open colleges, or whatever you choose to call it, will you have any kind of a programme ready to go this fall?

I've had many inquiries coming into my office asking about this. When the Premier made the announcement in the Legislature everybody assumed that next week programming would start for open colleges, and I suggested that probably it would take a number of months to lay on a whole new programme again. Is it likely it can start this fall?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Perhaps Mr. Lane, who has attended some of the meetings, would know. All I can say is that there is \$150,000 in this estimate for the open college programming. I really don't know when it starts, because we are at arm's length.

Mr. W. Lane: If I might comment; to the best of my knowledge they are not optimistic enough to predict a reinstatement of open college courses this fall.

Mrs. Scrivener: They do have some tapes that they could replay.

Mr. W. Lane: Yes, and I think I've heard that mentioned, that they could simply re-do things that they've done before.

I'm a little bit leary about giving you my guesswork, but the impression I've gained is that they would much prefer to go on the air with a strong signal from a new antenna, with new and updated educational programming. I think they are not optimistic about this fall.

Mrs. Scrivener: So it may take another year?

Mr. W. Lane: Now I hope I'm wrong.

Mrs. Scrivener: It may take another year to bring this about?

Mr. W. Lane: Or perhaps January; a second semester kind of thing.

Mrs. Scrivener: Because you also have to have the incorporation before you can do any of this, don't you?

Mr. W. Lane: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are still operating, at least technically; Ryerson Polytechnical Institute is operating the station and we are providing the funds to Ryerson so that the station can operate.

Mrs. Scrivener: I see.

Hon. Mr. Auld: And we have an undertaking from Ryerson that the funds that go for this project go into their entirety on to CJRT.

Mrs. Scrivener: Is it envisaged at this point that there may be some certificates or some status in terms of some of the courses that you offer?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I really can't answer that, because as I say it's a Ryerson operation. I can ask them and pass the information on to you.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Minister, you keep referring to the fact that it is a Ryerson operation and the station itself is to become incorporated. In terms of open college, will you give it some special status—say a university or a college status—so that certificates can be issued by the new body; or will the minister have it continued to be attached to Ryerson in some ways, so that if they choose to give certificates or diplomas, they have that attachment and have a facility at the University of Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't really answer that, as it would depend on that recommendations we would get from the new corporation, which we in turn would pass along to Ryerson or to some other body.

Mrs. Scrivener: The minister hasn't done any direct planning on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, because this is really the job of the board, and I think we are being scrupulously careful not to tinker with their operation.

Mrs. Scrivener: I see, right. Now in terms of funding of this new body, one of the proposals was that a substantial amount of the money it would require for its operation would be raised from public-spirited industry and commercial people and so on. To what extent is public fund-raising under way at this point; or is it anticipated? Is there to be a fund-raising drive this year?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't tell the member. In the meeting that I had with the president of Ryerson, some members of the board—and I think some members of the citizens' committee—was it, Walter?

Mr. W. Lane: No, I don't think so.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It was just the Ryerson board representatives?

Mr. W. Lane: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I understood that when the board was formed, one of the things it had proposed to do once it picked up the reins was take a look at a fund-raising campaign. Now I haven't had any reports or conversations with the chairman or members of the board. Perhaps Walter might know what their plans are, but I am not aware of them.

Mr. W. Lane: Yes; there has, of course, been considerable discussion about the prospects for fund-raising within the meetings of the advisory committee.

I think so far their feeling is that fund-raising will certainly be a part of their future operation. But for the present time it probably is not feasible to mount a campaign, until there is a legal entity on whose behalf they can canvass and until they are, in fact, in charge of the station operation. So for the present time, I think, so far as I have been able to observe, they are not into a fund-raising situation at this moment.

Mrs. Scrivener: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister, judging from the answers that I have received, CJRT and the remnants of open college are really in a hiatus state at the moment, but regrouping and ready to go forward. I frankly was critical of the amount of money the government allocated to them, and my next and my last question is: In the event they pull the things up this summer and are ready to go in the fall and ready to really go forward with a strong burst and a good programme, is your estimate sufficiently flexible that you can give some additional funding if they require it in the supplementary estimates?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The information I have is that the funds in this item of the estimate are those that the interim board feels are sufficient for the remainder of this fiscal year.

Mrs. Scrivener: That's what they are saying now. But what I am saying to the minister is, if they should come back to the minister and say, we think we should go on the CN tower, we can do open college sooner than we expected, we can do this, this and this, but we need more money; are you going to be able to give them additional funds under supplementary estimates?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Either with supplementary estimates or perhaps through Management Board; or with transfer of funds from some place or some other method; but—

Mr. Foulds: Probably Transportation and Communications.

Hon. Mr. Auld: But I wouldn't want to—bless your heart, and how would I get it?

Mr. Foulds: Oh John Rhodes would be glad to give it to you.

Hon. Mr. Auld: You don't know Rhodes.

Mr. Foulds: A little transfer grant.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Anyway, I really can't answer that, because it would depend on the circumstances, the reasons, the detail and so on.

Mrs. Scrivener: It would depend on the justification.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is right.

Mrs. Scrivener: But I am saying, are your estimates sufficiently flexible that some money might be arranged or provided?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, I suppose the budget, or at least the votes that are before the committee, are the best estimates of the funds that are required for all the various programmes. With a budget the size of ours, if you are out one per cent on something, you can either be in great trouble or have a fair amount of funds that will be unspent.

On the other hand, you can't just transfer them holus-bolus, you have to get authority to do it.

Mrs. Scrivener: I am sure if you come up short on this one, you would come out of it smelling like a rose if you could find the extra funds.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh Margaret, you are being so charming that I am going to shut up.

Mrs. Scrivener: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 2 of vote 2505 carry?

Carried.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the minister: In case the utilization of educational facilities committee recommends an open academy, what role do you foresee CJRT playing in that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I suppose the only answer I can give to the member would depend on what sort of a recommendation we got and whether CJRT was recommended to take a part in it. I couldn't predict.

Mr. B. Newman: All right; to what extent does the minister see CJRT involved in an open academy?

Hon. Mr. Auld: To the extent that they are planning their programming at the moment.

Mr. B. Newman: And how much involvement can the minister foresee?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know, because as Mr. Lane has said, they haven't indicated to us exactly what their programming is going to be, or in fact when it is going to start.

Mr. W. Lane: That's right, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3, local and regional organizations.

Mr. Morningstar: Item 3 was carried before; 1 and 3 were together I think.

Mr. Laughren: Mr. Chairman, ignoring the remarks of the member for Welland, if I might, I believe this is concerning the grants to libraries?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, what is in here.

Mr. Laughren: Well that is where we start.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Museums, the archaeological and historic sites—oh that's down at the bottom.

Mr. Foulds: Public libraries.

Mr. Laughren: Right; well could I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Laughren: I won't repeat what I said in discussing the first vote, Mr. Chairman, I'm only concerned—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Does the member want to bet?

Mr. Laughren: Yes, I'll bet. There is only one issue I would like to mention here and that is the whole question of the deconditioning of grants to libraries in the province.

At the present time, I understand, they are conditional grants. But I also understand that the Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs feels very strongly that the grants should be unconditional, as part of an ongoing programme to make the regional municipalities in the province ever more autonomous; that they don't want to have this kind of control over the local regions, and that therefore the grants should be unconditional. As a matter of fact, I read

one—I wish I had it here—what is the bulletin from Treasury and Economics that Mr. Dick Illingworth, or whatever his name is, publishes? The fellow who is the aide de camp to the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Foulds: It is called "Background."

Mr. Laughren: "Background," right. In one of the "Background" bulletins, it stated most specifically that one of the grants that's scheduled for deconditionalization is library grants. I know what the position of this ministry is. This ministry has fought to keep those grants conditional.

I can tell you, Mr. Minister, I hope that you will fight tooth and nail against that monstrosity known as TEIGA to ensure that those grants do indeed remain conditional. Because it is no secret that the very municipalities which will take those funds and use them for other than library purposes are the very municipalities where the grants are most needed for libraries. One need only look at the level of per capita grants to libraries in the province to understand this.

For example, local government support for public libraries is generally strongest in large, urban centres and weakest in rural and northern Ontario. If we look at the expenditure per capita on public libraries this is what you find. The regional library system in Metropolitan Toronto averaged \$10.41 in 1972—I don't have the figure for 1973—while the regional library systems in eastern Ontario averaged \$4.05 per capita.

I can tell you I despair of what is going to happen to libraries in the province if you allow those grants to become deconditionalized. I urge you to put all the power of your ministry behind you and to muster all the support you can get in other ministries to ensure that those grants do not become deconditionalized. It would be a severe blow to the libraries in the province. I would like your comments.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't think it is very likely.

Mr. Laughren: That what?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That they will be deconditionalized.

Mr. Laughren: Really? I am delighted to hear that. I am surprised.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I told that to the library trustees meeting in Ottawa about three or four Fridays ago.

Mr. Laughren: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I told the annual meeting of the libraries—

Mr. W. A. Roedde (Director, Provincial Library Services): The Ontario Library Trustees Association.

Hon. Mr. Auld: —in answer to a question phrased slightly differently from the way you put it, that I thought it was very unlikely that they would be deconditionalized.

Mr. Laughren: Who would have thought that you would have championed that over the Treasurer? I am very impressed, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was talking to him a minute ago.

Mr. Foulds: If I may just interject for a minute, why did the latest bulletin of TEIGA have library grants at the top of the list—

Mr. Laughren: Yes, No. 1.

Mr. Foulds: —of those being proposed for deconditionalization? There's an ongoing—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I really cannot answer that because I didn't write it.

Mr. Foulds: Let's attack the problem from another way. What powers do you have against TEIGA in this battle?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I just said I think it is very unlikely.

Mr. Foulds: I don't care what you think. I want to know what you are going to do to win that battle, because you are in that battle whether you like it or not. It is not going to go away just because you think it is not going to happen.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I made my comment and that is really all I have to say about it at the moment.

Mr. B. Newman: That grant comes from your ministry, does it not?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: I think that answers the problem.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment about that, particularly in connection with the libraries in the areas which I represent? I agree wholeheartedly that these grants should not be deconditionalized. They should go to the libraries. Contrary to what the members of the New Democratic Party

may think, a backbencher in this party does have some say in things of this nature when it affects his particular riding.

Mr. Laughren: I hope so.

Mr. Apps: As far as my area is concerned, I think it is very desirable that the grants be given directly from here to the libraries.

Hon. Mr. Auld: As a matter of fact, I think it was somebody who used to be in the car business in Kingston, who asked me that question. He was not a supporter of our party either, as I recall.

Mr. Laughren: And he was a car dealer?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Maybe that was what changed him.

Mr. Laughren: I am really delighted and I can't tell you how surprised I am by your comments. I hope you are right.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am full of surprises.

Mr. Laughren: It's not unusual for this ministry.

Mr. Foulds: If I could continue, perhaps in a slightly calmer tone, have you had discussions with TEIGA about this?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have had discussions with the Treasurer (Mr. White) about this.

Mr. Foulds: And the Treasurer has assured you they will not be deconditionalized and he will not exert any pressure to deconditionalize them?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I didn't say that. I said I had discussions with him.

Mr. Foulds: Would you perhaps be a little less coy—

Hon. Mr. Auld: No.

Mr. Foulds: —and let us know, first of all, if these discussions were about the library grants? Or were they about where the minister was going to go after the estimates are over tonight?

Hon. Mr. Auld: You mean, the most recent discussions?

Mr. Foulds: Has the minister had discussions with the Treasurer about library grants?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have.

Mr. Foulds: Has he—this is tough. You know, usually he is so talkative.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Does the hon. member want to go around again?

Mr. Foulds: He is the guy who takes 20 minutes to answer a question during the question period, and uses it up. Why is he so shy during the estimates?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I could read the hon. member a whole lot of stuff that would come right down to what I said.

Mr. Foulds: Let's see if we can get a commitment to this extent. Are you confident that the library grants will not be deconditionalized before 1977?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am always confident.

Mr. Foulds: Hey, the minister has been around in a number of ministries. Isn't he the fellow who was sure that there wasn't anything wrong with the lead levels in Metropolitan Toronto at one point?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I was confident that there was a great improvement in the lead levels of the air emissions coming out of the Canada Metal Co. Ltd. I said that the lead levels in the ground were incredibly high. I am glad to see that people are now agreeing with me.

Mr. Laughren: Has the minister traded in his kettle?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I didn't talk about kettles. I am not an expert on kettles.

Mr. Apps: We should quit when we are ahead. Carry it.

Mr. Foulds: No, I am curious about this continuing effort by TEIGA in its propaganda which goes out to a considerable number of people, and that the library grants be deconditionalized.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I know.

Mr. Foulds: Has the Treasurer agreed to stop that thrust?

Hon. Mr. Auld: All I can say is that in the estimates before us there are grants for libraries.

Mr. Foulds: Can you give us the assurance there will be an item in the estimates next year for libraries of a similar or greater amount?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't give you any assurance about anything that will be in the outcome in the next year.

Mr. Foulds: Ah, because you won't be the minister.

Mr. Laughren: A new minister.

Mr. B. Newman: He is retiring.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, I expect to be the minister.

Mr. Laughren: Al Gordon is running in a by-election.

Mr. Foulds: —in Stormont-Dundas.

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Chairman, in connection with libraries—is there a way of indicating benefits, and measuring and evaluating benefits from the moneys that—I listened to the discussion of conditional and unconditional grants. I feel rather strongly in the matter of moving toward the unconditionalizing of grants, but also letting people know what the results are when you do change estimates in spending, and you take money away from such matters as libraries. There can be a heavy cost in other ways. But I think that the minister would be wise to try to give some indication or some evaluation of the benefits in areas where they don't have good library facilities compared to others. I don't know whether it is possible or not.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think it might be a bit subjective, but has the hon. member any yardsticks that—

Mr. Roedde: We do measure expenditure per capita, books per capita, circulation of books and other materials per capita, by municipality, by county, and by region, to get a comparison across the province.

Mr. Deacon: It doesn't have an effect on the students' usage of books in an area, for example. Is there any way of evaluating that performance?

Mr. Roedde: The circulation of a public library should be considered, together with other circulations, such as school libraries, college libraries, and university libraries; and we do have Statistics Canada's information about all types of libraries, although it's a couple of years old.

Mr. Deacon: I would be interested to know if dropout rates were higher, and things like that. I think the people in the northern areas where the member says they would be apt to drop their spending in the libraries are just as intelligent as anywhere else. If they are given reasons, and see the reasons, I think they would, even after decondi-

tionalizing, still see the reason for maintaining good libraries.

Mr. Foulds: Are you in favour of deconditionalizing library grants?

Mr. Deacon: Yes, I am.

Mr. Foulds: I am glad to see the Liberal Party split once again on this issue.

Mr. Deacon: I like to see all grants left to the common sense of the people in the areas concerned. I believe in local autonomy.

Mr. Foulds: Sure.

Mr. Deacon: I know the NDP likes to have a master mind to control everything from a federal point of view, but I don't believe in that.

Mr. Foulds: You just believe in chaos.

Mr. Deacon: No.

Mr. Foulds: Particularly intellectual chaos.

Mr. Deacon: I believe in common sense.

Mr. Foulds: That's what I say, intellectual chaos.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Any more discussions on this? Carried. Elliot Lake Centre for Continuing Education.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, how is that organized? What is the governing body of that? To whom is it accountable, and—

Mr. Foulds: What are they trying to do?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is constituted under a provincial charter and has a board of governors which reports to the ministry.

Mr. Deacon: Are there members from that area, or where are the governors appointed from?

Hon. Mr. Auld: From the area mainly, I think. While we are looking for the list of who they are—its main activity is a residential adult occupational training centre for federally sponsored adult students.

Mr. Deacon: For whom?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Federally sponsored adult students. They also, as you probably know, make their facilities available to various groups who want to rent them to run seminars and programmes.

Mr. Deacon: It is sort of like the Geneva Park type of operation.

Hon. Mr. Auld: They do that kind of thing as well. Their objective is to keep the place busy year round and when they are not running courses, it is available for people to rent. They also run summer and winter fine arts schools where they do ceramics and woodworking and some ballet.

Mr. Deacon: Are the people mostly from the Algoma-Sudbury area?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mainly, but not entirely. I haven't a list and I haven't been there for some time, but they have had groups from southern Ontario as well. But I think their main activity is for people in the northwestern part of the province. The board of governors is from the north. There are six from Elliot Lake, one from Massey, one from Falconbridge, two from Sudbury, and seven from Toronto.

Mrs. Campbell: Is Arnold Edinborough still around?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes. Arnold Edinborough; Herman Geiger-Torel from the Canadian Opera Company; Franc Joubin; E. L. Kerridge from our ministry; Dr. McCormack-Smythe; McLeod Rogers; and Larry Wagg, who is the regional director of education for the Canadian Labour Congress.

Mr. B. Newman: Are there any women on that?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, Mrs. W. A. Hoffman, who is from Mississauga.

Mr. Deacon: Appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council? And we have provided for rotation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think so, on the recommendation of the foundation.

Mr. Deacon: I hope that the same policy will prevail here as is going to prevail in your community colleges.

Hon. Mr. Auld: There are some from southwestern Ontario, Niagara Falls — oh, sorry. It is another foundation. We have quite a few. Is that the information you wanted, Donald?

Mrs. Campbell: How often do they change?

Hon. Mr. Auld: They are appointed by the minister.

Mr. Deacon: Is it the same policy as for the colleges?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, although I don't think that since I have been minister we have appointed anybody.

Mr. Deacon: I think you are drawing up the same policies for the community colleges, where your maximum in term of grants are—

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't know that there is any in their Act. I don't think that it sets any term. But our policy is to keep changing.

Mr. Deacon: I would urge the minister to bring that type of policy in throughout to ensure that there is new life coming in, and to maintain continuity.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I might say that our grant is about one-quarter of the total budget. It is a shade over \$1 million.

Mr. Chairman: Grants to local museums.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, may I ask you if these grants are contingent upon equal grants being made by the municipalities; all the grants which are made?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Grants are paid on a matching basis with the museum appropriation made by the qualifying owning agency. There was a change as I recall. It used to be that the museum had to be municipally owned. Now, as long as it is publicly owned or a non-profit—

Mr. Apps: It's a 50-50 arrangement, still, for all the grants which are made?

Mr. Deacon: Do you have a limit on your grants?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The maximum has been increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000 for museums open a minimum of 360 hours every year; and from \$3,000 to \$6,000 for those which are open a minimum of 1,080 hours per year.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Could I ask what the status is of an institution like the ROM? You do provide grants to them but you have no control over them. Do you have any control over the board?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, we have no—

Mr. Stokes: Who appoints the board?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Of local museums?

Mr. Stokes: Of the ROM, for instance.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The Lieutenant Governor in Council. We passed that item, Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: I see, but you are talking about grants to museums.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Yes, but not to the ROM which is a separate item in vote 2504.

Mr. Stokes: The only reason I ask is there are some artifacts residing down here which we would like to get on loan, to return them from whence they came on a temporary basis.

Mr. Foulds: That's the next item, Outreach Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I wouldn't think there would be any great difficulty because the ROM have had a programme for some time. They have—

Mr. Foulds: They've moved out to Yorkville.

Mr. Stokes: No, I'm not quarrelling with that. They are prepared to make these very valuable finds available but they want an awful lot of insurance. They want burglar-proof cases and 24-hour guards and there is no way you are going to get that kind of security in a small museum in northern Ontario. I'm told there is a Viking sword in the collection, a genuine Viking sword, which would sell for about \$12,000 on whatever market in Europe. It would be quite an attractive hoist.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Heist, I think is the word.

Mrs. Campbell: Heist.

Mr. Stokes: Heist.

Mr. Foulds: Like being hoist with your own petard.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It might need a large hoist, too. I don't know; perhaps it is a substantial sword.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, it's a genuine Viking sword. Apparently it was planted at Beardmore on the east shores of Lake Nipigon for a promotional scheme and somebody found it and, of course, it fell into the hands of—

Hon. Mr. Auld: It wasn't left there by a Viking?

Mr. Stokes: No, not likely.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That would be a really interesting find.

Mr. Stokes: However, I was talking to the curator of the ROM yesterday and he said

it is authentic, although not from the area in which it was found. It wasn't something which was dropped there. All I'm saying is—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you sure it wasn't hot?

Mr. Stokes: It might well have been. I'm not quarrelling with that at all.

Mr. Foulds: Is your ministry responsible for receiving stolen goods?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Not directly.

Mr. Stokes: It is down here and I'm wondering if there is any way your ministry would assist a small museum to fulfil the requirements while it is in their possession, just so that it would be secure?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I can't give you an answer at the moment. I'll look into it and no doubt you will remind me about this next week sometime, Thursday or Friday, before the question period.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, is the amount of \$812,000 sufficient to cover all the requests you are getting from the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is based on the number of museums in existence, I guess, at Jan. 1 or whenever, and would be sufficient. I would think the only problem might be if some museum which was operating only for the shorter period changed its hours; we might run into some difficulties then.

Mrs. Campbell: Does the majority rule in a case like that? Say six say no and six say yes?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is just that instead of looking at my notes, I was winging it; that's always a mistake. We estimate eight museums and the establishment grant is at a rate of \$5,000 so there is \$40,000 in there. There are development grants—

Mr. B. Newman: Have there been many requests throughout the province for the establishment of museums?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would say we are estimating, based on some sort of local indications, that—

Mr. B. Newman: How many in the province in the last year, approximately?

Mr. R. B. Apted (Director, Historical and Museums Branch): I'm sorry; 12.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the ministry on this type of assistance. We have at least two in Kingston, as you know, the International Hockey Hall of Fame and the new steam museum both of which—

Mr. Deacon: How could it be you have a Hockey Hall of Fame there?

Mr. Apps: I'm telling you, don't laugh: this is a very touchy point as far as the citizens of Kingston are concerned. They are struggling very valiantly to make this a true International Hockey Hall of Fame with some considerable success. They do receive a grant, a very small one admittedly, but it is still something they appreciate and the same thing applies to the new steam museum down there. And I might suggest, ladies and gentlemen, when you come to Kingston, see both, because I think you would be agreeably surprised at what we've accomplished. We thank the Province of Ontario for the help, the little help, they received. I'm glad to know that if you get 360 hours the help increases. I'll pass that on to them down there, and make sure they stay open 360 hours.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I've been trying to keep that quiet, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Foulds: Any nominees from the WHA in the Hockey Hall of Fame yet?

Mr. Apps: No, I don't expect to have them for a little while.

Mr. B. Newman: Would a historical museum concerning automobiles be eligible for a grant?

Mr. Apps: Sure.

Mr. B. Newman: There is one in my community.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is it public, non-profit?

Mr. B. Newman: It's an historical automobile museum.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Is it non-profit?

Mr. B. Newman: I would assume so.

Hon. Mr. Auld: By design?

Mr. B. Newman: I really think it is, I don't know.

Dr. Parr: I would think that by the nature of a museum it would be looked into pretty carefully, but there would be basically no reason why if it were a bona fide automobile museum of a historical kind—

Mr. B. Newman: Are there any automobile museums in the province that are receiving grants?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I don't—no.

Mr. B. Newman: Would you consider one if one was set up?

Hon. Mr. Auld: We always consider everything that comes to us. But remember it has to be non-profit.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. I will inform the local body to see you for \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The maximum is \$5,000.

Mr. Chairman: Grants to historical societies.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, on this point, could I know the criteria for these sorts of grants. The amounts seem awfully small and I'd like to know on what—

Mr. J. D. McCullough (Assistant Deputy Minister, Cultural Affairs Branch): The historical society?

Mrs. Campbell: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Auld: These are grants made to societies which are incorporated, non-profit without share capital. They average \$500 each. They assist in the publication of local history papers and regional histories, support local historical extension services and assist with the conservation of historical records and with general administration.

Mrs. Campbell: You mean you do all that for \$500?

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is the first time they have ever had a grant. Previous to this the only grant that we made was to their publication.

Mr. McCullough: Ontario Historical Society.

Hon. Mr. Auld: So this is a start.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, I would just like to comment that it doesn't seem to be a very great step forward to ensuring that preservation of our history.

Did you just sort of look at so many historical societies and say \$500 apiece, or did you say \$25,000 and let's see how far it goes, or how did you arrive at it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, perhaps Mr. Apted, who has been involved in this for some years, might briefly outline the background.

Mr. Apted: Mr. Chairman, this is, as the minister mentioned, more or less a pilot project. We did a survey of all the historical societies in the province to try to determine the exact nature of the types of activities they were engaged in. We found that out of 80 societies probably only 20 or 30 actually published local history papers. This is the type of activity we would like to encourage.

The other finding that we came forward with was that probably 50 per cent of them were actually engaged in extension activities. Again, this is the type of activity we like to encourage but it is done really at a minimal rate at the moment. We felt that by starting off very slowly we could encourage them to participate more widely in this type of activity.

Mrs. Campbell: Could I ask what type of papers? Are you talking about what might be called theses or something of that order, something for publication like a paper of that kind?

Mr. Apted: That's right. They're strictly journals of historical societies that concern primarily very local subjects. There really is no other organization or provincial organization they can actually turn to for this type of assistance. It is, as I say, a very desirable type of thing, and we wanted to encourage them in that way.

Mrs. Campbell: I'm delighted with it but it does seem awfully minimal.

Hon. Mr. Auld: It's a lot more than last year.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Stokes: Now that the minister has identified Mr. Apted, I would like to say thank you very much, sir, for the wonderful assistance that you have given to the only museum in the largest riding in the Province of Ontario at Nipigon. They appreciate it very, very much, and I want to say that publicly because your assistance has just been tremendous to them, and they appreciate it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Are you sure that you're actually the largest riding? I thought Cochrane North was the largest.

Mr. Foulds: No, nowhere close.

Mr. Stokes: If you disagree, we'll walk it together.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I have driven it and flown it and it's magnificent.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, it's nice to come to estimates where everybody is so complimentary to the minister. This is wonderful.

Mr. Deacon: Just the odd time.

Mr. Foulds: Just the staff.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Mr. Newman said something nice about me a couple of weeks ago but it related to tourism. He never said it then.

Mr. Apps: What I wanted to say is the Kingston Historical Society, which is probably one of the most active societies in the province, I would take it would easily qualify for such a grant as you've mentioned here.

Mr. Apted: They are qualified.

Mr. Apps: Have you had any applications as yet on this programme?

Mr. Apted: No, as a matter of fact, the regulations are being prepared at the moment.

Mr. Apps: And do you expect to send these out to the various historical societies?

Mr. Apted: We will. We have a complete list of the incorporated societies. As soon as the regulations are completed and passed, then we will advise all the incorporated societies of the programme.

Mr. Apps: You don't make this retroactive for papers that have been published previously?

Mr. Apted: No.

Mr. Chairman: Grants for historical plaques.

Mrs. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a brief comment. I suppose after the recent installation of a plaque in a downtown block—

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's the next vote. These are for local ones.

Mrs. Campbell: Historical plaques. What do you mean?

Mr. Chairman: Grants for cultural support.

Mrs. Campbell: No, historical plaques. How does it get to be in the next vote, a national plaque?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Sorry, they're both in the same one, but my first sheet says the first part of the programme is local associations. But if there is no comment on that then we

can get into the provincial one. This is a new one actually. This is for local organizations which want to erect plaques to things of local rather than provincial significance. This is a maximum of \$200 per project on a matching basis and one project per organization per year.

Mrs. Campbell: Oh, well then, where do you get the others?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That's on my next page.

Mrs. Campbell: Under what? Under the same thing? Historical plaques.

Mr. B. Newman: About \$10,000.

Mrs. Campbell: Don't tell me \$10,00 covers all of them?

Mr. Foulds: Four pages covers it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Oh, it is back up in services, which we have passed.

Mrs. Campbell: That is interesting. So this is something that is new this year again, which entitles the local municipality to put up something of local interest which would not be of interest to the province. Why wouldn't it be, if it were of local interest?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, it is primarily local rather than provincial interest, something that had to do with the community that probably did not have to do with the community vis-à-vis the province as a whole. And I think I had better ask Vic to get into that a little further because I am getting lost.

Mrs. Campbell: Yes, you are losing me too.

Mr. Apted: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister, I should explain that this particular item that you are referring to, Mrs. Campbell, is actually an ancillary programme to our normal provincial plaque programme.

Mr. Deacon: This comes under services?

Mr. Apted: That is right, yes.

Mrs. Campbell: You hit it again because I thought I was getting to it in this and didn't ask in services. This is what you get when you get a minister of this type. Go on.

Mr. Apted: It is designed to complement the provincial plaque programme. As I am sure you are aware, the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board, our advisory group, is the one that recommends to the minister the types of subjects that shall be suitable

for provincial commemoration. Really, because of the tremendous volume of subjects that are suggested to us, the board normally confines its recommendation of subjects to those subjects primarily of provincial significance, as opposed to national significance or local significance. We have found in the past that the board received probably 300 to 400 requests from all over the province during the course of the year, maybe 60 or 65 per cent of which were certainly worthy subjects, but not deemed by the board to be of provincial significance.

Mrs. Campbell: Could you give me a for-instance?

Mr. Apted: Well, the most obvious thing—a site of provincial significance would be, say, the founding of a town. This is a very obvious subject of provincial significance. One that you might consider of local significance would be possibly—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, the first doctor and—

Mr. Apps: Or Sir John A. Macdonald being an alderman in Kingston—a plaque because he was an alderman.

Mr. Apted: This would be a little different.

Mrs. Campbell: Well, his house here is now a parking lot so that is significant too.

Mr. Apted: For example, a structure, a house that was certainly old, probably built in the 1840s that was probably merely an example of many other houses that were built in the same style at approximately the same period. In other words, it really was not unique. If you refer to structures, for example, as this is a fairly clear area, Victoria Hall in Cobourg is quite obviously a structure of provincial significance. A house that was built in Cobourg in maybe the 1840s would probably not be, because of the proliferation of structures of that period.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Another one that occurs to me, Margaret, is in the city of Kingston, where the historical society have had their own plaque programme for quite a few years.

Mrs. Campbell: They have also had a decent Act for quite a few years.

Hon. Mr. Auld: That does not relate to their own plaque programme, though. They have marked a number of houses that were occupied by people who had a major part in the growth of the community over the years;

they were of community importance, but probably not of provincial importance.

Mr. Chairman: Grants for cultural support?

Mrs. Campbell: Just a minute—

Mr. Chairman: We will have to recess. There is a vote. We can come back and discuss it.

Mr. Morningstar: We won't be going for a bit.

Mr. Foulds: We were called five minutes ago.

The committee recessed at 9:45 o'clock, p.m., for a vote in the House and reconvened at 10.

Mrs. Campbell: I will not take up further time.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Grants for cultural support.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask of the minister if he was aware of the multicultural council of Windsor and Essex counties, and their recent display and concert that was in the community last weekend? Did they receive financial support from your ministry?

Hon. Mr. Auld: I would assume that if it is like the group in Toronto, it would be the Arts Council. But just a second while I inquire.

Mr. McCullough: No, I am not aware that they have received any grant. Multicultural organizations, Mr. Chairman, or the ethnic organizations don't usually come in and request this sort of support.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is a festival. A one-shot sort of thing, I gather.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, it is an annual affair, but it is really a worthwhile type of project just to bring the ethnic community essentially together. It is not restricted only to ethnic at all; it is for any culture which is to partake of the festivities. It is sort of a mini-scale comparison to the Caravan that you have here in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Auld: Well, that one, I think, gets support from the city, or from Metro.

Mrs. Campbell: Metro, but also from here, doesn't it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Caravan?

Mrs. Campbell: It used to.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, it gets it from Metro.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I am not sure. I don't think Caravan gets support now. I think it did originally, didn't it? It was a sort of a founding grant.

Mr. Deacon: Oh, yes, it still gets it.

Mr. McCullough: Mr. Chairman, the Arts Council makes a grant each year to the Folk Arts Council and it may well be that the Folk Arts Council gave some support to this multi-cultural festival.

Hon. Mr. Auld: The Folk Arts Council gets support from both the province and the Canada Council, doesn't it?

Mr. B. Newman: That is all I have to ask.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, does some of this money go to the Folk Arts displays from various parts of the province that take place at the park down at the waterfront? This is where you bring in cultural activities, dances—

Hon. Mr. Auld: At Ontario Place.

Mr. Apps: Down at Ontario Place. Is that so?

Hon. Mr. Auld: That is sponsored by Ontario Place. Some of those organizations may have had support locally which, in turn, may have come in directly from some federal agency; but it is primarily an Ontario Place operation.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell: I just wanted to get a breakdown of the type of support that comes within this particular item.

Hon. Mr. Auld: This is a new programme or at least a new activity to support capital projects in the cultural area, including the art centres, art galleries and museums throughout the province. We have done part of a survey—I guess it is not entirely complete—on the need for various, preferably single, facilities around the province where things like Outreach can take place, where there are not at present sufficient facilities of a proper kind available.

[At the moment the following projects are being considered: Massey Hall, for a possible grant to enable preparation of its plans; the Belleville Community Arts Centre; a project in the Soo; one in Kitchener; one in Timmins; and one in Oakville.

And, in addition, there are projects involving existing projects which require additions, renovations, or extensions. And there have been requests from Hamilton Art Gallery for a new building; for renovations to the Art Gallery in Windsor; in addition, to the gallery in St. Catharines; for some changes to St. Clair College and the Windsor Alumni Amphitheatre; for air conditioning in the Lindsay Academy Theatre Foundation; and renovations to Victoria Hall in Petrolia.

Mrs. Campbell: Could you tell me this—

Hon. Mr. Auld: Those are some of the examples of the kind of—

Mrs. Campbell: Is there a formula for this kind of funding?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is a fairly flexible formula at the moment. Some of these projects are being considered, of which I gave examples. There would be local participation, either on a municipal basis and/or by private fund-raising, and in some cases federal support. And, actually, at the present time, we are looking at each one on its merits, and in relation to the kind of things it could do, not just for the local community, but for the area it would serve.

Mr. Chairman: Any more questions?

Mr. Deacon: One thing I was going to ask is this, why would such a programme not come under the next vote and be included under the Ontario Council for the Arts?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Would you like to answer that, Doug?

Mr. McCullough: Traditionally, Mr. Chairman, the Ontario Arts Council has concerned itself with operating grants, or grants in support of particular programmes that any organization might be involved in. It has carefully avoided getting involved in capital expenditures, which is more a responsibility of the minister than the Arts Council.

Mind you, if I may, Mr. Chairman, any project that is approved for any funding of a capital sort will be done on the advice of and in consultation with the arts council, because the operating costs always turn out to be more than the capital costs in the long run.

Mr. Deacon: I just thought that it seemed logical for them to handle both capital and operating costs, because they would have the operating costs to contend with afterwards, and I can't see why we would have to staff

for this type of thing if we already have the authorization to do it.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I think one reason, Don, is that we do have an architectural competency in the ministry, which I don't think the Arts Council has. And for administrative purposes that is very handy.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, would you mind informing me at any time of grants made in the Windsor area so that I could know about them? I never knew that there was a grant for "Art in the Park" when it was being conducted. I was never even invited to it. Not that I think I should have been at all, but I would certainly like to know. I don't want any cheques.

Mr. Foulds: Send him the cheque to present, will you?

Mr. Laughren: The sitting member.

Hon. Mr. Auld: We will have a special programme and call it "Bernie in the Park."

Mr. B. Newman: If you wish to be facetious, Mr. Minister, you can be. But I am interested in knowing what is going on in my community as a result of contributions of public funds through your ministry. And if you want to be petty about it, go ahead. But I am concerned about my community.

Hon. Mr. Auld: I'm not at all. I will try to keep you posted.

Mr. Chairman: Shall item 3 of vote 2505 carry?

Some hon. members: Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Carried. Item 4, Province of Ontario Council for the Arts.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Carried?

Mr. Foulds: No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Laughren: Nice try.

Mr. Foulds: I would like Mr. Applebaum up there. I mean he has been waiting around all day just for our yearly get together. I wouldn't want to disappoint him.

I would like to make a departure from my usual stance in these estimates. Last year I dealt with a few cosmic issues and generally heaped praise upon the Ontario Arts Council. I was glad to see that, in fact, the minister took our advice and upped the amount given to the Arts Council, and we are still glad that

that has happened. We think, by and large, that the Arts Council is doing a first-rate job and that because the amount of money that private industry donates to the arts in this country is still shamefully small—less than five per cent, I was noting in an article in the paper just the other day—it is obviously the function of government to pick up that slack.

Mr. Deacon: It's less than five per cent?

Mr. Foulds: Yes?

Mr. Deacon: I was thinking, when you look at the symphony budget, it is much higher.

Mr. Foulds: Well, that's just the total picture for all the cultural activities, and if you read your Toronto Daily Star you would have found that. Am I correct in that? It's less than five per cent in Canada?

Mr. Deacon: Yes, in the Toronto Star.

Mr. L. Applebaum (Executive Director, Ontario Arts Council): Overall, I'd say that is a fairly large—

Mr. Foulds: In fact, Jean Gascon made a very blunt and I think vigorous speech about that less than six weeks ago, about the shameful contribution of private industry to the arts in Canada. So we in our party are very pleased that the Council for the Arts and the ministry, through the Council for the Arts, are intervening in this field.

We also feel it's a very good idea to have the Council for the Arts as a separate agency not directly tied in to the ministry structure, because there is always the problem of culture by ministerial decree, which even we in our party are somewhat uneasy about, so we like this little odd—not odd—but this structure outside the normal run of things, even though it is accountable during these estimates.

I would like to talk just tonight, though, about one topic that is of deep concern to me, and that is the new regional development policy of the Ontario Arts Council, which has led to the closing of the regional office in Thunder Bay and the one in Niagara region. And I hope that the people in the Arts Council will understand that I do very strongly believe that there is a very good reason for maintaining a permanent staff in northwestern Ontario at the regional office.

I happen to have in front of me the draft plan by Gaston Blais, the new regional officer. In fact, I don't know how that came to me. I think there are a number of arguments

that he makes that are valid, but I would suggest that the devolution of responsibility for the encouragement of regional programmes by volunteers throughout the province is a double-edged sword. It is particularly double-edged in northwestern Ontario, because you are going to have four "correspondents," as you call them. You've done away with the two permanent staff in Thunder Bay, and four correspondents in all of northwestern Ontario is frankly not going to give you the feed-in that you need in Toronto.

I've said this probably close to 100 times in the Legislature since I've been down here and I don't mind repeating it, because it's important to repeat it: northwestern Ontario alone contains 58.3 per cent of the land mass of the province. That means, for example, that to get from Atikokan to Dryden, which are a mere 70 miles apart if you had a direct route, is actually 280 miles to drive around. It does seem to me that you cannot have four correspondents from northwestern Ontario concerned with all of the arts and concerned with all of the regions. If you have one in Geraldton concerned with ballet, one in Kenora concerned with painting or the crafts, and one in Thunder Bay concerned with drama, you are not going to get a good cross-section of opinion.

I think a very strong argument can be made that the regional office in Thunder Bay over the last three years has had its difficulties—I understand that—but it has also done a tremendous job. Your two most recent employees, before they were suddenly dismissed, had done quite a good job, I think, particularly in the last year or 18 months, of building up confidence in all of the communities scattered throughout the area and of building up the confidence of the various interest groups.

If I can give you a specific example, they had managed to finally persuade the Northwestern Ontario Ballet Guild and the other ballet club, who had been in constant rivalry, to come together for a joint programme that could not have been done by someone in either of those individual groups. In that particular instance, it could not even have been done by the Lakehead Arts Council because of the personalities involved. But because at that time you had somebody on staff in the region who was clean, if you like—who wasn't attached to any of the specific cultural or interest groups—he could expedite that kind of thing.

I think that you have a real problem in relying on volunteers. I worked in community

drama in the area for a good number of years, and I know the demands on the person in his own field are such that he doesn't really have the time to be objective and in touch with all of the cultural activities in his own community or in the region.

I would like to make a plea that the regional office in Thunder Bay be reactivated. The elimination of the regional office is a centralizing move. Although the argument Mr. Blake put in his paper was that he wanted to decentralize things, in the particular case of an area like northwestern Ontario that simply won't happen. From my 18 years of experience of working in the arts in northwestern Ontario, I can assure you that he will get a centralizing tendency. The programmes will be merely paternalistic and there will be the travelling things, but you won't get genuine encouragement of the actual culture in the region.

Of course, in an area like northwestern Ontario, where you have a fairly high transient population, particularly in the one-industry towns—let's take a place like Terrace Bay, for example—you may not get, and maybe the staff officers of the council did not get in the three or four years they were working, a permanent crafts group and a permanent drama club going. Those things will fluctuate in those one-industry towns, from drama to crafts to art, as the population changes and the moves go about.

But if you have someone on staff there, they can be in touch with those changes. They can build up the confidence and the contacts with the people in the area. They are free from the jealousies that often arise from different arts groups in any of the communities.

In any of the material I have been able to see and in any of the explanations that Mr. Adamson sent out to people who wrote to the Arts Council concerned about this, I don't think there has been a really adequate explanation for the closing of the regional office. I wonder if I could have some comments on that.

Hon. Mr. Auld: First of all, if I might remain at arm's length, I would like to clarify something for my own knowledge. The plan is to have five regional correspondents this year and to have one in each of the major communities in 1975. I had letters about this, too. I discussed it with Mr. Applebaum and the chairman, and my understanding is that the Lakehead office was a pilot project. The council evaluated the results and decided that for probably the same expenditure, they could

have direct contact in a far larger number of communities. So that is sort of the pilot that they are now taking. However, Lou, you may want to get into that a little more deeply.

Mr. Applebaum: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Minister. I think, Mr. Foulds, we share your concerns and we have the same kind of objectives that you delineate for that particular region that you are referring to.

I think we probably have exactly the opposite ways of arriving at the most favourable handling of the problem. The geographic problem is enormous. At first, we thought one person up in that area might very well be able to do a certain kind of job. It obviously became necessary to have two just to move around, just to make a circuit, so to speak.

We found that we were putting a fair amount of money into administrative costs. We are also concerned, as you are, with what you refer to as a kind of paternalistic approach for a central place, rather than something that would evoke from the region itself or from the localities themselves, a more accurate picture of their cultural aspirations.

It's precisely because of this that we felt we weren't achieving that objective and perhaps we should look at another approach in order to achieve just that kind of result. The kinds of programmes that were being suggested seemed to have a kind of a paternalistic approach. What we are looking for specifically in this new approach to relating to communities is a more accurate picture of what the communities themselves are aspiring to. I suppose the short answer is that we are trying to achieve exactly what you are hoping for through this new approach, and hopefully we will do so more effectively, more quickly and more cheaply.

Mr. Foulds: Well, let me just pursue that for a moment. Why is it that when this decision is made, you did not take any consultation with your two staff people there?

Mr. Applebaum: I don't know what you mean by consultation, but we certainly are in touch with them. We didn't bring them down to the meeting at which this happened.

Mr. Foulds: That's right.

Mr. Applebaum: But I guess that's for obvious kinds of reasons. There was a change in personnel in our office in this context.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, I understand that, Miss Cleary left. There was a vacuum—

Mr. Applebaum: That's right. And it took time to find a new person. It took time for that person to understand the scope of the problem and so on.

We probably are guilty of having left the two boys up north in a kind of limbo during an awkward period, and I wouldn't like to avoid whatever blame can be put on us for that at that time.

What ensued was the result of a basic change in policy. It had nothing to do with the two people that we had stationed up north. It had nothing to do with the quality of their work. It had nothing to do with their personalities, with their personal talents and ambitions. It had to do with a basic change of policy.

Mr. Foulds: Okay, now just let me interrupt you there for a minute. Did you call in your two representatives from there—Mr. Wickens from Niagara—while you were evaluating this change in policy?

Mr. Applebaum: The policy evolved over a period of six months. We have a member of the council from that area, from Kenora. We are in touch with a great number of people in all kinds of communities in that area and in other areas. And what did ensue was a result of a long period of study, analysis and ultimate conclusion and recommendation to the board.

Mr. Foulds: This is very awkward for me to do but you have not answered my question. Were you in consultation with Mr. Kushak and Mr. Fiorito and Mr. Wickens, who were your staff people involved in regional programmes, while you were making the decision about this shift in regional programme?

Mr. Applebaum: Consultation about the change of policy?

Mr. Foulds: About the shift.

Mr. Applebaum: The regional officer who was responsible for the change of policy was very often in Thunder Bay, very often in the Niagara region, very often in touch with the people most directly in other ways. I know that the presentation made by the two lads up north indicated that they weren't being consulted. But we do know that our officer was in that area several times during the period when he was analysing the situation, obviously.

Mr. Foulds: Can you tell me why—

Mr. Chairman: I don't want to cut you off. If it is not going to be too long, it is quite all right. It is now 10:25 and we are trying to finish these estimates; but that is up to the opinion of the committee. I understand that the GAINS bill is going on after question period in the morning.

Mr. Foulds: What are you trying to tell me?

Mr. Chairman: I do not know when we can complete these estimates; that is all I am trying to say at this stage. Can you talk to these gentlemen personally at a later time and get the information you require? I don't think you are arguing over the expenditures.

Mr. Foulds: It does happen to be a matter—

Mr. Chairman: It is an operation in your particular district that you are interested in.

Mr. Foulds: It does happen to be a matter of policy. Although it affects my particular district, it is a matter of direction.

Mr. Chairman: I know. I leave that up to yourself. Can you get this information from them satisfactorily?

Mr. Foulds: I would prefer to do it in the committee, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Okay, go ahead. Is the committee satisfied to sit a few minutes beyond 10:30?

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): What do you call a few minutes?

Mr. Foulds: I would think that we could deal with this in about 10 minutes, all told.

Mr. Chairman: Okay.

Mr. Foulds: I don't know how long the other votes will take.

Mr. Chairman: Agreed?

Mr. Morningstar: Agreed.

Mr. Foulds: I am sorry. I forgot the last question.

Mr. Gilbertson: It cannot be very important then.

Mr. Foulds: We were pursuing the business of consultation with the three staff people. You have indicated to me that your Toronto regional officer had been in both the Niagara and Thunder Bay areas. You also indicated to me, if I recall, that there is a member on the board from northern Ontario.

You obviously have seen—and I have a copy of it—the report on regional policy by Mr. Kushak and Mr. Fiorito. Obviously they were, in personal terms, very hurt by the decision. I think they raised some valid policy questions. Why is it that you decided to go the “volunteer” route throughout the province, rather than developing the regional concept as you had in the pilot project in Thunder Bay and Niagara—say in the five economic regions of Ontario?

Mr. Applebaum: Mr. Chairman, if I may just clarify the volunteer phraseology. We are not expecting to have volunteers.

Mr. Foulds: I am sorry; I misused the term “correspondents” then.

Mr. Applebaum: These are kinds of official liaison people that we hope to have at work in a great number of communities, to be able to reflect to us the needs and the concerns and the ambitions of that community. And also to be able to reflect to that community the kinds of services which the Arts Council might be able to offer them—the kind of help and support. We figure that being able to have 30, 40, 50 or 60 such people around the province would provide us with a much more accurate picture of what the province is aiming to do. It would provide them, in turn, with a much more personalized concept of what they might expect from the Arts Council as the Arts Council's policies evolve, because they are evolving all the time, and changing all the time.

Secondly, the policy that established those two offices resulted from the conviction that the province cannot be subdivided into equal regions and through some kind of—I don't want to use the word “bureaucratic”, necessarily—but some kind of centralized formula, be able to equate the needs of southeastern Ontario with those of northwestern Ontario. The local character would require specific specialized localized treatment.

Mr. Foulds: Well, then, doesn't that make more sense to have your correspondents reporting to a regional office that will have the reading of that region—

Mr. Applebaum: Not necessarily.

Mr. Foulds:—rather than reporting directly to Toronto?

Mr. Applebaum: It depends on the kinds of system—what we anticipate is a very complete and kind of eloquent exchange of information between the Ontario Arts Council.

Remember that we have not just a central office. We are moving around a lot and we do make contact in many ways. I think the evolution of our non-Toronto programme indicates our concern for developing potentials outside of Toronto, and demonstrates to some degree that we are in contact with community needs on their own terms. The last thing we wanted to do was to set up a system that would have, let's say, five regional offices like they do have in the Ministry of Education or in Community and Social Services and elsewhere, where you are delivering government benefits on kind of a formula way. We try to treat each one of our clients, or whatever you call them, on their own terms and according to their own needs. So that we didn't see that we could establish it through the kind of process that was symbolized by the Thunder Bay office.

I had a timetable that would serve our needs, because we felt we were much more restless about growth perhaps than some of the other governmental agencies. We wanted to be able to move more quickly; we wanted to be able to move flexibly; we wanted to be able to move sensitively; and the kind of process symbolized by that office we didn't think was going to be able to do that job in the right kind of timetable and at a cost that made any sense to us.

So we looked at alternatives. We examined many alternatives obviously, and have opted at the moment for this one, which we haven't tested yet. We may be very wrong and you may be very right. But we would like to try this process to see if, in fact, it will give us a more immediate and more sensitive contact with the communities of Ontario, than an office might.

Mr. Foulds: Yes, but how does the proposed new system differ from what you had around 1971-1972, I believe, when you had these pilot projects going? Then, you had a series of consultants, that you listed in your annual report, who were spread throughout the province.

Mr. Applebaum: Those consultants are used in another context. What we call consultants, in that long list that you find in our annual reports, are the people that we consult on specific briefs—people who are familiar with and might have opinions on a specific operation—an orchestra, a theatre company, whoever the applicant might be.

We use a process that enables us to get a number of opinions about any particular application for support, and to synthesize those opinions into a recommendation to the coun-

cil. So that the council gets from us, not only our internal reaction to an application from, let us say, the Thunder Bay Symphony Orchestra, but the reaction of a number of consultants who would know the Thunder Bay Symphony. They would give us opinions about it so that we can reflect those back to the council. We don't have, through that process, the kind of system that we are now talking about.

Mr. Foulds: I appreciate that. One or two quick things and I think we can wrap this up. I have two reservations about the way in which you are moving, and I speak, I suppose, largely from experience in my own area. One of them is that there does seem to me to be a danger that you will not get, as I said earlier, the cross-section of opinion from that region, even with its five correspondents.

Mr. Applebaum: There may be many more than that, ultimately.

Mr. Foulds: The second thing that worries me is that it seems that what might be developing in the vacuum is a high-profile programme, which looks good in terms of advertising and presentation to the ministry for additional funds. I think of things like the "on-tour" programmes, and I am not against them. I think they are a necessary fill-in, but I am concerned that there will be a decline in the growth of the indigenous cultural activities. I would ask for your commitment that if, in fact, you find such a decline happening, particularly in a widespread region like northwestern Ontario, you will reconsider this question, say, annually, and think about the necessity of re-establishing the office.

Mr. Applebaum: We have more than our conviction, because it is our expectation that the new process will, in fact, give us a much more sensitive picture of what each community needs. Therefore, in other words, we are just as anxious as you to achieve that particular objective, and if this system does not achieve it, we will be more anxious than you to change it back to something that is, perhaps, more effective. So you have our assurance that we will examine this very carefully in precisely that light, and that we will be more sensitive to community needs.

Item 4 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Items 5 and 6—Outreach Ontario and building conservation. Any discussion?

Mr. Deacon: On Outreach Ontario, what is it?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It is really taking the major activities, at present concentrated primarily in Toronto and Hamilton, out and around the rest of the province where they are invited.

Mr. Deacon: Is this an assistance to the Art Gallery and the others? I thought money for these tours came from their own budget.

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, these are the extra funds required for those operations—travelling expenses, setting up, and so on, of those operations to go, say, to Sault Ste. Marie or wherever they are invited. These funds are not included in their normal operating budgets, which only relate to their operations in their base.

Mr. Deacon:—everything to do with any sort of exhibition, or art show, or whatever?

Hon. Mr. Auld: Doug, would you like to list the details? They are basically the additional costs of getting things that are here to a spot where they will be displayed. Some display costs would be included, but the tours are generally sponsored by a local organization.

Mr. Deacon: Maybe if you just wrote out the grants that you are putting out here and the services, expenditures or some detail in that—

Mr. McCullough: Mr. Chairman, if I may, Outreach Ontario is a programme that has been designed, as the minister says, to get the cultural resources that have traditionally been concentrated in the heavily populated areas of the province to those other parts of the province. It is also designed to stimulate the indigenous cultural growth in the other parts of the province where it has been, perhaps, limited in the past. It is designed to make not only the physical resources of the organizations in Toronto available to the other people of the province, but also the human resources available to them. Such programmes as internship programmes at the Art Gallery of Ontario for gallery people from the other parts of the province to come in and be up-graded are included.

Mr. Deacon: Maybe to save time I could get a copy of the grants and some of the breakdown of the services.

Mr. McCullough: Yes, well, I would be pleased to forward them to you.

Mr. Deacon: Then I would know more about it.

Mr. McCullough: Yes, indeed.

Mr. Chairman: Item 6.

Mr. Deacon: What is the breakdown? Does it apply to any special areas?

Hon. Mr. Auld: It goes with the bill, which will be introduced in the fall and which I had hoped to introduce earlier. It is really an estimate, because a lot more than that will be involved, but it is a basic item.

Mr. Deacon: And is the main policy here going to be to try to preserve them in their original setting, or will they be the Upper Canada Village type of thing?

Hon. Mr. Auld: No, in the original place, and the breakdown may include part of the cost, the whole cost, and perhaps the cost of acquiring and leasing. It will be pretty flexible.

Mr. Deacon: But it is going to be in co-operation with the Heritage Foundation?

Hon. Mr. Auld: The Heritage Foundation may well be involved in management after something has been acquired. It will probably be done, without going into the details of the bill, under an expanded Archaeological and Historic Sites Board which will have three divisions—the plaque division, the architectural conservation division; and the archaeological division. We have an advisory committee of people from the architectural conservancy field at the present time which has been working on this. They'll do the building part of it.

Mr. Deacon: Yes. What I'm basically concerned about here is the overlap between Ontario Heritage Foundation work and their assistance to these things and this—

Hon. Mr. Auld: There won't be because there will be two parts; one to deal with things of provincial importance for which the province will pay the costs, and one which will give municipalities authority to deal with the things which they want to deal with at their expense.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2505 carry?

Vote 2505 agreed to.

On vote 2506:

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2506—any discussion?

(Vote 2506 agreed to.)

Mr. Chairman: This completes the estimates of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

The committee adjourned at 10:45 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

Standing Procedural Affairs Committee

Chairman: Mr. D. W. Ewen

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 24, 1974

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1974

The committee met at 3:55 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, we have been called here to consider the estimates of the office of the Provincial Auditor. If Mr. Scott is here now, would he please come up now and take a chair. And Mr. McLaughlin.

I think we will start on vote 601. If there are any questions, the floor is yours, gentlemen.

On vote 601:

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could lead off and make a few general comments with respect to this vote. As the members of this committee will know, during the past five years I have had the opportunity of being the chairman of the public accounts committee and I have certainly enjoyed watching this office develop.

Not only have I, as chairman, received excellent co-operation from Mr. Scott and Mr. McLaughlin but also, of course, in the sudden change that occurred with the unfortunate deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Groom, we all had to scramble for a while to make sure that the work of the committee did continue. I was most pleased at the response we received, and I think that should be placed on the record of this House.

As the audit office moves into investigative actions, rather than the simple former pre-audit report, there are a couple of questions I would like to have answered as we review the operations of the office.

Are there any ministries as yet that are not on to the post-audit scheme, Mr. Scott?

Mr. F. N. Scott (Provincial Auditor): Mr. Chairman, as of Feb. 28 this year, the last ministry was placed on a post-audit basis.

Mr. Breithaupt: That was Health, was it?

Mr. Scott: That was the Ministry of Health. So the fiscal year 1974-1975 will be our first

year on a complete post-audit basis for all ministries and Crown agencies.

Mr. Breithaupt: Well, I look back over these last half dozen years that it took to get to that stage, and I am pleased that at long last that has finally been completed.

What about your staff situation? Have all the clerks who were involved in pre-audit now been transferred or found other work to do in your office?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, in reply to that question, we no longer have facilities to employ what we did under the pre-audit system in the category of audit clerks. We are in the process of upgrading our staff in accordance with the recommendation of the COGP and the public accounts committee. Here we have located all of our clerks in other ministries. They have been transferred to comparable jobs. Some have received promotions, others were located on a lateral basis and some of them have received promotions since they were transferred, which is understandable because in the larger ministries they have quite a variety of clerical jobs.

I foresee our office being operated basically on the same principle as a public accounting firm, which will comprise professional accountants and students at various levels. Currently we have 32 professional accountants on staff. We have 18 other staff members in various capacities who have been with the office over a period of years and are giving us excellent service. They will continue in our employ. They are not clerks; they are accountants but have no professional degree. In addition, we have 13 students in accounts. These are employees who are registered in either the RIA or the CGA course of study, and are at various levels. We currently have two secretaries, two clerical typists and one administrative officer.

That makes a total of 68, which is 11 under staff at the present time. But interviews are going on at this moment with some graduates of Ryerson or community colleges and some graduates of universities in the C and F course. We hope within the next month to six weeks to be able to recruit the 11 mem-

bers that we are short. These people will be sponsored in a course of study, and it is anticipated that they will carry on and graduate.

As I previously mentioned, we anticipate our office operating basically in the same way as a public accounting firm, with a staff of professional accountants and students at various levels. In the future we will not be able to absorb all of the students who are graduating but we feel it would be an excellent training ground for financial officers for the service. When these students do graduate, they will be offered positions in our office if there are vacancies in classified positions. Failing that, we would foresee them being located either in the ministries or in Crown agencies. That, Mr. Chairman, is currently our position.

Mr. Breithaupt: Is there enough money in this vote for you to carry on the job you think should be done as Provincial Auditor?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, yes, there are sufficient funds in there at the present time.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions?

Mr. M. C. Germa (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I regard this office of the Provincial Auditor as probably one of the most sensitive jobs in the whole civil service in that you are sort of the watchdog for all of the other ministries or agencies of the Crown. I just wondered, who audits the Auditor's accounts?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, when the Act was amended about two years ago—if I may just interject here for a moment, our Act is due for amendment but we are currently awaiting the outcome of the independent review being undertaken of the Auditor General's office in Ottawa. This review committee is chaired by Mr. Wilson, former past-president of the Chartered Accountants Association, and a retired senior partner of Clarkson Gordon. This report will be available in the early fall and we can foresee that the Ontario Act should parallel the Auditor General's Act in Ottawa.

Getting back, Mr. Germa, to your question, our current Act does provide for the appointment of auditors to audit the Auditor. Currently, there has been no appointment to date. Basically, the fault lies here in that unfortunately, last July at Mr. Groom's death, we were awaiting the appointment of an auditor. I would say that before December there will be an appointment of someone to audit the Auditor.

In connection with that, the greater portion of our expenditure is in salaries. Our salary classifications are in line with the civil service and are all approved by the Civil Service Commission before we pay or put anyone on staff. Basically, we are talking here, roughly, of the travelling expenses and the supplies and materials of the office.

Mr. Germa: Are you saying it's just over the past year that this hasn't happened or has it been a continuing thing that you haven't had an auditor to look into the Auditor's accounts?

Mr. Scott: The Act was amended, Mr. Chairman, I believe, two years ago. It was at the start of the post-audit programme effective on April 1, 1972, and it provided for an auditor to audit the Provincial Auditor. Due to the unfortunate circumstances of last July, as I mentioned, there has been no auditor appointed but I would foresee one being appointed who would go back and audit the accounts of the Provincial Auditor from April 1, 1972, to the current date.

Mr. Germa: Are you saying that previous to 1972 there wasn't even provision for this?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Mr. Germa: Do you not find it strange, even though it's not very much—say, \$1 million out of a vast budget—that this would have continued for so many years without anybody watching that particular account?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, going back prior to that, we were on the pre-audit basis and all the accounts of the Provincial Auditor were subject to the same checking as the accounts from any other ministry.

Mr. Germa: So that will be happening. Whose responsibility is it to appoint the auditor?

Mr. Scott: That would be the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. Germa: That will be happening then?

Mr. Scott: That will be taking place by December 31. I personally don't see the necessity of having an annual audit, but I do feel that there should be an audit. Currently, it will take in two fiscal years.

Mr. Germa: Is that what the legislation requires? Once every two years?

Mr. Scott: No. The legislation is silent on that. It just says that the accounts of the

Provincial Auditor will be audited by an auditor appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Mr. Chairman: Would this be a request of yours, Mr. Scott? Would you feel better to have this done?

Mr. Scott: Oh, definitely, Mr. Chairman, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Does that answer your question, Mr. Germa?

Mr. Germa: Another question: I notice in your 1973 report you sign your name as assistant Provincial Auditor. Are you now the Auditor or are you still the assistant?

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, I am the Auditor. I was appointed Feb. 27 of this year as Auditor.

Mr. Germa: Oh, I see. During my time on the public accounts committee I have seen the report of the Auditor change drastically from my first year to the last couple of years—and I might say for the better, without casting any aspersions against anyone. I suspect it comes from section 20 of the Audit Act which allows the Auditor to make certain individual judgements. Just to refresh your memory I'll read section 20 (1)(f), which says: "The Auditor shall make an annual report to the assembly respecting the fiscal year then closed as to such matters as he desires to bring to the attention of the assembly."

So, it seems that all other sections of the Act are dispensed with when that section says that you can bring anything before or withhold anything that you don't see fit to bring before the assembly. I'm just wondering what criteria, or is there a criterion or a laid-down policy that you and your staff would use to determine what you consider to be important enough to bring before the assembly? Do you use a dollar figure or maybe you could explain how you interpret that section—what you consider fit to bring before the assembly.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, if I may respond to Mr. Germa, the report, as he mentioned, has taken a drastic change in the past two years. I think here we must give credit to the public accounts committee. The public accounts committee has, in itself, been more active during the past three to four years, been increasingly more active. We have had more input as to what exactly the type of information that the public accounts committee would like to see in our report. We don't use a dollar figure because if you

were to use a dollar figure and cut off at \$5 or something of this nature, you would clutter up your report with a lot of minor, insignificant amounts.

What we do—to advise the members here at present, and this is since the post-audit era has come on to our office—is to send out, which we never did before, a memorandum. On completion of an audit in the ministry, a memorandum is prepared, and sent out to the deputy minister, on revenue and expenditure. In this we report our findings and our recommendations.

The purpose of this is in order to permit the ministry to take early corrective action. Now in preparing the report for the Legislature, all our memoranda, issued within the fiscal period, are reviewed. Any items we feel are of significance and importance to the Legislature, we then report in our report. If the ministry has replied and has taken corrective action, or indicated what action it contemplates doing, we also will report that to the Legislature in our report.

So, if the public accounts committee wishes to look into any particular item in depth, it then is at liberty to call the appropriate officials from the ministries.

Mr. Germa: I understand that. Once it is noted in the Provincial Auditor's report, the committee carries on from that point. What I am thinking about is things which are not in your report because of this power you have to decide what goes in the report. There is a lot of good stuff in the report; I'm not critical of it. I'm just wondering what isn't in the report.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Chairman, if I may reply to Mr. Germa, this is a matter of judgement.

Mr. Germa: Yes.

Mr. Scott: Here, as I say, we would not endeavour to clutter up the report to the Legislature with what we would deem minor administrative items. Certainly anything that we feel is a major item or of major significance or anything we feel would be important to the Legislature, we will include in our report.

Mr. Germa: I think for the thing to function properly the committee must have ultimate faith in the public auditor. I think the committee has that; I know as a member of the committee I have complete faith in the Auditor. That seems to be the linchpin of the whole thing, that we have an Auditor in whom we have faith.

I stated earlier it is a very sensitive position. The trust the committee has in you is all important and I think I should stress that this kind of relationship has to be maintained to the ultimate degree in order for the committee to have really complete faith in the report. I think the committee is helpless in itself to investigate anything without the assistance of the public auditor.

Mr. Scott: I agree.

Mr. Chairman: Any further questions? There being no further questions, gentlemen, I will call for a vote on the estimates for 1974 and 1975 of \$1,392,000.

Vote 601 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This completes the estimates of the Provincial Auditor.

The committee adjourned at 4:12 o'clock, p.m.

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ESTIMATES, MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee

Chairman: Mr. W. J. Nuttall

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, June 24, 1974

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1974

The committee met at 8:15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MANAGEMENT BOARD OF CABINET

Mr. Chairman: We have a quorum. I will now call the meeting to order. We're here to deal with the estimates of the Management Board and we'll proceed with the vote on item 501. Before doing so, I will ask the minister if he wishes to make any remarks.

Hon. E. A. Winkler (Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet): First of all, Mr. Chairman, let me introduce to the committee my deputy minister, Mr. Anderson, on my immediate left, of the Management Board, and Mr. Stuart Clarkson of the Civil Service Commission on his left. There are other officials here who will assist in answering your questions.

As you will be aware, Management Board was established in 1971 by an Act of the Legislature. Its terms of reference, I think, are quite clear. I don't think there's any reason why I should reiterate them to you. They're available to everyone.

This year, for the first time, there is a somewhat different presentation than in previous years. You'll note, by the presentation of the estimates, the linkage of a total department. I have nothing more than that to say. I think you know what our function is in recommending to the government the different policies in regard to administration and management services, also, in the consideration and screening of estimates and so forth, and the passage of Management Board orders in the course of any fiscal year.

Although it's very brief and very broad, I think that would be sufficient for us to launch into the first vote.

Mr. Chairman: Any questions on the first vote?

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): I don't know if Mr. Breithaupt has anything to say. I have a few remarks.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): I have no general remarks to make, Mr. Chairman. I

think that we can get into the particular comments on the votes as they come up, and I don't think that there's any requirement for me to make any general remarks at this point.

Mr. Chairman: Fine. Mr. Deans?

Mr. Deans: Thank you. I do have some general remarks. I want to deal specifically with one area of the Management Board's responsibilities and I will confine myself primarily to that area. It's the responsibility that the Management Board has for dealing with the civil service. I want to speak at some length about it, and I encourage other people to feel free to let me know they want to say something. I will be pleased to stop at any point. But I do have a number of remarks I want to make about it.

I think, first of all, I will bring to your attention and remind you all that back in those weeks leading up to May 30, 1972, we had a very lengthy and at times heated debate in the Legislature regarding the civil service bargaining rights. I'm sure you can remember that at that time the minister was the Hon. Mr. MacNaughton, since gone, and the debate had sort of comic aspects to it, in addition to being a very serious debate about the rights of employees.

At that time I predicted that there would be an uprising within the civil service and that they wouldn't put up with the kind of restrictions that had been placed upon them by, as it was then, Bill 105, subsequently to become An Act to ensure Collective Bargaining for Crown Employees.

At that time I pointed out that the restrictions on collective bargaining as they were set out in the Act were so prohibitive that it was virtually impossible for employees to live within them, and that at some point in the very near future—that being the near future to May 30, 1972—there would be a great many complaints registered by the employees of the government who were members of the Civil Service Association, and that they would find themselves straitjacketed in terms of the kinds of things that they ought to be able to bargain about.

I put forward the suggestion, as I have on many occasions, that there was no reason at

all why all matters relating to conditions in the place of work, promotion and benefits accruing to employees shouldn't be subject to negotiation. That did not automatically mean they would all be dealt with at any one time, or for that matter that it would all be dealt with at any time, but, rather, that the conditions that affect people in the place where they work ought to be a subject for discussion at the bargaining table. I pointed out to Mr. MacNaughton that it made for a much better relationship between employers and employees if there was an adequate opportunity for legitimate and legal discussion about matters pertaining to the conditions they were going to have to work under, including matters of safety, fringe benefits, and the general conditions of the offices in which they were forced to work.

I bring to your attention the kinds of things specifically excluded by the Act. Since I raised it, they have become a matter of considerable concern to most, if not all the civil service, and certainly to those people speaking on behalf of the civil service.

You might note that specifically excluded in section 17 (1) are all matters related to employment, appointment, complement, organization, work methods and procedures, kinds and locations of equipment, discipline, termination of employment, assignment, classification, job evaluation system, merit system, training and development, appraisals, superannuation, and the principles and standards governing promotion, demotion, transfer, layoff, and reappointment.

I want to talk about those first because I think that when employees are specifically excluded from entering into a discussion with their employer about such matters as the job evaluation system, work methods and procedures, or the safety factors that may be found in the kinds and locations of equipment, it creates an atmosphere not conducive either to good bargaining or to a good and harmonious relationship between employer and employee.

In industry I think we have to be governed by the norms. I don't think we have to establish patterns in government that are lagging behind what is generally accepted as being matters which may well be discussed at the bargaining table. You find yourselves in a position where government employees are denied the opportunities of input; input which is extremely valuable. You find you have many thousands of employees working for the Province of Ontario whose knowledge of the job, of the work conditions, and whose commitment to the province and to

the people of the province, is total. Their only vehicle for discussion regarding overall changes is through their association, and the only way in which they can legally approach management with regard to any problems they may be having relating directly to their employment is at the negotiation table. Yet the government, for some reason, in 1972 and to this date, has not seen fit to talk about making the kinds of changes that have to be made.

I don't know how better it can be put than it was put in 1972, but I am going to try because I think it has to be restated in 1974. I think it is unfortunate that it has to be restated, but it does; because obviously when the civil service in their wisdom decided in 1972 they were not going to join in the battle with the government and were coerced into a position where they accepted the bill, they did not fully understand the implications of it. Over the last two years I think it has come more and more to their attention, to the point where you are all aware, I am sure, of the most recent brief submitted by the CSAO on behalf of its members. It says—and the heading is very appropriate—"Free the Servants." If one were to look at the civil service of the Province of Ontario, that little phrase adequately describes the way in which they are dealt with by the government. The brief is related to something called "full and free collective bargaining for Crown employees." It was presented, appropriately enough, in May of 1974, almost two years to the day after the bill that established collective bargaining for Crown employees.

What the civil servants are now saying they may well or should well have said in 1972. They didn't; and that is probably no blame on them, they probably didn't realize what was going to happen to them; but some other people did.

I think it's important now that we understand what's happened to the civil service. I think it's vital, if we are going to be able to encourage people into the civil service, if we are going to be able to get the kinds of people to commit themselves to working for the Province of Ontario that we have to have if we are going to continue with the traditions that we've had—a good solid civil service respected by everyone—I think we've got to understand what is the condition of the civil service in this province. By far the majority of the citizens of the province are both appreciative and understand the difficulties of working for the government, working for the people of the province. And the people ap-

preciate the work that is done on their behalf. They find items for complaint—we all find complaints; you find complaints in every walk of life—but in the main they are satisfied.

That isn't true of the employees of the province; and this is becoming more and more apparent. Unless the government is prepared to make some very drastic changes to the way in which negotiations take place and to the way in which they deal with their employees, we are going to find more and more discontent being expressed.

And that discontent doesn't only affect those employees who are in the employ now. It affects the opportunity to hire new people. Because as this discontent is expressed, more and more people who might well have considered coming into the public service, who might well have thought that might be an adequate way to use whatever skills they have to further their careers, are going to be dissuaded by the evidence before them that the civil service is not a place where people are working harmoniously and where there is not the opportunity for self expression. I think that is the main point in what I want to tell you tonight.

Because it isn't possible to claim something in this day and age and say that is management's rights. There may be some things that you think management should have a greater say in. There may be some things that you can legitimately claim—though I can't think of them off hand—there may be some things that you might legitimately claim could not be discussed at the bargaining table. But I want to ask you, quite seriously, for example, why can't the complement of people doing a particular job at a given time be a matter for discussion at the bargaining table?

Surely the safety involved is something that ought to be of concern not only to the employer but to the employee too.

Surely discussion about outside workers and how many should be on any given job in order to ensure there is a safety factor, to make sure the workers are not placed in a position of hazard or danger is something that could legitimately be discussed at the bargaining table.

Surely one would think that an enlightened employer would want to talk to his employees, recognizing that the employees are on the front line of the operation, and would want to encourage them to discuss work methods and procedures so that he could gain the benefit of the practical experience of the people who are doing the job.

Surely it makes sense that there be the opportunity, at a time when discipline has to be exerted, that there be the opportunity for discussion as to the kind of discipline which may well be appropriate under certain conditions.

I want you to realize that among the work force—and think the work force of any organization—the worker is just as important and he's worried about people who either do things wrong or shirk their responsibilities, or who cut corners or who run risks. It makes some sense that the worker representative be encouraged to take part in the discussions surrounding matters of discipline and how discipline is to be handled.

I think you'll find that as circumstances arise from time to time that result in some sort of disciplinary action having to be taken, that you have a much more satisfactory arrangement that is better understood by all of the employees if the employee representatives are entitled by their law—their law being the collective bargaining agreement—to take part in the discussion.

Another thing that bothers me, and I don't understand why there wouldn't be a discussion on it, is why couldn't it be part of the collective bargaining discussion to talk about things like promotion and demotion and transfers and layoffs and how they might be handled? Quite obviously there are jobs phased out from time to time and it makes some sense that the people who have been doing the job should have some input.

Not only the management people, who may well be influenced a great deal more by policy than they are by practical aspects, but that the workers themselves be given the opportunity, through that process that allows them to bargain collectively, to talk about such things as how layoffs should occur in certain aspects of the civil service or how transfers might be undertaken in order to ensure that people who have been in the civil service for years are not overlooked in the hustle of trying to get things to work properly.

The one area that always worried me, and I think I've spent more time talking about it than I did about any other single thing, is the whole aspect of safety, the location and kind of equipment that is used. It seems to me, in looking at it, that there's not nearly enough attention paid to the practical application of the work that's done by people, and there isn't nearly the opportunity for discussions surrounding such things as the kind of equipment that works best and what's safest, and

whether or not there is an opportunity for the employee who uses it every day to have some input into the way in which it should be handled.

This doesn't mean they're going to be going out as a committee and buying it. It means simply that they would be given, by the collective bargaining process, the opportunity to enter into a joint arrangement with management to discuss the matter. In the civil service people are spread apart, they're not all located in Metropolitan Toronto or they're not all located in one small area. They're spread out all over the province. It may well be that a man out working in a gang of three or four, out in the far reaches of the province, would have a far better idea of what was appropriate for his own use and where it should be than someone sitting here in Metropolitan Toronto making those decisions. I think if he was guaranteed the right to make the kinds of submissions that could be made, we would all benefit from it.

I suppose what I'm saying in essence is that I don't understand why it is we can't lead in setting out the widest possible parameters for the collective bargaining process and the scope which it should take. I don't understand why we would be afraid to allow employees, through their representatives, to sit down and to talk about all aspects of the job—all aspects of it, way beyond salaries, way beyond hours of work, way beyond certain fringe benefits; and we'll come to superannuation in a moment; but way beyond those things—to talk about the workplace as it really is and to give the workers simply the opportunity to have a voice through some little committee setup but to give them the right, under the collective bargaining system to sit down with management and talk to them on an equal footing about the effects of working conditions in all of their aspects. To talk about how they might be changed; to enter into agreement about changing some conditions which are not satisfactory and to try to bring to the government's attention what might well be a new model for collective bargaining.

I think beyond that, the other matter which is probably of as much concern to anyone is the whole area of the denial of the right to strike to all civil servants. There was a discussion not so long ago about trying to determine what would be considered an essential service. I think we all understand that not every job in the civil service could fall or would fall within that definition essential service as you would apply it to not permitting people to go on strike. It seems evident

to me that one of the reasons the civil service in the main lags behind outside employers, and has lagged behind and will likely continue to lag behind, is because many of the decisions made with regard to adequate remuneration and benefits are political decisions, as opposed to being practical considerations with regard to what is needed in order to keep people on the job and in order to pay them an adequate salary.

There are two aspects to the right to strike that are important. On the one hand there is the whole matter of when you are not being given an offer satisfactory to meet your needs; you are then given the right under the law to withhold your services. And the other aspect of it is that over the course of time, with such restrictive collective bargaining as you have within the Civil Service Act, there are frustrations and upsets that develop which cause a loss of productivity.

Because there is no opportunity to adequately express their discontent, you find that people inadvertently lose interest. They went in gung-ho, ready to produce, but gradually little things begin to aggravate them. There is no opportunity within your Act to permit them to discuss those things at the bargaining table. And beyond that, there is no opportunity within your Act to permit them to withhold their services.

They don't quit; people just don't quit, not that way. What happens is that they gradually lose interest; little by little they produce less and less. They don't intend to; they don't even realize that they are doing it. It is just simply that they become frustrated and upset by the conditions.

I have said many a time in talking about labour relations, and I say it to you, that there are more strikes take place in the Province of Ontario—in fact there are more strikes take place in any jurisdiction—related to a general upset about working conditions than ever take place as a result of unsatisfactory financial arrangements. In the ultimate, the finances are the things that are settled last.

Usually you will find that strikes take place because employees are dissatisfied that the opportunity isn't there for them to correct their grievances; because the chance isn't there for them to express their opinions. Now if that is true in the industrial sector, recognizing the tremendously wider scope they have for discussion, you can then imagine what it is like within the civil service, with a very restricted bargaining opportunity. Almost everything that has any meaning in their day-to-day existence, their coming and

going from work and in their work place, is taboo as far as discussion is concerned.

I suggest to you that you would improve the efficiency of the civil service, you would improve it immeasurably, if you were to establish as a matter of principle the right of the civil service to discuss with the Management Board all matters pertaining to the place of employment.

Knowing the civil service, as I think I know it, I think you will agree with me that when they did have the right to strike they never abused it. And even if you were to give by far the majority of them the right to strike, I suggest to you that with the wider collective bargaining scope and all of the new-found enthusiasm that you would have for trying to correct some of the imbalances, the chances of them ever really going on strike in any magnitude would be very limited.

And if they did—no matter how infrequently it might occur—it would be more healthy for the province and for the productivity of the province and for the service that is given to the people of the province, to have them go on strike when they felt there was no other avenue open to them than to have them inadvertently cut back on the amount of production that they do.

In other words, I think it is better to have happy employees. It is better to have employees who are involved. It is better to have employees who believe they are part of the system and that what they have to offer and what they have to say is considered to be important by the government.

Those things can only be accomplished if you are prepared to make the kinds of changes to the collective bargaining procedures in the Province of Ontario as applied to civil servants that they have suggested to you in their most recent brief.

Now, I might say that what they have in that brief we could have written two years ago. I don't think there is much in that brief that wasn't said during the 1972 debate—as I am sure the Leader of the Opposition remembers it in the House.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): You don't remember it in all detail, as I understand?

Mr. Deans: Pretty close, pretty close.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You don't remember the vote?

Mr. Deans: I remember the Liberals voting with us in the final analysis.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: No, you voted with us. I stood up first.

Mr. Deans: That is a matter of procedure, of course. But anyway, I am not going to argue with you about that. We voted together.

But that is not the point. The point is, what is now being asked of you, Mr. Minister—in almost every aspect—was what was put before you in 1972. The fact that it has taken two years for it to materialize and to come forward in the form of recommendations from the Civil Service Association should be sufficient in itself to indicate to you that there is a degree of ferment with which you have to try to come to grips.

I understand that when these people made their presentation, they attempted to meet with the Premier (Mr. Davis) and the premier decided he would not meet with them for whatever reasons; I am not absolutely sure. I can remember, I think it was in 1973, the Premier making the statement that the collective bargaining procedure for civil servants, being only 15 or 18 months old at the time, seemed to be working satisfactorily and therefore he was not about to consider making changes to it.

I want to suggest to the Premier, through you Mr. Chairman, and through the Chairman of the Management Board, that obviously he was not getting very good information at the time because even in 1973 there was considerable upset emerging among those people in the civil service. In 1973, it was becoming evident to most of us in the House that the civil servants of the Province of Ontario had begun to recognize the problems confronting them and their inability to deal with them. If the Premier did not know that in 1973 it was because the information being given to him was not at all a reflection of what was really happening.

I don't know where you begin in this except it strikes me that the setting up of the committee, as I understand you have set it up, is one tiny step forward. What you can do to make that committee more productive is this; you can take a look at all of these things I have outlined, and there are many others. You can take a look at all of the things set out in the Act and I am pretty sure 90 per cent of those things could be included as matters which could rightfully be discussed at the bargaining table.

I think they could all be but I am convinced that even among those who still believe in something called management rights,

they could agree at least nine out of 10 of those items could be discussed at the bargaining table without in any way infringing on the ultimate decision of management to hire or the ultimate decision of management, subject to certain checks and balances, to fire. I say subject to certain checks and balances because—it's not related directly to the civil service—this morning at 7 o'clock I had a call from a man who had worked 23 years for a firm without a union and he was fired this morning for no reason. He was simply fired because he was too old.

That is why I say that subject to certain checks and balances the matter of hiring and firing should be subject to negotiation and the setting out of certain procedures. All of the other matters which were specifically removed from the scope of collective bargaining should be included.

I am also interested in one other matter related directly to this because it seems as if, during the collective bargaining process, the civil servants have come across another area, or a number of other areas, where it appears collective bargaining can't take place. In matters such as contracting out—I know the Management Board Chairman has listened a number of times to discussions I have had with the Minister of Government Services (Mr. Snow) when we discussed the contracting out of a number of different functions previously done by civil servants, by people in the employ of the government.

I don't understand how management can hold to itself the right to eliminate a man's job and to claim it has the right, somehow or other, without any discussion or negotiating, to give that job to someone else who is not even in its employ. I want to suggest to you that is an abuse of the collective bargaining process, as is the use of part-time employees. The whole matter of part-time employees should be subject to negotiation.

Surely, if there is either one of two things—the opportunity to create full-time employment or the opportunity for employees already in the force to avail themselves of overtime on a limited basis—it makes a lot more sense that that be done than employing people on a part-time basis. Part-time employment in the civil service of the Province of Ontario should be subject to rules which are negotiated at the bargaining table in order that everybody clearly understands what the conditions are going to be with regard to that.

Of course we will talk in a moment about the teacher-pupil ratio which is evident both in the collective bargaining at the secondary

level of the school system and also in the community colleges; but another area which has always concerned me, and which I think we've expressed a number of times, is this whole matter of technological change and the right of the employee to be involved in discussions centering on technological change; the right of the employee, through his representative, to sit down with management and to discuss both the impact and application of any technological innovation in order to determine that it is not going to have an adverse effect on either the working conditions or opportunities for work for people already employed in the province.

I think it makes good sense that we should recognize that there will, of course, be times when there will be a reduction in the work force over the course of time as a result of new technology. But I also think that it makes a lot of sense that the employee and the employer together should discuss the ways of implementing any reduction or reallocation of personnel in order to ensure that there will be the least amount of hardship and that there will be the least amount of disruption, both in terms of seniority and in terms of opportunities for promotion.

The same is true of pay scales for new classifications. It's pretty evident that the government is going to hold to itself the right to establish pay scales without any discussion with the employee representatives. The government has, in fact, taken upon itself the right to change the schedule of wages for employees. This is wrong. In that regard, I can't help thinking that it's about time a new enlightened approach be taken.

Now all of these things, if you add them all together, all that's really being said is: Surely to heaven we can trust the people that we hire to act in the best interest of the province. I have a hell of a lot more faith in them than you have, I think. Because I happen to think that the majority of them—and you're all part of it, you all come here, somehow or other, through the civil service or from some place.

I think those people employed by the Province of Ontario have as much of a commitment to the well-being of the province as does the ministry, the government, the opposition or anybody else. I don't think they're going to abuse—in fact I know they're not going to abuse—the opportunities to take part in a more meaningful way in the collective bargaining processes, as they should be taking part in.

I think that this really, then, boils down to one thing. If you have confidence in the integrity of the people that you employ, if you believe they are working in the best interest of the people of this province, and if you believe they're capable of making the kinds of decisions on a day-to-day basis that affect everyone in the Province of Ontario, then surely to heaven you also can believe that they're capable of sitting down at the bargaining table and talking to you as management in a sensible and sensitive way about their own conditions.

If you think that they're capable of going out and assessing the conditions of people on social and family services; if you think they're capable of going out and assessing the reforestation programmes in northern Ontario; if you think that they have the ability to do all of the very technical jobs and all of the very sensitive work that has to be done in promoting and maintaining the many programmes of the government of the Province of Ontario, then surely to heaven you'd understand that with that kind of responsibility they also have the ability and the integrity and the sensitivity to be able to sit down and talk to you about the conditions that affect them day by day in their place of work.

That requires a completely new attitude. It doesn't require a few minor changes; it doesn't require two or three amendments to the bill; it doesn't require even getting rid of that one section. It requires sitting down and devising an entirely new collective bargaining procedure that will be a model for other provinces, for other jurisdictions.

And we can afford to lead, because we have some of the brightest people in Canada working for us, and if they had the opportunity they could add immeasurably to the whole collective bargaining process in this province.

Beyond that, I want to ask the minister a question: How can it be that at this point in time, given the ever increasing cost of living, that the Province of Ontario has not seen fit to make adjustments to the wage scales of the employees of the province in order to compensate them for what could not have been predicted at the time of the last negotiations? Why have you not made some kind of adjustment to the rates of pay being paid to the employees of the province in an effort to allow them to keep pace with the rapidly increasing cost of living? Surely as a good employer, recognizing fully the very grave difficulties that many people are facing and recognizing that neither you nor they could

have predicted what was going to happen, common sense tells you that it's time to sit down and to make an offer to your employees.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Why didn't you ask that question 10 minutes or half an hour ago?

Mr. Deans: I don't know because I chose to ask it now, I suppose. I am sorry; am I taking up the member's time? Are you planning to go some place tomorrow?

Anyway, I ask the question why it is that you couldn't have done that; and beyond that I ask another question: What is it about the employees of the province that requires you to treat them like little children when it comes to their involvement in politics? Why is it that the Province of Ontario sees fit to inflict the most stringent restrictions on their employees when it comes to involving themselves in day-to-day operations of the political arena?

Surely to goodness they are no different from anyone else. There are so few of them who are in a privileged position who have any information or knowledge that could be damaging to anybody. There are so few of them who are in a position of sitting in on the secret cabinet meetings. There are so few of them who have any knowledge that could be used against you. Even those who do, by virtue of having the job in the first place, are sworn to secrecy with regard to matters related to their employment.

Surely there is something called trust in your employees that allows them to take part, in the same way as do the employees of the Steel Co. of Canada or in the same way as the employees of the city of Hamilton or for that matter anywhere else. There's not very much they can do to undermine the big blue machine. If it's as strong as you claim it is, then a few employees going out and knocking on doors and putting up signs isn't going to make any difference. A couple of employees indicating that they support the Liberals rather than the Conservatives isn't going to make any difference. An employee representing the NDP surely isn't going to make any difference.

I think that may well have been okay back in the dark ages, but we have emerged from the dark ages now and we are in a new society where people are insisting on their rights. I want to suggest that the kind of restrictions you impose on your employees have got to be done away with; that there's no room in this society for the kind of restrictions which don't allow employees to take

part in a normal way in the goings on in politics in the province.

I want to ask you specifically: Are you going to make changes to free the civil servants of the Province of Ontario, subject only to the oath that they take, to involve themselves in politics of whatever persuasion they may choose in order that they can take part as all other citizens take part?

If there are some who are required because of the nature of their job to be exempted, then spell those people out. Tell us who they are and what they do, so that we can understand why it is they can't take part. Don't have a cloud hanging over people. You know as well as I know that civil servants of this province go out and work for political parties. Some even work for the Conservatives. Since we know that they do and since we know that they should be allowed to, then why do you continue this rather oppressive kind of direction that required that they do not take part?

Why don't you spell out more clearly that they can involve themselves. Say things they can involve themselves in, rather than saying that they can't involve themselves at all, knowing full well that they are going to in any event and that they are running great risks of losing their jobs? I just don't think that makes any sense. Since obviously my colleague from Grey-Bruce has something to say, I'll stop and let him say it.

Mr. Sargent: Would they lose their jobs if they took part in this current campaign.

Mr. Deans: They are subject to that possibility.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They are covered currently by government policy, but I note quite a number of civil servants have taken leave to run as candidates. If they are not successful they come back to their positions.

Mr. Deans: That is not what I am talking about.

Mr. Sargent: My daughter works for the government and she is working for the party. Could she lose her job?

Mr. Deans: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I will look into that area.

Mr. Sargent: I would like to know.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): It would depend on what party she is working for.

Mr. Sargent: You know damn well. That could happen? She could lose her job?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I will find the appropriate coverage on that and let you have it.

Mr. Sargent: Don't you know?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I know it is government policy now. Have you got it written—

Mr. Haggerty: They are restricted.

Mr. Sargent: I know she tells me she is restricted. She probably will be fired tomorrow.

Mr. Deans: It is in the Public Service Act, in section 13, and they can be fired. They are specifically excluded from participating in any provincial or federal election. It says: "A civil servant shall not, during a provincial or federal election, canvass on behalf of a candidate in the election."

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Cannot campaign during working hours.

Mr. Deans: No.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Or canvass for a political party.

Mr. Deans: No, that is not—the Act.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Or canvass for a political party.

Mr. Haggerty: During working hours? Or canvass after working hours, too?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is the way I read it.

Mr. Sargent: You are going to change that tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, I didn't say that.

Mr. Deans: Let's ask that question. Even if there were some justification provincially, which there isn't, why would the Province of Ontario inflict a restriction on people working in a federal election campaign?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I'll tell you a bit of history, Mr. Chairman. A former Premier of this province, John Robarts, thought it nonsense. But unfortunately—

Mr. Deans: He died.

Mr. MacDonald: No, he didn't die.

Unfortunately, other people thought it was the appropriate thing and it got into the policy. You may be interested to know, be-

cause you are a relative newcomer to the provincial arena if that isn't too offensive, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, nothing is offensive.

Mr. MacDonald: Back in 1963 we were living under the Scarrow resolution dating from about 1898 which completely forbade civil servants to participate in politics in the Province of Ontario. A man by the name of John Harney, who technically was a civil servant in the Department of Agriculture because he was on the staff at Guelph, announced he was going to become the NDP candidate. And the fluttering in the dovetails between that Tory enclave in Guelph and Queen's Park was something to behold.

As a result of this a meeting was held, including John Roberts, Jim Allan, John Wintermeyer and myself to discuss what we could do about this. John Roberts, who incidentally at least operated in the 20th century, said this a bit of nonsense and he indicated that we were going to move toward saying that a civil servant could take leave of absence from the time of his nomination.

That was fine and the problem presumably was all solved, until I drew to his attention that another civil servant, who was technically in the Department of Education, at the Eastern Institute of Technology in Ottawa, had been nominated eight months before, with the approval of his principal, with Tommy Douglas as the speaker at the convention and with full coverage in all the Ottawa papers. What were they going to do, recall his back pay for the six months during which he had been officially nominated? Whereupon John Roberts, with an approach which I suggest for your consideration, said a person could take leave of absence from the time he was nominated, or from official nomination day, no more being required—in other words only two weeks without pay—and come back afterward if he didn't get elected.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I assume, from what I see, that is probably what is in effect now.

Mr. MacDonald: That, I think, is in effect as far as candidates are concerned; but all of this is by way of preface. I happen to have lived with this problem for 10 or 15 years.

On the question of canvassing, the law is an utter ass. And John Roberts said it was an ass, if I may bring names into it. Don Collins was one of the people who, as chairman of the commission, wanted to put in this ban against canvassing.

I remember saying to Don Collins: "What do you mean you're going to ban canvassing? Can a civil servant not talk to his neighbours?" Well of course he could. "Well can he talk to his neighbours all up and down the street? How are you going to stop it? Suppose he decides he's going to talk to all his neighbours in the block in the poll that he happens to live in? Where are you going to draw the line?" And the neanderthals came to the conclusion that you draw the line that he couldn't canvass.

Which simply means that if he happens to be a friend of yours you don't victimize him; and he knows he's scot-free. If he happens to be an enemy of yours, politically—the daughter of Eddie Sargent or somebody else—he may not be victimized, because you'd be utterly stupid, if you victimized him all hell would break loose, but the threat is there and that threat is used sometimes by the immediate bosses of these people. That's the problem.

The law is an ass in this respect. It's restrictive, it's not democratic. And I hope sometime soon perhaps you can get John Roberts to be your consultant on this matter and he will advise you how to do it. I don't know why it wasn't done when he was in the saddle.

Mr. J. F. Foulds (Port Arthur): Take him off the Algonquin Forest Authority.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, it might be possible to make some comments before the minister replies in detail, or whatever he chooses to do. I know you want to deal with this as separate votes, but I thought that since the matter had been brought to the floor you might permit me to make a few remarks.

I recall very well the debate in the Legislature when the present law governing the negotiations with the public servants in the province was brought forward. It was a very, very calm debate indeed. The Treasurer at the time, Mr. MacNaughton, felt that it was a fortuitous time to bring forward very restrictive legislation indeed.

I think the thing that probably kept the starch out of the matter was the attitude of the civil servants themselves. Although they did protest through their executive as a large body of opinion—to which we would be readily exposed indeed—they didn't seem to have any fears at all that they were losing rights that they had had up until that time, nor that the legislation was extremely restrictive, compared with other jurisdictions, including the government of Canada, and I

think at the time the Province of New Brunswick, which under Louis Robichaud had taken some very strong, progressive steps forward in this connection.

But I well recall the civil servants, in their organization, marching on Queen's Park to protest the legislation. It was a very, very weak rabble that came straggling up the steps there; just a handful of people. It was apparent that Charlie MacNaughton had carried the day and had made the right political decision at the time; that the mood of the community and the mood of the public servants themselves was to accept these regulations—which we now believe to be substantially restrictive. But the 70,000 public servants seem to have been awakened substantially to their rights.

I've talked to a number of them who are not too concerned, to tell you the truth. But their executive has taken substantial steps—that I'm sure you're aware of, Mr. Minister—to bring to the attention of the public, and obviously to the government, that they are not satisfied with the present statute and its regulations and are demanding substantial changes.

I'm sure, Mr. Minister, that you've been presented with the same body of material that the member for Wentworth referred to, and all of us have seen and had presented to us. You are aware that they have taken quite a militant stance. Whether this is reflected in the whole body of the 70,000 members of the civil service remains to be seen, but certainly their executive is taking a strong stand requiring changes in the legislation.

Now I was surprised the other day when I asked a question of the minister, Mr. Chairman, following the report in the newspapers that he had been presented with the position of the Civil Service Association. I forget the question specifically, but the answer was one word, "yes," in response to my question. It was whether the minister had established a committee to review this; and whether he was concerned, not only with the matters of, let's say political involvement that the leader of the NDP had raised, and had been raised at other times—and the hon. member for Wentworth has been discussing now—but the whole range of problems that had been put forward by the executive of the Civil Service Association at this time.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Could I just elaborate there, for a moment? On the question that you asked me in the House that day, the answer was a very distinct "yes." You had

a two-part question, and the second part of the member's question really couldn't have been answered, because it's dependent upon what develops from the meetings that will be proceeded with very soon.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: I simply wanted to bring to the minister's attention that we too are dissatisfied with the present status of the law, that we spoke and voted against it at that time and I, personally, felt that the Civil Service Association had made a wrong decision in not opposing it more strenuously before it actually was enacted. Because now their problem is to shift the government away from a position which they should never have entered into in the first place. I think actually the government's consciousness in this regard has changed pretty dramatically.

The idea, for example, that people who work in the liquor stores shouldn't have the right to strike seems to them, surely, as ridiculous as it does to anybody else. I would suppose that there are those whose services we could not get along without, but obviously a very large percentage of these people ought to have the right to bargain collectively with that in their armoury as well as anyone else who works in the province.

I would suppose that they would use that responsibly. Why should we think otherwise? But I would suggest that the minister, in advising his colleagues in this matter, would do well to be a progressive Conservative. He's got a long way to go before we lead Canada, as the member for Wentworth suggested that we do. We can do many, many things to improve the situation before we break into that virgin ground of leadership in this regard. But I hope to God that we do not wait until this presently sleeping giant of 70,000 people, who are more and more aware that their rights are substantially kept down by statute and regulation—I hope that we do not get into the position where the government must act perforce rather than by a decision based on their good judgement.

I feel quite strongly about this. I can remember when the statute came forward. There were some labour problems in Quebec of some substantial proportion. The government of the day there seemed to be off balance all the time trying to cope with an emerging militancy among teachers and public servants; wherever they turned there was turmoil. The feeling I had at the time was that the then Treasurer (Mr. McNaughton), who had this responsibility, was seizing the opportunity to put the manacles on our

public service so that in case there was ever any thought that sort of an attitude would transfer to this province we had them and we had them good.

I personally believe we ought to be moving very, very rapidly to change this position, and I can assure the minister that if he chooses to do so we will support him and if he chooses not to do so, we will be as strongly critical of him as we can and offer the alternatives that are associated with the report of the Civil Service Association that is before us all.

Mr. Chairman: Would the minister care to make any comments?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Would anyone else care to speak at this particular time? If not, I will reply.

First of all, I think the member for Wentworth paid a real and justified tribute to the people working in the civil service. He said they are the brightest people in the country, those we have working for us; with which I agree. That commendation is certainly a worthy one.

I must say to him that it can't be quite as dull as he suggests—that is, the possibility or the desire of people to enter the civil service—because I asked quickly for those figures and it's quite amazing that in the previous fiscal year there were over 30,000 applications to come into the service. Out of those 30,000 we in fact did accept 9,654; and supported by the merit principle I think that speaks very well. As to the member's comment in regard to contract staff or part-time staff—

Mr. Foulds: How many people did we have leave?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —or people whom we are using outside of the civil service, we have very well laid down rules in regard to this particular point now, agreed to, as I understand it—

Mr. Sargent: Seven thousand resigned too.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —by the CSAO, that two years is the maximum period of time. We watch that very carefully, and if there is any area within that period of time where we feel the job is a permanent one we will have a look at it to determine if they can't be made permanent before that period.

Mr. Sargent: Ten per cent of the government's work force resigned, Eric.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is often done. I must say that initially when you opened the discussion, as I recall, you were dealing with section 17 of the Act; but if you refer back to section 6 of the Act, it is not quite all that bad. It says:

Upon being granted representation rights, the employee organization is authorized to bargain with the employer on terms and conditions of employment, except as to matters that are exclusively the function of the employer [under the other section] and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing...

Then it opens up the whole list that's included in that particular aspect of the question.

I want to say in regard to the report that was filed with us, I think it is quite right that I should have seen the CSAO, because the civil service is under my particular department and I think that was only a fair and proper route to take. As has been suggested to their president, Mr. Gemmell, when we met with him—I have forgotten when—on the first occasion that I was chairman of Management Board, I assured them of our co-operation and our willingness to see them at any time. He knows that and admitted that on the last occasion of our visit.

As I expressed to the Leader of the Opposition, we already have these committees established, three in all I believe. We are willing to discuss the entire range of that report that was presented to us. It contains a very great number of the issues that were raised here this evening. We are doing that in all sincerity and so on. I speak personally now, but I believe that in the years to come there has to be another system. There has to be some other method of dealing with people.

Mr. Haggerty: Why in the years to come, though?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, because the policy that's in existence now was put there before I got there.

Mr. Haggerty: Make the changes now, not in years to come.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Let me put this to you: The settlements that we have now, made by direct bargaining and with the satisfaction of the people we have dealt with, cover a very broad range of the civil service. This was all done satisfactorily. I don't think you can write that off either. No matter how critical

you want to be, you can't write off that record.

When the people left from bargaining at the table, they were indeed satisfied. Let no one be deceived on that particular point. We did it, and I think we did it very fairly.

In regard to the suggestion you made in consideration of the cost of living, we have made an offer to the civil service and that will be under discussion immediately. We believe this covers by far the greatest category of people in the civil service. We are making an immediate offer to them and that's open for discussion. Those discussions are in progress as of—

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Could I just ask a specific question on that? Do you remember that you made a statement in the House in response to a question that you were considering a lump sum payment to each employee similar to what the government of Canada had paid?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: You didn't say it would be paid, but you certainly gave the impression it would.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I said we were considering it.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: What the devil ever happened to that idea?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: After discussing the matter, this was a decision of Cabinet. We have made the offer and discussion is taking place.

Mr. Deans: You have made the offer to whom?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: To the CSAO.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: But not on a lump sum basis?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, not on a lump sum; agreed.

Mr. Deans: When was this offer made?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I made the announcement in the House.

An hon. member: On June 6.

Mr. Deans: You are talking about that announcement you made; the two paragraphs? I don't remember what was contained in it, but it struck me that it didn't, in fact, apply to all of the employees of the government.

Mr. MacDonald: What do you mean when you say not as a lump sum? Again I am puzzled by that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We didn't offer them a lump sum at this particular point in time.

Mr. R. F. Nixon: Of \$500 each.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: When you say did we follow the federal tactic, we did not!

Mr. MacDonald: Excuse me one moment. Are you offering a percentage across the board in accordance with their existing income?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Deans: To whom? Would you mind specifying to whom it is to be given? Tell me who is getting it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: To the operational service categories.

Mr. Deans: Whom does that include? Whom does it not include?

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Minister—

Mr. Deans: No, wait a minute. Wait until I get the answer.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The hospital workers and the general outside categories.

Mr. Deans: Those are the people to whom the offer has been made?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Deans: Is it possible just to have your deputy answer?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. W. A. B. Anderson (Secretary of the Management Board): Mr. Chairman, the offer was made to the CSAO. Of course they must agree with this, as you would understand, because there is a contractual relationship to reopen prematurely the contract for the operational services category.

This represents some of the lesser paid members of the service, including the hospital workers. This category was selected for the first treatment because they were on a two-year contract which had been negotiated in the fall of 1972—their 1974 rates of pay were negotiated in the fall of 1972. This contract would come up for renegotiation this fall and a proposal has been made to reopen it now in order to give these people a raise—not a lump sum but a percentage raise—to compensate them for what has happened to the cost of living.

Mr. Deans: What you are really saying is that you are prepared to commence the fall of 1974 negotiations in the spring of 1974?

Mr. Anderson: Yes; and retroactive to the first of the year.

Mr. Deans: Okay. What percentage of the total complement of employees does that comprise?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Scott, is that 20,000 roughly? Roughly 20,000 out of the membership of about 50,000.

Mr. Deans: So it's less than half. What about the other 30,000? Don't you think the cost of living affected them?

Mr. Anderson: Many of them, and I could go through the dates if you wish, Mr. Chairman, many of their contracts have been negotiated as recently as the last six or eight months and therefore have been negotiated in the light of what has been happening to the cost of living. Hence the obligation, if you like, or the responsibility for offering to reopen contracts so recently freely arrived at at the bargaining table, didn't seem as urgent as this group.

Mr. Deans: Given that you have recognized that inflation and the cost of living has had an adverse effect on employees' wages, and given that you have now moved towards public recognition of this, are you prepared in these negotiations to sit down and talk about entering into some kind of cost-of-living arrangement to ensure that you don't have to go through the process of renegotiating during the course of an agreement? As a matter of government policy, are you open to discussion on matters such as the cost of living?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Let me say, in answer to that, the one that I was really quite pleased to settle was the OPP. When we finished bargaining with them, and that's not many weeks ago, they left the table as the highest paid force, I believe, in Ontario. I am not sure of that now, quite. Am I right when I say that?

Mr. S. Clarkson (Chairman, Civil Service Commission): I think so.

Mr. Deans: Yes, that would be fine.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am quite sure. What I am saying to you is that these things as they come to us currently are taken into consideration. But on the point in question

about which you ask, I think they would be open for discussion, yes.

Mr. Anderson: In fact, Mr. Chairman, the indexing of wages to the cost of living is one of the union demands that is on the bargaining table now in the working conditions contract.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words, we can take by your last paragraph in the last sentence in your press release of June 6, 1974, that the government has advised the Civil Service Association that it is prepared to open a contract immediately with a view to implementing an interim increase for employees concerned. And then you talk about the CPI, right?

Mr. Deans: But in fact it will turn out not to be an interim, but rather will turn out to be a signing of a new collective agreement to extend over two years or something. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is open—I think that's the way to answer that.

Mr. Deans: Yes, You are not really talking about an interim increase until such time as negotiation takes place. You are talking about negotiating now the contract which normally would be open and negotiable sometime in the fall.

Mr. Haggerty: You are going to open the bargaining, then, for any of these things?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Mr. Scott.

Mr. J. R. Scott: (Director, Staff Relations, Civil Service Commission): Mr. Minister, if I may just speak to this. My name is Rollie Scott, director, staff relations branch. The reference to the cost of living escalator clause as such is proposal of the CSAO in working conditions negotiations which are underway at the present time. It's not connected with the salary negotiations. The interim increase the minister referred to for the operational services category was offered to the CSAO—I guess I am not at liberty to divulge the amount—on June 12, following your announcement in the House, sir. The CSAO are considering that amount.

This was offered as a percentage increase to their rates, to be effective June 1, 1974. Negotiations would resume in the fall in the normal course of events, but starting from the higher rates if the CSAO agreed to opening the contract at this time.

Mr. Deans: Would it not be retroactive to January? I thought so when you mentioned—

Mr. Scott: June 1.

Mr. Anderson: I was in error in saying January. I should have said June 1.

Mr. Deans: Okay. Can you tell us something about the attitude of the government toward changing section 17(1)? The minister pointed out that in section 6 everything is negotiable except those things that aren't. Unfortunately, the things that are not negotiable are far greater in number than the things that are. What is the government's attitude towards eliminating many of these things, previously considered management rights areas, and opening them up to reasonable discussion at the bargaining table?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We endeavour to stick as closely as we can to the private sector in our consideration of the entire matter. But I am not going to say that isn't open to a change of policy when we review the situation. I am taking into account the words of the member for York South.

Mr. Deans: Is that review likely to be completed in time for discussion during current negotiations?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't say that.

Mr. MacDonald: Why did you forsake the block amount approach? I am puzzled at that, because one of the problems in increases in salaries, particularly when the cost of living is a major factor justifying an increase, is that the cost of living goes across the board.

There are some pretty well-documented statistics to indicate that for people in the lower income group—and I have forgotten off hand what was designated as lower income \$4,000 to \$5,000—up to 50 per cent of their income will go for cost of living, particularly food costs. When you get to the person earning \$20,000 to \$25,000 something like 18 per cent of their income goes to food costs.

It seems to me that a lump sum, if geared to meet the cost of living, is fairer. If you put it on a percentage basis, as a percentage on the lower incomes it takes them up only a little bit; as a percentage for the man getting \$15,000 or \$20,000 it is of course much more.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think we handled that very responsibly. We didn't go into those upper limits. We are dealing with the people for whom we think it is very important. I would have to see all the categories, of course, and see what it means in individual

cases. That offer has been made and is up for discussion right now.

Mr. MacDonald: Where do you cut off in terms of increasing for cost of living changes?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't tell you at what level, that is cut off. Can you tell us approximately Roly?

Mr. Scott: There is no particular cut off. It will apply to all employees in these classifications regardless of their wage level. It ranges from general labour classifications up to and including correctional officers.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: What would their salaries be? Some would go as high as \$12,000 and \$13,000.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sargent?

Mr. Sargent: I don't want to upset the formula you are trying to arrive at, but the yardstick is money, as in any other business, and the scope of what you do in anything depends on how much money you have to spend.

As of tonight, Mr. Minister, you have 68,634 people working for the civil service. You have doubled it in 10 years, and projections are that you will double it again in another 10. Your party is critical, and rightly, of the situation in Ottawa, which is scandalous in regard to hiring people in the civil service. When in the name of God are they going to stop? You mentioned 30,000 applications last year for jobs here, and why not? Why not 30,000? The workload of people who work for this government is disgraceful. If you want to retire early, get a job with the civil service in Ontario, and you've got it made. I am talking as a taxpayer.

Mr. Haggerty: One day's wages a week goes to support the government services!

Mr. Sargent: I am wondering when the hell, Eric, are you going to draw the line and say instead of hiring people we are going to make them do a meaningful job; and do a job efficiency survey to find out what the hell is going on. The minister is probably going to tell me that he is not going to double employees in 10 years. Well, the facts are that you are going to double them in 10 years. They have doubled in the last 10 years. The figure was 35,000 in 1961, and in 1971 it was doubled. And here we are tonight and you are talking to Donald MacDonald and Ian Deans about what kind of deal you are going to give these people. Cut down the people who don't want to work;

do an efficiency survey, and pay them for the job they do. I'm asking you, when are you going to stop hiring people?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: In answer to that question, the member says that we will double it in 10 years. Since I have been the minister of this ministry, we have constantly had the best possible constraint programme that we can apply. I want to tell the member that in 1973-1974, the increase was 1.7 per cent. And I'm hopeful that there will be an announcement in the very near future about what our intentions are on into the future, as far as this fiscal year is concerned.

Mr. Deans: An increase in money?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Pardon me?

Mr. Deans: Is that an increase in dollars or personnel?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, numbers.

Mr. Deans: Oh, numbers. So, in fact, what Mr. Sargent said before was that of the 10,000 hired, 8,000 were replacing people who left.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's part of it; certainly it is.

Mr. Sargent: I'm sorry, but my concern is that if the minister has the audacity—this ministry was set up under COGP, right? Management? And in four years it has blossomed into a \$7 million spending programme, hiring God knows how many people. The ministry goes into the province, it consolidates school boards by policy of government. It ruins our educational system, I think. It regionalizes our areas; it puts village councils out of work and it disguises everything. It regionalizes and centralizes power here. We've lost autonomy at the grassroots level and in things such as the programme the minister has here. I could talk all night on it, but I won't take the time. However, I'm concerned about the bureaucracy being set up here and the build-up in the civil service. And they don't do a job here. The minister wouldn't hire 70,000 people for a \$7 billion budget; no way.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Maybe you wouldn't. I want to say this to the member, now. First of all, the member made some references to the ministry. It is not often that I have an opportunity to boast about the people who work for the ministry. The member is right that Management Board came through COGP; but also it came as a split-off from Treasury. I want to tell the member that we

have the highest class of people working for us as far as I'm concerned, that you can find anywhere in this government. They're very efficient. They are hard working—

Mr. Sargent: My God, you pay them, don't you?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They are hard working—

Mr. Deans: Not all of them.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I want to tell the member for Wentworth that they do a fine job in regard to the monitoring of government programmes.

Mr. Sargent: They want to do a job; those kind of people. They don't mind doing a job.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right, they do. I'm trying to do a little boasting for them—if the member doesn't mind.

Mr. Sargent: I'll give the minister marks for that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Right, sir. Now, let me say this to the member, that the further constraint programme is part of the responsibility of these people, and we're going to apply it.

Mr. Sargent: I acknowledge the minister's right. I take back that remark. I just saw the figures and he's right; only 1,000 people extra in 1972-1973, 1973-1974. He's right. I apologize for that. In his overall picture he has doubled in 10 years.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't take the responsibility for that. I'm just telling the member what our policy is.

Mr. Sargent: I know you can't. But somewhere along the line you have to draw the line.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think you will have an announcement in the course of a very few days that will be in keeping with the request you are making to us.

Mr. Deans: While the minister is doing his analysis of the requirements of employees, when he was talking about reopening negotiations, what is he doing with regard to the many thousands of people who were civil servants and who retired on pensions and superannuation payments?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Did we not make that announcement?

Mr. Deans: Yes, the minister did make a part of an announcement. I'm not interested in whether he's making a little payment toward them. I know that he made a statement just recently—in fact, the Premier made a statement just this last week—with regard to additional payments to certain superannuated teachers and with regard to certain employees who were on retirement benefits. What is the government's attitude with regard to establishing some guarantees that will try to maintain the level of the pension at what it was in relationship to the cost of living at the time that it was established?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't place anything before the member right now, but if he's talking about indexing, or whatever—

Mr. Deans: I'm talking about indexing.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We haven't chosen that course. We also have read very carefully what happened in the Province of Quebec, and they now find themselves in a fantastic financial jam. But I want to say that we believe, in regard to the basic pensions, that we acted very responsibly this year. We believe that the arrangement we made for the increases was very responsible. As long as I have anything to do with it, and the annual costs increase, that's precisely what we will do. We will deal with them as generously as we possibly can. In regard to the percentages, the four per cent and the eight per cent, I think we're not too bad.

Mr. Deans: I think you would agree with me that four per cent at this particular point in time, given that it's been—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, but those people's pensions were just effective last year.

Mr. Deans: In 1973. Oh, I agree. I think you would agree with me, though, that even a four per cent increase on top of a 1973 wage is somewhat less than the increase in the cost of living. It doesn't reflect even half of the increase in the cost of living.

I'm curious to know, given that inflation can't go on forever, one would think, that four per cent may well be quite satisfactory at some point in five or 10 years from now, and that it would have been satisfactory 10 years ago, what do you do in times like these when the dollar is being eaten away at such a rapid rate?

How do you keep pace? There was a time, around 1964, 1965 or 1966, I might say to you, when a three per cent increase was considered a reasonable increase in pay. I can remember, when I was negotiating, that

three per cent wasn't a bad increase; that kept pace with the cost of living. If you got 3½ per cent or four per cent, you were doing quite well. You seem to be still operating as if that was the way things are.

Mr. Sargent: No, he's not. He has given 25,000 people a 25 per cent increase in pay. He increased the number of people making \$10,000 in 1972-1973—

Mr. Deans: I am talking about pensions, though.

Mr. Sargent: Oh, I'm sorry.

Mr. Deans: I am talking about pensions. Obviously pensions are not a very adequate reflection of need at any time. Pensions are usually considerably lower than rates of pay at the best of times. It would seem that we should be able to establish some method of indexing pensions, as I said recently in the House, perhaps not taking into account the entire consumer price index, because that may not be necessary, but the components of the consumer price index which make up the required purchasing for people who are retired. In other words, shelter costs, food costs, certain clothing costs. There are certain aspects of the consumer price index which bear more onerously on retirees than other aspects would bear on them. Obviously they don't buy many baby clothes; therefore, they don't have to take that into account.

But it might be possible to establish some method of indexing in order that when three per cent is adequate, three per cent is what they get; and when eight per cent is required, eight per cent is what they get. In this way we won't have this section of the community who have devoted a lifetime to public service and who are unable to live at a reasonable level because pensions that are established today don't meet tomorrow's needs.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, I can just tell the hon. member that of the letters I am receiving, the vast majority of people—58 per cent—are absolutely delighted.

Mr. Deans: Oh, I'm sure.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'm getting them by the hundreds.

Mr. Deans: I hope you don't gauge everything by the letters you get.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, it's a little bit of an indicator. If I didn't get them, I'd be a little concerned. Or if I got adverse letters, I'd be very concerned. But I must also inform you that we're opening discussions tomorrow

with employees of the LCBO; and they'll be followed shortly thereafter by the teachers.

Mr. Sargent: May I ask Mr. Anderson one more question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Sargent: To what do you attribute the fact that you only had a 1.7 per cent increase in staff in the fiscal year, but you now have 25,500 people making more than \$10,000 a year? In one year there has been an increase of 5,000 people making more than \$10,000. Will the higher wages level the numbers out? Do you follow me?

Mr. Anderson: Yes I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Sargent: So you are paying \$2.5 million more to that one salary group, in one year?

Mr. Anderson: There is always difficulty in presenting salary figures in statistical form, because with wages rising with every negotiated settlement, as long as you try to quote them at \$10,000 to \$15,000 and \$15,000 to \$20,000, there are going to be a large number who were in the \$9,000 bracket last year who are in the \$10,000 or \$11,000 bracket this year.

Mr. Sargent: Yes. Just pretend you are—

Mr. Anderson: And that kind of arithmetic I am not saying—

Mr. Sargent: Of your total complement of 70,000 people, roughly 50 per cent are making more than \$10,000 a year.

Mr. Anderson: This is right, Mr. Sargent. Because the particular levels you are looking at are almost all at the negotiating level, that represents the free collective bargaining process which, as the minister was saying—

Mr. Sargent: You see a levelling off then, do you—in numbers; in staff?

Mr. Anderson: There has been a very strict campaign of controlling the number of civil servants. The 1.7 per cent growth between last year and this year represents some really significant efforts at discipline in trying to control the size of the civil service. The total payroll as reflected in how many people there are between \$5,000 and \$7,500 and so on of each layer, is simply a reflection of what has taken place at the bargaining table over the past year.

Mr. Sargent: Thank you.

Mr. Haggerty: Have all those employees who were working on the toll bridges at Hamilton and St. Catharines been placed in other government agencies?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They are all taken care of. I am not going to say—

Mr. Haggerty: But how are they taken care of?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have a report here if you want to hear it. I can tell you, for goodness' sake. What page is it on there? Twenty-three have been transferred to MTC, seven to other ministries, and 10 have terminated their employment. The balance of that staff are being kept on interim jobs until they are assigned.

Mr. Haggerty: That would be about 35 or 40?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Thirty-four.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, the minister indicated before that there were going to be some changes made in the bargaining process for civil servants in Ontario. Where there are boards set up under The Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, I believe there are 29 persons appointed, two from the civil servants. Can you indicate if there will be more persons appointed to these boards representing the civil servants? You only have two now, and there are 29 members sitting on different boards.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: When I was expounding before, I was starting on some personal philosophy. I was diverted, I don't know by whom, but I would have gone a bit further. I can't, of course, commit the government to policy. I have my own views, which will be known when that policy is under consideration. I listened carefully to what the member for York South said and I think some of his suggestions warrant that sort of consideration. Of course, when the change is made you will learn about it. What was your specific question? Mr. Scott, can you answer that one?

Mr. Scott: I think the question of numbers is misleading when it is said that there are only two employee representatives on the board. The fact is that the boards in Ontario are non-partisan as opposed to tripartite. It is a question of philosophy as to which type of board works best. In the federal scene, for example, they have some tripartite boards, but they are recommending they move to the non-partisan boards. So that on those boards there are representatives neither of employ-

ees nor of employers. They are people from outside government; from the universities, etc.

Mr. Haggerty: You mean they will look at all grievances? Is this what you are suggesting when you say a non-partisan, a tripartite board?

Mr. Scott: For example, Judge Little's tribunal is composed of Judge Little and two university professors. There are neither management nor employee representatives on that tribunal.

Mr. Haggerty: What issues do they look into?

Mr. Scott: They are responsible for the administration's questions under the Act, applications for representation, unfair labour charges, etc.

Mr. Haggerty: Then you have a form of the bargaining process, when you say unfair labour charges.

Mr. Scott: Well, the counterpart to the Labour Relations Board in the private sector.

Mr. Deans: Why would you not simply allow the Labour Relations Board setup, as it is in its entirety, to be adopted within the civil service? Why would you not feel that that would work more satisfactorily? Sorry, am I directing that to the wrong person?

Mr. Scott: You seem to be looking at me.

Mr. Deans: I am just looking at you because you are looking this way. I am looking at everybody.

Mr. Scott: I can comment on that, sir.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Go ahead.

Mr. Scott: Again, I think it is a matter of choice. Some public jurisdictions have operated under the one board, the Labour Relations Board, but in a number of other jurisdictions they have set up a separate staff relations board as they have done, for example, in the federal system. So it is a question of choice. I think whether you—

Mr. Haggerty: Whose choice, though?

Mr. Deans: The government's.

Mr. Haggerty: That was my next question.

Mr. Deans: Surely in the province employees are employees, and we should have a set of rules for employees. Everybody should be under the same rules to the greatest extent possible. If the conditions that pre-

vail can be satisfactorily resolved by the Labour Relations Board with all its emanations, then surely that could apply equally well to the civil service? You smile and I'll smile, too, and we will pretend it never was said, but—

Mr. MacDonald: Don't ask a policy question of a civil servant.

Mr. Deans: I'm sorry if I am putting you on the spot. Let me ask the minister. Why would we go about developing an entirely different set of arrangements simply to satisfy the civil service? I don't mean to satisfy their requests—I am just talking about to satisfy their needs. What would be the matter with having the Labour Relations Board either expanded or developed in whatever way is necessary to make it capable of handling disputes between employee and employer?

Mr. Haggerty: They should have that option—to bring in the Labour Relations Board.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think you will find that point in the brief. That is one of the matters—

Mr. Deans: Yes it is, yes.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right. They are not really suggesting that it be under the Labour Relations Board. That point will be discussed—whether it is to be expanded as it is. I must tell you that it functions under an Act of the Legislature now, but it is there for discussion.

On vote 501:

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, under this first vote, if I may, I would like to ask, with regard to policy Mr. Minister, how do you operate the purchasing department under management board?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We develop the policy that is disseminated to the operating ministers. In other words we operate the guidelines for purchasing so that it is done fairly and in accordance with government policies.

Mr. Sargent: Would you explain how that works?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: So far as the operating ministers are concerned, and the categories of things that the government purchases, we have a purchasing policy developed under our policy division, and—

Mr. Sargent: In management there is a purchasing department is there?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, no, not at all. As I say we develop the policy—the guidelines—

Mr. Sargent: You have changed your approach to it?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: —the guidelines under which they must buy, and which they must adhere to.

Mr. Sargent: May I ask this? You had \$150,000 in the budget for a purchasing department at the outset. Now that is gone. How do you do it now?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Through the Ministry of Government Services.

Mr. Sargent: So the hon. Mr. Snow has a purchasing department? He is the purchasing department under your direction?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right.

Mr. Sargent: So where do we go from there? Supposing Resources wants a bulldozer, what happens?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They have to adhere to the guidelines as laid down by our policy division in purchasing. I am not sure if in that same sense that department would have to go through Government Services. That isn't an item included on the eligible list that has to be purchased in bulk purchase. But that department, no matter which it would be, would have to adhere to the policy guidelines—that is for competitive bidding, etc., etc.

Mr. Sargent: So there is no central purchasing?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Oh yes there is. For designated items.

Mr. Sargent: Designated items—that's a big ball of wax.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Why, sure it is a big ball of wax.

Mr. Sargent: How many items are designated?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I can't tell you off the top of my head.

Mr. Sargent: You should know, sir.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is a pretty big operation. Do we have that information? Mr. Adams?

Mr. T. P. Adams (Executive Director, Management Policy Division): I don't happen to have here the exact number of collective purchase agreements but I understand it is in

the order of about 50. That covers 50 different commodities, ranging from things such as paper or pharmaceuticals to gasoline or material like that. There is a very large volume of things for which the Ministry of Government Services is able to negotiate a good price for the government as a whole and to which all ministries subscribe.

Mr. MacDonald: May I ask, have your instructions become accepted across the board? I recall some three or four or five years ago, for example, the OPP was not willing to go along with the idea of central purchasing of cars because it purchased them locally all across the province and, therefore, it fitted in rather neatly into the normal traditional pattern. Are cars now purchased centrally so that you can get the best possible bargain?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That is correct.

Mr. MacDonald: Including OPP?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I believe that's the case, yes, they are included in the same overall policy.

Mr. MacDonald: You finally were able to bring them in line, were you?

Mr. Sargent: Across Ontario there are no deals made by dealers in selling cars to the government?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No.

Mr. Sargent: You are sure of that?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am sure of it.

Mr. Sargent: Right. Could you supply a list to the Leader of the Opposition of your terms of reference for purchasing?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't know why not. I think you are entitled to see the guidelines as well.

Mr. MacDonald: The guidelines in the 50 designated areas in which you do central purchasing would be very useful.

Mr. Sargent: Just make a note of that.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I have one right at hand.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Sargent might wish to know that while cars are centrally purchased it just so happens it was found more convenient for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to be the central purchasing agent for the government of that particular item rather than the Ministry of Government Services. The answer is the same. They are purchased cent-

rally but they aren't purchased by Mr. Snow's ministry, they are purchased by Mr. Rhode's ministry centrally for the government.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): And I understand they dispose of all cars too.

Mr. Sargent: I don't want to be difficult, but I don't understand you.

Mr. Anderson: The way the questioning was going I understood you might well have got the impression that Mr. Snow's ministry was the central purchasing agent for all commodities that are centrally purchased. In fact, motor cars and automotive equipment are the exception that proves the rule, if you like, in that it was found more convenient because the expertise resides there for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to be the central purchasing agent.

Mr. MacDonald: Are there any other exceptions? For example, does the Ministry of Health purchase pharmaceutical requirements?

Mr. Anderson: Most ministries still do their own central purchasing for commodities where they are the primary user. One would have to look at the so-called list of 50 items to see which ones are purchased by a central purchasing agency for the government.

Mr. MacDonald: This is rather interesting. We went through this rather in detail three of four years ago and I'm just tuning back in, if you'll forgive me for saying so. It would be rather interesting if you can give not only the guidelines, not only the designated items or commodities or whatever it is that are centrally purchased, but also what agency is the central purchaser.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, I think that's very fair. I have the guidelines here but I don't think you want me to read them. I'll supply them to you.

Mr. Sargent: I just want to make the point that I don't think the ministry of Mr. Rhodes has any expertise in anything more than his job, because you happen to have some rolling stock you could buy better than he or I could buy. It wouldn't matter. That's a lot of hanky-panky about expertise on buying cars. If the whole price meets the specs, that's all there is to it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I would suggest to you, sir, in this field of the business most of them are purchased there in the initial instance. If we were just going to move that

lock, stock and barrel as an administrative side of things into Government Services, if we'd done this with all of them, we'd have had one hell of a big department, as far as I'm concerned. We've left it, I believe, still governed by the guidelines that are applicable to wherever we thought the best purchasing departments?

Mr. Sargent: Who rides control on the purchasing departments?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The ministry.

Mr. Sargent: Your ministry does?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, we don't, not individually.

Mr. Sargent: Well, it should.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: As I say again, we write the guidelines and they have to adhere to them, and we call them responsible.

Mr. Sargent: Who ties it together? Who looks at the overall policy and says this buying is wrong? Who looks at that?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Our department does.

Mr. Sargent: Management Board?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: You police implementation of the guidelines?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right, sir.

Mr. Sargent: When did you police them last?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It's a continuing thing. We can call anybody in under the authority of our Act—

Mr. Sargent: When did you do it last?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well, I would say the last time obviously would be when we looked at their estimates.

Mr. Sargent: I see. So you are satisfied that the purchasing department is working?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Sargent: I didn't think you would say "no."

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I am not going to say it is being done broadly enough. We will expand the field as we go along.

Mr. Sargent: You're a good straight man, Eric.

Mr. Chairman: Have we any more general questions from any of the committee members? Are you finished, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Can we go to the vote now? Item 1? Carried.

Mr. Sargent: How many staff have you got under main office? You are spending \$626,500. How much staff do you have there?

Mr. Anderson: In the main office? Stuart, how many are there in the Civic Service Commission? The bulk of them are in the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Clarkson: There are 33 in the Civil Service Commission and four in the main office, for a total of 37.

Mr. Sargent: What do you pay—

Mr. Anderson: That's 37, exclusive of the minister's office.

Mr. Sargent: How much money does the deputy minister get?

Mr. Anderson: The salary range for a deputy minister—well, there are two salary ranges for the deputy minister, Mr. Chairman. One range is \$40,000 to \$43,300—

Mr. Sargent: How much do you get?

Mr. Anderson: —and the other range is \$43,300 to \$46,800.

Mr. Sargent: I'll bet yours is the last figure. What does the deputy get?

Mr. Anderson: My salary is \$46,800.

Mr. Sargent: And you earn every nickel of that \$46,800, eh? That's as much as the Prime Minister gets. So you have 33 people—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: He doesn't get the perks.

Mr. Sargent: Well, according to the minister, you earn every nickel of it. I say that kindly.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, the time clock goes on early in our office.

Mr. Sargent: You have got 33 people under you, and you are spending \$626,000. The average wage in that section is about \$20,000, is it?

Mr. Anderson: That would be right. You see, Mr. Chairman, the people who are there, particularly in the Civil Service Commission,

are the people who are working on the programme of policy development which has come out of the Committee on Government Productivity.

Mr. Sargent: How can you spend \$422,000 in services in that one office? What are the services?

Mr. Anderson: These are mainly contract services to undertake development projects for the improvement of personnel policies recommended by the Committee on Government Productivity. The figures would be available to say how much is built into that sum, but a fair amount under the Civil Service Commission is there for contract work.

Mr. Sargent: I'm sorry. I'm stupid. What's contract work? What does that mean?

Mr. Anderson: Consultants.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The engaging of consultants.

Mr. Sargent: What did you spend last year on consultants? Is it an ongoing thing?

Mr. Anderson: There is a three-year programme for the development of improved personnel policies, arising from the sixth interim report of the COGP.

Mr. Sargent: You're spending half a million dollars a year on consultants in this department?

Mr. Anderson: Either on consulting services or an contract staff to develop this programme of change.

Mr. Sargent: Who lets these contracts? Are they let by tender or how do you do it?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: The Management Board lets them.

Mr. Sargent: On a tender basis or what?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have a tendering system, yes.

Mr. Sargent: For consultants?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, we do.

Mr. Sargent: Do you hire the same people year after year?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, absolutely not.

Mr. Sargent: That's all I've got.

Mr. Chairman: Any further members wish to speak on item 2? If not, is item 2 carried?

Item 3? Any questions on item 3?

Mr. Deans: I wanted to ask just one question on item 2. I am awfully sorry, I thought it was next. What is the transfer payment grant to the Institute of Public Administration of Canada? Is that something like the Empire Club?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Pardon? It is a management group who come together to endeavour to bring about policies consistent with one another in the service of the government.

Mr. Deans: Who else gives grants to this?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I think all the provinces.

Mr. Deans: On what basis is the grant distributed?

Mr. Adams: I am privileged to belong to the executive of it. The Institute of Public Administration of Canada is a joint undertaking by the provinces, the municipalities, and the federal government in Canada, in league with the universities in Canada to have all representatives come together to promote and improve public administration. It's financed jointly by the provinces and the federal government. The formula is based on a gross provincial product, so it is pro-rated across Canada and everybody has subscribed to it. The moneys that show there were the Ontario share of their contribution to the institute.

Mr. Deans: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Okay?

Mr. Deans: I just wanted to know what it was.

Mr. Chairman: We are on item 3 here.

Mr. Sargent: Well, what is the budget per year for this institute?

Mr. Adams: I expect the total budget is in the order of \$300,000.

Mr. Sargent: \$300,000? Hell, the Association of American Reeves across Canada don't operate on a deal like that. This must be a big league.

Mr. Adams: I might also say the institute funds many research projects and puts out a very learned journal four times a year that has a world-wide reputation in public administration. That's a very expensive undertaking.

Mr. Chairman: We are on item 3 now. Any questions concerning item 3? If not, does it carry?

Mr. Sargent: Before you carry that, Mr. Chairman, you have got about \$1 million for personnel back here some place in one of the other votes. There's a lot of duplication here.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, that is the personnel office for the Management Board secretariat and the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Sargent: Oh, I see.

Mr. Chairman: Item 3 carried? Carried.

Vote 501 agreed to.

On vote 502:

Mr. Chairman: We will move on to vote 502, item 1.

Mr. Deans: Vote 502 is carried.

Mr. Sargent: Vote 502, management policy. Is this more consultants and contracts in quotes, or what is it?

Mr. Anderson: Yes it is, Mr. Chairman, but as I was speaking in part of the last vote—

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I would like to see you furnish the opposition parties with a list of your consultants. For example, on the Management Board there is a list of consultants and the fees, and how you grant these contracts.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Every one of them is available to you in the public accounts, the fee figure and the name of the firm.

Mr. Sargent: In the public accounts?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Sargent: That is in that list of over \$10,000 or what?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No. It is listed in the management services that are engaged by the government; the name of the firm and the amount of the contract.

Mr. Sargent: I would like to see them broken down into departments because how in hell are you going to look to public accounting—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They are already broken down.

Mr. Sargent: Are they broken down into departments?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Sargent: My apologies, all the same.

Mr. Deans: There is one question for Mr. Sargent that deserves to be asked. Why is it

going up by \$239,000 this year? What is going to happen in this current year that has not been happening? How could it be that from the 1972-1973 estimates to the 1974-1975 estimates the amount would have risen by about 80 per cent?

An hon. member: In the Treasury?

Mr. Deans: Yes, right.

Mr. Adams: Mr. Chairman, I think that I could respond to that. I believe that you find that the use of management consultants in management policy has gone down in excess of \$100,000 from last year's estimates to this year's estimates.

Mr. Deans: It has? I'll settle for this year.

Mr. Adams: Which figures are you looking at, Mr. Deans?

Mr. Deans: I am looking at page G-26. It shows the 1973-1974 estimate at \$750,800; and it shows the 1974-1975 estimate at \$789,000. It shows the 1972-1973 estimate to be \$489,000, and the actual to be \$533,755. So from 1972-1973 to 1974-1975, which is two years, it has gone—

Mr. Sargent: You suddenly spend a lot of time on this—

Mr. Deans: —an actual of \$533,755 to an estimate of \$789,000, which is an increase of \$240,000—give or take a few thousand, which doesn't seem to matter—unless I can't add.

Mr. Sargent: How do you get to be a consultant? That's a good idea.

Mr. Ruston: Put up a sign.

Mr. Deans: You need a briefcase and an old office. Can I have an answer to my question, as I don't quite understand it. What is it? I would have thought that much of the consulting work would have been done in the early stages—after the immediate setting up. When you were getting things under way, there might have been the need for consultants to be hired to assist in the development of other programmes—but there is \$240,000 more estimated for this year than there was two years ago.

Mr. Adams: Mr. Chairman, I am looking at figures that we have budgeted this year for services, and that essentially includes money that had been put aside to pay consultants and also to fund the manual of administration—and that comes to \$215,300.

Mr. Deans: Where's that? Under services; I get you.

Mr. Adams: Last year, the figure for the same function was \$331,000.

Mr. Deans: I see what you are doing now. What is the difference now?

Mr. Adams: The reason is that last year we were very much caught up in implementing recommendations of the committee on government productivity, and that generated a great deal of consulting work.

Mr. Deans: But where is the other \$200,000? I don't have last year's estimates; but if your consulting fees are going down, where is the—

Mr. Adams: We have re-organized the Management Board's secretariat from last year to this year; and Management Board's policy has broadened its function in accord with the government's general directions to improve the whole administrative policy governing the whole administration. I think that is where you will see the increase in wages to this improved cost.

Mr. Deans: Where would I look then to find the decrease? If you are increasing it—

Mr. Adams: Yes, you would find the elimination of one branch, which was called planning and development. This would no longer be shown. That staff was transferred into management policy.

Mr. Deans: That's fine. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the deputy minister something? You admit, sir, that you have highly skilled help among your staff—and that is good. But with all the technology that you have gained over the years, and with this very highly skilled staff, why could you not utilize some of the past knowledge? Forget about all these studies for a few years and put the money into the bank. Why do you have to have ongoing consultants? You appear to be spending \$1 million in this ministry on consultants. There is 14 per cent of your budget going into consultant's fees. In your own business you wouldn't do this. You would try to cope. It's the thing to do, I guess—I don't know. You buy this crap and you go for it.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We will try to answer that.

Mr. Sargent: Who makes the decision to have these things?

Mr. Anderson: The Management Board, I assure you, makes the decisions cautiously on the advice—

Mr. Sargent: Do they ask your advice?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, indeed.

Mr. MacDonald: I hope they do.

Mr. Anderson: I think the general answer to the question that you are raising, Mr. Sargent, is that the management of the programmes of the government is far from a simple proposition. It's really one of the most complex management problems that confronts any group of managers. The Committee on Government Productivity, if they said nothing else—and they said lots—cost certainly said there was great room for improvement, using modern technology, in the way programmes are controlled and managed. And here we are in the second post—

Mr. Sargent: May I interject a question here? Could you have done any worse than you have done in the past two or three years if you hadn't had them? Everything you have touched has been suicide. Now how wrong can you be?

Mr. Anderson: I don't know that the minister would like me to answer that in the way in which the question has been asked.

Mr. Deans: Of course you could have done worse.

Mr. Sargent: You don't have to say that.

Mr. Anderson: Certainly, Mr. Chairman, one would have to say that there has been great value, I think, in what has been produced in the way of management change.

Here we are in the second year of the post COGP recommendations. There are 10 volumes of real substance of what they say should happen to government. Now of that, what turns out to be beneficial and what may turn out to be not as beneficial, I suppose history will tell. But certainly to try to embark upon a programme of change of management systems of the magnitude recommended, is not going to be done without some really substantial studies in depth.

Mr. Sargent: Are you married to this now?

Mr. Anderson: And that's what this money is all about.

Mr. Sargent: Are you happy with this route? COGP?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: COGP isn't being followed to the letter of the law. I think you should know that.

Mr. Sargent: He says it is.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Well it is; in broad terms certainly it is.

Mr. Anderson: What I am saying is that they have pointed to a number of things, quite a wide range of the spectrum which they suggest should be examined in depth and change achieved. The examination in depth is far from superficial; if it is to be effective, it can't be superficial. That's why there is this kind of money for the ongoing development examination of management systems.

Mr. Sargent: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2 carried? Is the total vote carried?

Vote 502 agreed to.

On vote 503:

Mr. Chairman: Item 1.

Mr. Deans: I think we've pretty well covered that.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 503 carried?

Vote 503 agreed to.

On vote 504:

Mr. Chairman: Vote 504—item 1.

Mr. Sargent: Now this is a joke.

Mr. Deans: How many people are involved in this audit programme?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: How many do we have in that group?

Mr. Anderson: Ten on the management board side, and about 12 in the civil service side.

Mr. MacDonald: Have you switched to pre-audit?

Mr. Anderson: No; to post-audit.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry; post-audit.

Mr. Anderson: But you can understand that this isn't simply auditing our own programmes. This is a management audit and a personnel audit of the ministries.

Mr. Deans: In a few moments, can you describe to me what exactly takes place?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, I think I could, Mr. Chairman.

The Management Board, in which are coupled the personnel management function represented by the commission, is not responsible for actual management, that's done in the ministries. It's responsible for defining the standards and guidelines to be used by managers throughout the service.

The operational review branch of the personnel audit branch is responsible for getting out where the managing is being done to ensure that the standards and guidelines procedures laid down are, in fact, relevant to the problems that are out there; and also to ensure there is adequate, reasonable, acceptable consistency in the way the standards and guidelines are being used throughout the service. They operate throughout the year on a schedule of spot checks. I don't know whether that—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I didn't hear the question. I wouldn't want to—

Mr. Deans: I know what you are saying.

Mr. Anderson: That is to say, in a few words, Mr. Minister, what actually is done in the audit world.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We are also thinking—well not thinking, we are going to expand this function so that we can have a look, and I'm sure the member for Grey-Bruce will like this, at boards, agencies and commissions.

Mr. Sargent: Would you say that again?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I said we are going to extend this function and are going to have a look at boards, agencies and commissions as well.

The difficulty is the point you were raising earlier in the evening. We are trying to do this with the staff we have and we are trying to do the best we can under the circumstances. To do it effectively we would need a much larger staff. We have the authority, through the Act, to go into any department or any board or agency or commission now and review its entire function to determine if a programme, even down to that point, is efficient, if it is delivering and so on. We have that ability, but we just haven't got the staff.

Mr. MacDonald: Is this PPB you are talking about? Programme, planning and budgeting?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Not really; this is strictly an audit function.

Mr. MacDonald: Strictly an audit function?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. Deans: It is not an actual financial audit?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It could be.

Mr. Deans: It might be.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Deans: It's more a policy audit. It is a determination of the application of policy and a determination as to whether or not that policy is applicable to conditions. It is a policy audit rather than a finance audit?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes it is, except when you are doing the policy audit you also want to know, when the report comes back or the report goes to the ministry, if it is requested by the ministry, if it is deficient financially.

Mr. Sargent: Does it go into government contracts? All kinds of government contracts, building, highways, all those things?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes it does, within a department.

Mr. Sargent: Do you want a member of the opposition to sit with you on that?

Mr. Deans: I was just about to say something along the same lines. Not to sit with you, but there once was a practice around here, a number of years ago, of going around taking a look at how things worked, meeting officials in the ministries and discussing what was going on within the various ministries. I enjoyed it. I don't know about anybody else who took part in it; other people took part in it.

It would seem to me it might not be a bad idea, since the operation of Management Board is a relatively new thing and it has taken on Treasury Board and a number of other functions, that maybe you could extend to the members an opportunity to come, at their leisure over a day or two days in the summer, to sit down and talk about what people do at the Management Board; how they do their job and what their job is.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I'm not opposed to that.

Mr. Deans: We did that six, seven years ago. I think it would be a good idea and we wouldn't have to do this during the estimates.

Mr. MacDonald: Can I come back for one brief moment to pursue this PPB? If you are examining the implementation of the policy,

who pursues what is known in the parlance of the day as PPB?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It's within the departments.

Mr. MacDonald: Within each department?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: In other words, when you come back to consideration of the estimates of a department you will take a look at it from the PPB approach, as to whether or not that programme is really achieving the objective which was spelled out?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Yes. I don't know if I should say this or not, but we also have a programme going now whereby we look at programmes by results.

Mr. MacDonald: That's PPB, surely?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is yes, but that's done by us. That's done by Management Board through Mr. Carman. Would you like to comment on it properly?

Mr. R. D. Carman (Executive Director, Programmes and Estimates Division): **Mr. Chairman,** we are really just beginning on this programme and getting a start on trying to monitor the actual outputs of government programmes. It's only in its beginning stages.

We found that it's very difficult to determine the outputs of government programmes, a lot harder than the people who thought about PPB originally estimated. As a consequence, it has taken a number of years actually to work with ministries on the development of appropriate output measures; but this work is now getting under way and we are making slow inroads on it each year.

Mr. MacDonald: You haven't forsaken it, as I've heard in some quarters, because what is applied to the private sector can't really apply to the public because you have different criteria?

Mr. Carman: No, we have not entirely forsaken it, Mr. MacDonald, but it is much more difficult than the experience of our friends in the private sector.

Mr. MacDonald: I'm a little puzzled as to how you separate that from your policing of policy and it's effectiveness.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: It is very effective and I would invite you to come on over.

Mr. Deans: I think we will come and see it then.

Mr. Chairman: Anything more, Mr. Deans? Vote 504 agreed to.

On vote 505:

Mr. Deans: On 505, just two questions: In relation to agencies and commissions of government, did you say that you were moving toward establishing employment standards for them or did we not deal with that?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I don't think we discussed that point.

Mr. Deans: I am kind of interested. I have always been intrigued by the standards of the liquor outlets, their employment standards. I have never quite understood them and I have wondered whether or not—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Would you like to comment, Mr. Scott?

Mr. Deans: I know one of the prerequisites.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: If you are going to explore this matter in depth, I think that you should do it within the estimates of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Mr. Deans: Oh, I will. I just wondered whether or not you had an overall function, whether or not you—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: No, we don't.

Mr. Deans: You don't; all right. If you don't there is no point in asking is there?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right.

Mr. Deans: And the other stuff we pretty well covered I think.

Mr. Chairman: Any more questions on vote 505?

Vote 505 agreed to.

On vote 506:

Mr. Deans: Tell me something about your French language services.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Have we somebody here who knows the programme in detail?

Mr. Clarkson: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, there is a fairly good summary in our annual report which takes us up to the end of March.

Mr. Deans: Let me, before you tell me about it then, tell you that had I known we were going to do this tonight I might have

read your report, but I frankly didn't expect it. I didn't know we were coming here till 19 minutes after five.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I didn't have any other takers.

Mr. Deans: That's fine for you, but it doesn't make my job any easier I want to assure you.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further?

Mr. Deans: I will read that then. I want to know something about your youth employment, both co-ordination and the private sector campaign. I thought these things would have been under the Youth Secretariat of the Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Timbrell) from Don Mills.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: We have a certain function there, and I think this should be explained. Stuart, can you run through our responsibility on the youth programme.

Mr. Deans: As I say I thought that would have fallen under the Youth Secretariat.

Mr. Anderson: Yes, it does, Mr. Chairman; but because the Youth Secretariat has no parent administrative ministry of its own it was found convenient to use the administrative apparatus of the Civil Service Commission to finance the work of the Youth Secretariat.

Mr. Deans: So that's what this does?

Mr. Anderson: It appears this in the correct place to ask questions about it technically, but in fact we are just housekeepers for the Youth Secretariat.

Mr. Deans: Where do we get to them then? When do they come before us? When do we have Dennis Timbrell?

Hon. Mr. Winkler: They report to that Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Deans: Yes, but where does he come in?

Mr. Carman: Mr. Chairman, may I comment? It is in the estimates of the cabinet office.

Mr. Deans: The estimates of the cabinet office?

Mr. MacDonald: All Ministers without Portfolio come under the cabinet office, yes.

Mr. Deans: Okay. So you simply provide the money. I talk to him about the policy, do I?

Mr. Chairman: Is item 4 agreed to.

Mr. Deans: Yes, that will do for now.

Mr. Chairman: Items 5 and 6? Is vote 506 carried?

Vote 506 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: That completes these estimates.

Just before you leave, it has been brought to my attention, Mr. Deans, that under standing order 8 we should not have anyone sitting at the members' table until—

Mr. Deans: We will worry about it another time. We shouldn't have been meeting at all, because there were no notices of the committee meeting, so I take it that the committee really wasn't meeting at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Some time we will review our standing committees. If the minister can come into an estimate—

Mr. Deans: I want to assure you that without her I couldn't have been here.

Mr. MacDonald: The minister can come into an estimate with a battery of assistants.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, let's not just slough this off. Some time we should review that rule. The minister can come into an estimate with a battery of anywhere from six to eight or 10 civil servants; he shuffles them in to provide him with information. It seems to me you are being a bit petty if, when an opposition member comes in with one member of their research staff with whom he has been working to have—

Mr. Chairman: It may be so, but—

Hon. Mr. Winkler: I have no objection.

Mr. Deans: I think we should, in fact, establish a precedent.

Mr. MacDonald: That is the way new laws are made, by having precedents.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: That's right, that's the way they are made.

Mr. Deans: You must admit she was a damn sight more helpful than I would have been.

Hon. Mr. Winkler: Right.

The committee adjourned at 10.25 p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario

Ontario Legislative Assembly

Debates

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Standing Miscellaneous Estimates Committee

Chairman: Mr. W. J. Nuttall

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, June 25, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Allan Edward Reuter
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1974



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1974

The committee met at 3:30 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. Chairman: We are considering the estimates of the office of the Speaker. Mr. Lewis?

Mr. R. Lewis (Clerk of the Legislative Assembly): I don't know that I have anything to say, except that these estimates, of course, are all non-capital estimates; we don't have any capital programmes or anything of that nature. These are simply the amounts necessary to carry on the operation of the Speaker's office and my office and the related offices for the coming year.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): I think, Mr. Chairman, that there are really not too many items which would have to be commented upon, particularly with respect to the operation of the office of the Speaker. Certainly in my own responsibility as House leader and as a member, I'm sure I share the views of the other members of the House, that the administration of the Legislature as carried under the office of the Speaker and the administration of the functions of the assembly as is carried on by Mr. Lewis as our Clerk, and his assistants, is most efficient and something of which we should all be very proud.

(The only question that I would ask particularly is with respect to the statement today by the Chairman of the Management Board (Mr. Winkler), with respect to certain changes that will come forward. Is it correct that there would be no funds in this present vote to deal with the items that he referred to? Could you elaborate briefly on that as to how you see the report of volume two of the Camp commission being implemented, I presume, over the summer months?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, I would hope so, Mr. Chairman. As far as the estimates are concerned, I don't know that I can say that there are no funds here to do that, because the basic funds are here. The basic funds are here for the administration of the Speaker's office, my office, the Hansard office and so forth.

They may very well have to be enlarged somewhat, in view of the Camp commission report.

As I see the implementation over the coming months, it would be principally a matter of getting the Board of Internal Economy set up and then going on from there to implement the various recommendations of the Camp commission under their aegis as it were.

Mr. Breithaupt: Regarding the item under the actual expenditures with respect to the Elections Act, would that have been with respect to the involvement in the by-elections that were held?

Mr. R. Lewis: Mr. Dobson, would you come up here, please? Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce to the committee Mr. Robert Dobson, the election accountant.

Mr. R. B. Dobson (Election Accountant): The cost of the by-elections in total for Huron and St. George is recorded in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1973.

Mr. Breithaupt: Well, some of us might think that that was money very well spent indeed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Breithaupt: On the Hansard operation, I was just wondering if you are content with the facilities provided to the Hansard reporters, so far as the publication of both the ordinary Hansard and the estimates Hansard are concerned. What can you tell us about whether, in fact, there are sufficient amenities for the members of the staff, who probably have a greater burden than most of the citizens of the province because they have to listen to what we say and indeed very often have to try to make some sense out of it?

Mr. R. Lewis: The chief of Hansard is here, Mr. Chairman, and I think perhaps he might answer that question.

Mr. P. Brannan (Chief, Hansard Reporting Service): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is kind of unusual to be asked whether you are completely happy with the conditions your staff are working under. I guess if I say I

am, I will be in trouble; but, on the other hand, the offices are reasonably spacious and we have just had air conditioning installed, which is a nice bonus.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Mr. Chairman, could we ask Mr. Brannan to speak up a little more?

Mr. Brannan: Yes, we just had some air conditioning installed, which will make things much more comfortable for us. We are promised certain other things to help us with the acoustics, sound-deadening material and so on, which I believe are in the works. We have good equipment. We are currently replacing our tape-recording and transcribing equipment with more up-to-date cassette equipment.

Mr. Breithaupt: No problems of any missing tapes or anything like that?

Mr. Brannan: No, we don't have that problem. We haven't had anybody push the erase button on us yet either; so we are okay there. But, personally speaking, I think that conditions are pretty good in the Hansard offices. We recognize the demands upon space in the Parliament Building, and we are kind of gratified that we have as much space as we have. We have recently taken over the recording aspect, and this has given us a little more elbow room. I think things are improving all the time.

Mr. Breithaupt: As a matter of general information, how do you compensate your staff for the length of days that they have to put in? I realize that some are here indeed until very late at night. Is this just part of the full-time employment compensation, so that the summer months are a little easier, or do you work on a rotational system that gives sufficient days off?

Mr. Brannan: We have a regular staff complement on salary, and those people get time off to compensate them for the additional hours worked. We also employ temporary staff to help us over the peaks, and these people are on a normal hourly rate.

It has been a matter of ups and downs. We have had good years and bad years but, generally speaking, I think the staff consider themselves amply compensated for the time they have worked. It is almost impossible to provide a completely adequate staff to meet the peaks. We just have to rough it out sometimes but, for the most part, I think the staff are content with the arrangement that we have.

Mr. Breithaupt: Well, Mr. Chairman, I for one, feel that the operation of Hansard is exceptionally well done. I think that we are well favoured with the loyalty and the efficiency of the staff that we have. They are invariably cheerful when they are having to do some tasks that I am sure would drive most of us wild or wilder. I think you really are to be complimented on your operation and the manner in which the work is done, which, I am sure, is of great benefit to all of the members.

Mr. Brannan: Thank you, sir, and Mr. Chairman. I am sure that the staff will be very pleased to read, to record and to transcribe those remarks. I am grateful to you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Wiseman.

Mr. Wiseman: Can I just ask this gentleman, have you figured out what a page of Hansard would cost? I have often been curious.

Mr. Brannan: Well, roughly speaking, we have figured it out to about \$30 a page to print and about \$30 a page for all other inputs, the salaries of the people, the paper, the facilities and the equipment. So it rounds out to—

Mr. Wiseman: About \$60 a page?

Mr. Brannan: Well, of course, it's a difficult thing to average, because we have a lot of fixed costs and some years we have 7,000 pages of Hansard while other years we have 10,000 or 12,000. Last year we had almost 13,000 pages altogether. If you take an average of 10,000 pages a year and divide our budget by about 10,000, I think you will come close to \$60 or \$70.

Mr. Wiseman: In the last few years, have you noticed quite a change? Have there been quite a few more pages than there had been previously?

Mr. Breithaupt: Only from the last election.

Mr. Brannan: Yes, it has grown. I have the statistics here if you are interested. We have gone from something like—going back to 1960, 3,319 Hansard pages—and we've gone up through 5,944 pages in 1966, and in 1973 we had 10,685 pages of Hansard. And if you take into account the Hydro committee, which we didn't actually print, but if you make an allowance for that, it would have worked out to something like 13,180 pages in Hansard. It's a gradual growth, but steady and erratic

if you like—if you can be steady and erratic. It's been a bit like the Toronto stock chart in that it's gradually going up.

Mr. Wiseman: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Anyone else on Hansard?

Hon. J. McNie (Minister without Portfolio): I would just like to say that I think Mr. Breithaupt speaks for all of us on the efficiency of the Hansard office; it is nothing short of amazing.

Mr. Brannan: Thank you very much.

Mr. J. A. Renwick (Riverdale): Mr. Chairman, could you bring me up to date and tell me whether I have missed the opportunity of discussing the Speaker's responsibility?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Renwick, we have been going all over these estimates, so you are quite at liberty to enter on any main point.

Mr. Renwick: I don't want to repeat anything that has been said.

Mr. Chairman: It was briefly mentioned by Mr. Breithaupt.

Mr. Renwick: It was a statement made today?

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes, only to the point of inquiring as to whether there were funds in the budget. We were advised by the Clerk that while there were basic funds there, there would no doubt have to be additional matters to complete the structural development that is foreseen as a result of the statement.

Mr. Renwick: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, the Clerk could answer some of these questions for me. In the opening part of his statement, the Chairman of the Management Board stated that a few recommendations, primarily those relating to the library, are to be referred to a proposed Board of Internal Economy for further review before final decision is made.

Apart from the library, what are those items that are to be referred?

Mr. R. Lewis: I'm afraid I don't know, Mr. Renwick, because I hadn't seen the statement before it was delivered today.

Mr. Renwick: Today.

Mr. R. Lewis: So just what the specific items are—I do know the library—

Mr. Renwick: So I guess we've been caught in the interregnum between the Chairman of the Management Board's estimates yesterday and the Speaker's estimates today in getting any elucidation of what this statement means.

Mr. R. Lewis: As far as what has been reserved, I'm afraid that is a situation I haven't been advised regarding other than the library—what is being considered for implementation.

Mr. Renwick: Do you take it—I'm not suggesting for a moment that your status isn't at least equal to that of a deputy minister, but do you take it that your own status—that the recommendations that were accepted is to analogize—

Mr. R. Lewis: That part has already been implemented.

Mr. Renwick: It has already been implemented?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, I must say that it came perhaps as rather a surprise to me to find that this wasn't already recognized. My predecessors were already always recognized as deputy ministers and, of course, I always took it for granted that I was, too. I was quite surprised to find that it required certain recommendations and a specific order in council. I didn't realize that an order in council was necessary.

But in any event, as a result of the recommendation of the Camp commission, the order in council has been passed and my status has been confirmed as that of a deputy minister.

Mr. Renwick: But apart from the status question, which I certainly would have either assumed—or at least assumed that you have a status, if not identical with, at least separate but equal to that of a deputy minister, does it not connote additional responsibilities for you under the Speaker?

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, that is a fair statement; because under the recommendations of the Camp commission report, and the statement that was made today that it was going to be largely independent, that would mean that as far as the administrative setup is concerned, the Speaker will be the equivalent, of course, of a minister. And I, as his deputy, will have the equivalent responsibility of a deputy minister for the administration of everything that comes within the legislative purview.

Mr. Renwick: Again, dealing still with these questions of status, not in its approving term but as a distinct status in the parliamentary system, do you anticipate that the Speaker himself would then come before this committee to deal with his estimates? Or do you consider, historically, that it would not be compatible with his role to do so?

Mr. R. Lewis: I think probably that the committee would expect us to follow the pat-

tern that has already been established in the United Kingdom, I believe, and I know definitely at Ottawa, since they started sending estimates out to standing committees—that the Speaker himself never does appear, that he sends the Clerk to represent him.

Mr. Renwick: To represent him for the purpose of the carriage of his estimates as they come before the—

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes. That is right.

Mr. Breithaupt: Could I just ask a question in that regard? Would we presume then also that the Speaker's estimates would always be dealt with in committee rather than in the House, so that the particular associates, such as your electoral officer and the director of the Hansard office, would be available to the members dealing more likely with areas that might not be immediately under the general knowledge of the Speaker as Speaker?

Mr. R. Lewis: I think that is a correct assumption, yes. At Ottawa, for example, under the old system before they started sending the estimates out to standing committees, the Speaker used to take his place in the House when his estimates were called. But, just by custom, no one ever asked him any questions.

Mr. Breithaupt: Were questions asked of any—

Mr. R. Lewis: No one.

Mr. Breithaupt: —responsible minister, or was this just an automatic passage?

Mr. R. Lewis: It was just an automatic passage. And since they have adopted the same system that we now have of sending some estimates out to standing committee, I believe it is the practice that, because of the rather different situation to that of a ministry, the Speaker's estimates are always sent to a standing committee, so the Clerk may appear on his behalf before the standing committee and speak to the committee as I am speaking now, rather than being tongue-tied as I have to be in the House.

Mr. Renwick: I am just going through this statement raising questions as they come. I am not suggesting that in the circumstances I can expect definitive answers. I think that it is most unfortunate that the government didn't see fit to make this statement some time ago so that we could have, both yourselves and ourselves, been prepared to discuss it properly.

I am concerned at the rather nebulous position that the staff of the various caucuses

are going to be placed in and at the disabilities they are going to suffer as a result of the peculiar category, as seen by the government, that they fall into. I think it is enhanced by the remarks made by the Chairman of the Management Board when he made the statement that "because the partisan nature of caucus activity would make it difficult to transfer staff from one caucus to another, should there be a shift in the respective party standings," it has not been accepted "that these secretarial positions should come under the control of the Speaker."

I don't think that the position is at all as black and white as that situation. One must recognize the partisan nature of the role of the parties, but it does seem strange to me that it would not be possible, on the principle of one secretary for each member, and the right implicit in the Camp report that that is a one-to-one relationship and that the member would select the person who was to be his secretary, and would then advise the Speaker's office and the Speaker's office would hire that person—which was my reading of the Camp Commission report—why that would not be quite compatible with providing some security to persons who are on the caucus staffs. Because the result of them not being under the control of the Speaker seems to me to indicate that they are therefore not going to be members of the civil service as well; they are going to have the disability of not being eligible to contribute to the public service superannuation fund.

While I think it would be fair to say that some of the secretaries have a particular allegiance to the particular party, or the particular association which they have, that that's a matter likely that would work itself out in the long run. In other words, the particular—

Mr. R. Lewis: The difficulty that I see would be, with what has been said in the statement today, as opposed to what was said in the Camp commission report, is that suppose you have a group with 19 members and then after the next election they had 13.

Mr. Breithaupt: It's likely.

Mr. R. Lewis: What becomes of the other six secretaries then? I think that is basically what you have—

Mr. Renwick: Yes, that's the kind of problem. It seems to me that that particular number, using that as an example, shouldn't be placed in an invidious position of sort of thinking that if the member they are

working for loses his seat they are automatically out in the cold. They may be quite acceptable to some other member.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Or some other party caucus.

Mr. Renwick: Or some other party caucus.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Or some other part of the civil service.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, that's right. Or some other—

Mr. R. Lewis: They might have been absorbed into a ministry.

Mr. Renwick: I guess what I am saying in conceptual terms—I am only thinking off the top of my head—is that the people who work for the members in the caucuses shouldn't be subject to the hazards of political life. I mean, that—

Mr. Breithaupt: It seems almost like an ancient burial practice where the secretaries are disposed of when the member is.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, isn't that what they do in India—the funeral pyres?

Mr. L. C. Henderson (Lambton): It is the opposition secretaries who have to worry.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mind you, we have two more now than we had a little while ago.

Mr. R. Lewis: This is something that will have to be very closely looked at.

Mr. Renwick: It seems to me that it should be. There is this question of non-eligibility for public service superannuation fund. I know that our caucus provides a special situation because there is a certified bargaining unit in our caucus, and I'm not suggesting that that does not create additional problems that have to be thought out in terms of the resolution of it, but the way I take this is: That as a caucus of members we are not going to be able to make representations to the Speaker with respect to moneys to be included in his estimates. I take the way this is stated that the government will allocate a fixed amount of money, and designate that through the Speaker's office for caucus staff.

It seems to me that somehow or other, in the spirit of the Camp commission report, that the Speaker's estimates as such should be open to representations by the individual members or by the caucuses of members for the purpose of making adjustments from time to time and that the normal procedure should

be followed that they presumably would go up for consideration by the Management Board and the overall allocation or decisions with respect to estimates.

But this seems to, in a sense, preclude that kind of representation being made.

Mr. Breithaupt: I think, Mr. Chairman, the member for Riverdale makes a good point, especially when you look at the length of service that many of the members' secretaries have. They have been a number of years usually with their particular representative and it would seem to me that the benefits of civil servants' conditions of work is something that perhaps could be given further thought.

If there was a great and rapid turnover perhaps the problem wouldn't be so important but when you have a number of secretaries who have been with their same particular member for five or 10 years, perhaps, it is apparent that their loyalty, of course, is to that person, but also that they are performing all of the functions that would be expected of a member of the civil service. I think there is wisdom in showing that we consider that they should have the same protections as members of the civil service.

So that is perhaps something that is worthy of some further discussion as this procedure eventually gets under way.

Mr. Renwick: I think another point in the Chairman of the Management Board's statement which is of some concern to me is how do you really effectively divide up the so-called security of the building? It seems to me the building, as a physical object, doesn't really lend itself to allocating portions of the building to be under the control of the Speaker with in any way separate standards of security for those portions as distinct from other portions of the building. This part of the statement seems to me to be just a little bit unreal.

Mr. R. Lewis: I think I might be permitted to say that I was hopeful this building as a whole would be designated as legislative.

Mr. Breithaupt: This is something I think many of us would agreed with.

Mr. R. Lewis: I would say further I think it is almost inevitable to come about eventually, just by natural growth if nothing else. I would like to see it come about now but half a loaf is better than none and if we have to share the building with Government

Services for some period, it can probably be worked out on a satisfactory basis.

Mr. Renwick: I am sure it can. I think it is a question of where you start. I think if you start from the proposition that the building is the legislative building and it is under the overall supervision, direction and control of the Speaker, that doesn't preclude the Speaker from allocating or permitting ministerial offices or executive offices of the government to occupy the building. This seems to be the other way—that the building will, somehow or other, have carved out of it certain limited areas which will be the legislative part.

Mr. R. Lewis: Something like the Condominium Act.

Mr. Renwick: Yes, but the strange thing is I think from the time the renovations of this building, and with the movement of executive offices of the government out of the building the theory has been it would become a legislative building.

Mr. R. Lewis: Yes, that was my understanding.

Mr. Renwick: This statement today does not seem to fit in logically with that conception. If it were a legislative building and under the control of the Speaker, presumably the security problem I was thinking about wouldn't fall to be divided into two schools but all would be under the Speaker. It would not preclude, as I say, its use by the ministers of the government or, indeed, of their deputies.

I think it is fair to say, without wanting to enhance for a moment the all-embracing club atmosphere of association with the Tory government which takes place already here, one of the things which I have missed over a period of time is the disappearance of many of the senior civil servants from the environs of the building. We used to know them and speak with them and talk to them and the interchange, I felt, was always helpful.

Now the decentralization has occurred, we do not see the deputy ministers or the senior civil servants of the ministries very often. I am inclined to think it would be better, from the point of view of the assembly, if the people had a better contact on an informal basis with the senior levels of the civil service.

Mr. Chairman: Is there anything further?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a question in regard to the chief election officer. On the

appointment of returning officers it is my understanding there will be no appointments until after the redistribution bill is brought in and then all returning officers will be appointed for each district?

Mr. R. Lewis: As you know, under the present Act the returning officers, when they were appointed prior to the 1971 election, were usually referred to as permanent returning officers although perhaps continuing would be a better word. That is, they were not appointed for the one election; they were appointed to continue. Of course, a redistribution interrupts that because some of the electoral districts disappear, others are created. Some of them change their name and so on.

As I interpret it, the effect of that is that for any electoral district that has changed in any way the name or boundaries, then the old appointment is gone because it is not the same electoral district. Therefore, a new appointment has to be made once the boundaries are established. I would think that probably in an electoral district that was unchanged in any way, either by boundaries or name, the old appointment would carry on. To be on the safe side I think what we will do is ask that appointments be made permanent for the whole 123, or whatever it is that we end up with, anew after the redistribution is finally confirmed.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I also understood there were certain ongoing functions the returning officers were to perform from time to time and that these were to be performed in certain periods.

Mr. R. Lewis: Not really, no. Unless they have a byelection in the meantime, of course, from the time they clean up from one general election they really don't have anything to do until about a year or perhaps six months before the next election is expected. Then we ask them to review their polling subdivisions and do other preparatory work. We like if we can to have a year in which to bring them down, even the experienced ones, but certainly the new ones, to the election office for a course in small groups. In five of the last elections I had to have those meetings a little closer together than I would have liked to, if I had had a longer period in which those officers were available to me.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, this time those officers won't be available to you until perhaps late this fall or next spring.

Mr. R. Lewis: This fall I would hope. Then as soon as the redistribution is finalized, I would ask the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint the returning officers for the new electoral districts as quickly as possible and start the courses, particularly on their polling subdivisions because with the new boundaries that would be a very important job for them to get done as quickly as possible.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They are going to have an awfully big job to do if they are not appointed until next spring.

Mr. R. Lewis: That is correct.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Especially some of them.

Mr. R. Lewis: If that is all, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank very much Mr. Breithaupt for the kind words he said not only to my own immediate staff, my assistants and myself, but to the Hansard people and the others. I assure you the remarks are deeply appreciated.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Lewis.

Vote 201 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This concludes the estimates of the Office of the Speaker.

The committee adjourned at 4:05 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario Legislative Assembly

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 22, 1974
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
1974



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(Daily index of proceedings appears at back of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1974

The committee met at 3:40 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, inasmuch as smoking is the most intense form of air pollution, and inasmuch as some of us attend the House quite regularly, because that is the only place we can find around that has relatively pure air, and inasmuch as this committee is an extension of the House, could we possibly this year provide a clean air environment for the committee members?

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, could I add my voice to this problem? As it has been now established that second-hand smoke is as damaging to the lungs and heart and constitutions of people as the first-hand, I wonder if we could not, particularly in the Environment committee, establish the same rules here as we have for the House.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, on the point of order, I am personally in complete agreement that there could be a conflict of interest. I don't smoke myself, but I have had respiratory problems and I thought at one time I was not going to be back with you.

Mr. Chairman: Is the committee in favour of no smoking?

Agreed.

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): I guess I am in trouble. Okay.

Mr. Chairman: We have an opening statement by the minister.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, since this is the first time around for me on estimates I hope you will bear with me. We will try to answer all your questions.

It is with great pleasure that I present to you today the 1974-1975 estimates of the Ministry of the Environment. The aggregate

for this year is \$181,717,000, or an increase of 38 per cent over 1973-1974. Our budgetary plans aim at providing for expanded, aggressive programmes to meet the environmental concerns of the people of Ontario and to provide a basis for future activities, particularly in the field of resource recovery, which my ministry is now embarking on as top priority.

I should, first of all, like to emphasize that Ontario is, and will remain, in the forefront of environmental protection. We will continue to stimulate our instinct for environmental protection and to apply technology to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Mr. Young: You have just proved it, I think, Mr. Minister, haven't you?

Hon. W. Newman: Two years ago the Ministry of the Environment was created with the amalgamation of the Department of the Environment and the Ontario Water Resources Commission. To bring our services to the people of Ontario, a new organizational structure was developed last April. This has resulted in a decentralization of 1,066 ministry personnel to six regions containing 23 district offices. Fifty-five per cent of our staff are now providing direct service to the regional residents.

Perhaps we could hand out some copies of the new reorganization here to each member. Did you all get one?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Is that the one with no names on?

Hon. W. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Good: That's the one that just lists the department, but no names?

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. Two years ago, in parallel with these organizational changes, we changed our programme structure to reflect the ministry's new role for environmental protection announced to the House by my predecessor (Mr. Auld). For effective environmental management we have developed an environmental assessment and planning programme, an environmental control programme and a resource recovery pro-

gramme. This is the first year the ministry's estimates are being presented on this basis.

To assist you in estimates review, I will give a brief description of our new programmes and indicate some of our accomplishments in the past year and our objectives for the future. The ministry administration programme is substantially the same as in the 1973-1974 estimates. This programme provides financial and administrative support to the three operating programmes. The environmental assessment and planning programme is responsible for developing criteria and standards for allowable levels of emissions; identifying and assessing the seriousness of new contaminants; granting approvals on new industrial plants and processes before any projects are undertaken; evaluating air and water monitoring information; and providing technical support to regional staffs and developing abatement strategies.

This programme emphasizes the importance of planning and environmental protection. The work is geared to assessing the current and potential effects of various pollutants, developing environmental standards and ensuring that environmental safeguards are incorporated into land use policies. Possibly our most significant undertaking in this area is the development of an environmental impact assessment policy for all major developments within the province. Pertinent legislation is expected to be tabled in the very near future.

In spite of an apparent loss of momentum on the part of the United States in the Canada-United States Great Lakes agreement, we are continuing our share of the assessment of water quality in the lakes. This year the ministry entered a new four-year federal-provincial agreement to determine to what extent agricultural, forestry and industrial practices in Ontario are contributing to the Great Lakes pollution. A report will be made to the International Joint Commission in 1978.

We have also begun a comprehensive assessment of pollution problems in the Sudbury area in co-operation with the federal government.

Our investigations into lead pollution, as well as other contaminants, are also continuing.

The environmental control programme is responsible for: 1. Abating pollution from industrial, municipal and private sources; this includes the enforcement of regulations, inspections and the investigation of complaints. 2. Developing Ontario's water and sewage

treatment plants and operating them on a cost-recovery basis.

All control measures are now handled in a decentralized manner throughout the province. Our noise control testing has been extended to the entire Hamilton-Toronto-Oshawa area, and our pesticides control offices are located in the six regions. Our air monitoring network stations are located in most major urban centres, and data from them indicate downward trends in pollution levels throughout the province.

The population of Ontario is being well served in the field of water delivery and sewage treatment. My ministry, as in the past, through its advice to municipalities in the actual construction of works, will see to it that this situation is maintained.

Our construction budget this year has been increased by approximately \$35 million. Another \$11.1 million has been provided to assist regional municipalities to increase the supply of serviced lots. The ministry is continuing its policy of providing assistance to small municipalities. The amount of assistance is now up to a maximum of 75 per cent of the gross capital cost and the percentage of subsidy is determined by standards which take into account lot sizes, population, servicing costs and other factors in an attempt to maintain the annual typical home charge of about \$110 and \$130 for water and sewage services respectively. All these measures offer hope for continued, rapid and sustained progress in the quality of aquatic environment.

At the beginning of this year there were 247 municipalities supplied with 284 sewage treatment plants, 132 of these being ministry owned. There were also 307 municipalities serviced by 438 water treatment plants, 88 being ministry owned. The ministry also approves of all water and sewage projects in Ontario currently at the rate of 2,500 projects annually. These plants support not only the households but economic activity throughout this province.

The resource recovery programme was developed this year in response to the ministry's growing involvement with waste recovery. Our experimental reclamation plant is now in the final design stages. I expect construction to begin in November and the plant to be in operation in approximately one year. Technical design of the Watts from Waste project in which the ministry is participating jointly with Ontario Hydro and Metro Toronto will begin shortly and construction should start next year.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my ministry's appreciation to the hon. members and to the residents of this province for the support extended to my ministry since its inception in 1972. This support is of paramount importance as we are entering a time when the environmental challenges are of such magnitude that a common effort is the only approach likely to succeed in meeting these challenges. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: The major issues before the province today are still the matters of waste management and landfill-site permits.

The matter of landfill sites and the whole matter of recycling and reduction of waste is still to be decided in its entirety by this ministry. The Ontario Ministry of the Environment has yet to define the role of the sanitary landfill site within its overall waste management policy.

While the minister himself has admitted that landfill operations are not the answer to our solid-waste disposal problem, we see that he has recently given conditional approval to a 20-acre landfill site in the town of Vaughan. Disposal Services Ltd., a garbage disposal firm, has been dumping on that site without certificate of approval from the ministry. Most recently a plan to use 5,000 acres of gravel pits near Maple to bury some of the 1.5 million tons of garbage produced by Metro Toronto every year is being considered by the ministry.

However, several environmental problems can be foreseen in the Maple site. We will get more into this when we get into the estimates in detail. At the same time the Minister of the Environment has not yet made any decision as to whether or not CP Rail should be allowed to dump five million tons of Toronto's garbage in a dump in Hope township in the Port Hope area, a matter that has been pending for many months.

Toronto's dumps are running out of space, there is no doubt about that, and Queen's Park must act quickly on the question of garbage disposal. More landfill sites, however, are not the answer. They will only postpone the garbage crisis. The ultimate solution is both to recycle garbage and to reduce the amount produced. Any provincial policy that simply deals with ways of getting rid of garbage would be sadly inadequate.

A two-part programme is required. First, the quantity of garbage must be reduced. A major step in the right direction would be legislation to deal with the non-refillable

bottles—something which, I might add, has been under discussion in this Legislature for a great many years—as well as the standardization of shapes and sizes of these containers throughout the province.

The report of the packaging working group of the solid waste task force has agreed that refillable bottles are better than single-use bottles or cans to reduce garbage and save energy and resources. However, the task force group members, including seven members drawn from beverage related industries and three from consumer groups, made it all but impossible to arrive at any concrete solution. They did agree, however, that if a major reduction in the use of non-refillable containers or their elimination is to be achieved, additional measures to the ones recommended in the report have to be accepted.

The minister has, as of now, no target date for legislation and refuses to say what form of action he will take. It was back in January of 1973 that James Auld, the former Minister of the Environment, was saying that he would have legislation regulating soft-drink bottles and cans in effect by September.

The new minister is yet to make a decision, even though the containers are environmentally harmful, there is strong public support for a ban, and the industry majority on the beverage packing committee was unable to effect any practical alternatives to a ban in the course of the nine months it worked on the problem. Let us hope that the minister will lose no time in introducing some form of satisfactory control.

Secondly, the provincial government must assume a greater role in developing recycling and reclamation projects. Also, it is vital that the province get at the root cause of the garbage problem—that is, the production of so much junk.

A public education programme could go far in suggesting ways in which people can reduce their waste output and recycle their existing garbage. It is vital that the Ontario government do more to reduce the seven per cent annual increase in garbage. There has been absolutely not enough action in this field up to now. Although the minister has related to his Watts from Waste programme, as we have said before in other years, this is coming too little—and of course, it is never too late, but it has to be intensified. I think it is a sad commentary when most of the recycling and reclamation initiatives in this province have been taken by private American firms.

In the past year the minister has announced that there would be an all-out attack

on noise pollution. As of now however there has been little action except, as the minister said, in the Toronto-Hamilton area. For many years now municipalities have been frustrated in their attempts to curb excessive noise because of the lack of proper provincial legislation and regulations.

It was back in March of 1973 that the former Minister of the Environment, the hon. James Auld, was proclaiming that noise control regulations were planned for Ontario. However, we are still waiting for some type of legislation to regulate this type of pollution. While the minister's trial programmes relating to vehicular noise have been going on this past summer, we haven't heard anything as to whether the regulations have been passed, whether prosecutions are actually possible, or whether the test programme was simply carried on to satisfy public demand.

The model bylaw for the municipality is something that we have been promised for years and years. As the minister must surely know, legislation under the Municipal Act, which was first brought into force back in the late 1800s, is certainly inadequate for municipalities to deal with the problems of noise within the municipalities.

Another important question, and one that needs immediate action, is the whole question of lead pollution. The government has so far taken no action to abate industrial lead contamination in the province and specifically in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

There have been numerous reports released by the Ministry of the Environment on environmental lead contamination. In almost all cases the report says that the concerned companies have contaminated the environment in excess of proposed criteria, and while the government should order immediate action on any of the abatement recommendations, they just say that they must wait for another report.

After the government receives the report which it is still to receive on the health aspects of lead contamination, it says that public hearings will be held on what the reports have to say. The hearings are expected to begin in December and last for an unknown period. What will come after the public hearings? Will the ministry ever quit stalling? With all the tests and reports already done on the lead polluters, what does the ministry need to know further?

The ministry has stated, and the minister just now reiterated, that he plans the introduction of legislation this fall for Ontario's first programme of environmental impact

studies. The green paper on environmental assessment published in September of 1973 puts forth several possible approaches for subjecting major development projects to environmental impact reviews.

While the green paper is intended to provide a basis for public discussion and to solicit public response, the Minister of the Environment's methods of soliciting public input have been attacked by most environmentalists and environmental groups. It has been argued that while the government is the sole receiver of the submissions, it is impossible to know, therefore, what weight the public input has had and will have in the drafting of the legislation that is likely to be produced.

While there have been 179 submissions to the green paper on environmental assessment, the minister informed me in an answer in the House last June, the Minister of the Environment has opposed any suggestion to make these submissions public or to publicize the major concerns common to most briefs in order that they could part of public discussion before the legislation is introduced. Without these provisions for public input into the decision-making process, or public exposure of it, any legislation in this regard would seem to be most unsatisfactory.

Mr. Chairman, the details of the various aspects of the estimates will be dealt with by myself and my colleagues as we proceed through them. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr?

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, on Jan. 11 of this year the United Nations environment programme director, or secretary, published a review of the environment situation and of activities relating to the environment programme. It makes rather grim reading—100 pages of it. For example, on page 23 there is a short paragraph which I should like to read to you:

A possible outer limit on energy conversion through nuclear fission is imposed by its production of large quantities of extremely toxic radio-isotopes with half-lives of the order of thousands to hundreds of thousands of years. Plutonium 239, a bone-seeking, 24,000-year, hard alpha emitter, that is toxic in sub-microgram quantities and can form respirable aerosols, is a prominent example. Such substances require infallible and perpetual isolation from the biosphere, and it is hard to imagine how this can be done. Plans to

manufacture large amounts of transuranic isotopes must therefore be urgently re-examined.

Mr. Chairman, when the minister replies I should like him to answer—I think I have four questions. The first question is what part is Ontario's Ministry of the Environment playing in protecting or seeking to protect the environment from the contamination by plutonium? This will be some years hence, when there is a significant and increasing amount of this man-made extremely lethal substance produced in nuclear power plants, and therefore, through human error, stupidity or madness, able to escape irretrievably into the atmosphere and into human lungs. One particle of plutonium is said to be able to cause fatal cancer. What is the ministry doing to defend the people of Ontario from plutonium?

This United Nations report runs through almost 100 pages. I should like to read just three more sentences from it. They follow immediately on the paragraph I have just read.

Many substances can now be identified which may be so hazardous that man cannot trust himself to take care of them, for example, some classes of persistent organic carcinogens. Some other persistent substances can also be identified, which [and I'm omitting some jargon] though not jeopardizing human health or the stability of life support systems over large areas, nonetheless appear to carry enough risk to attract special scrutiny.

The final sentence is the one that I want to emphasize. It reads as follows:

Identifying such a risk is a technical problem. Deciding whether to incur it in the pursuit of some benefit is a political and ethical problem.

That's the opinion of the United Nations secretary of the environment's programme.

One of these hazardous man-made substances is freon. I wrote to the minister on this subject on Sept. 18 to the following effect:

A well-known British science journal, *Nature*, in its June 28 issue contained a disturbing article concerning the results of a research study supported by the United States Atomic Energy Commission. As I have noticed no reference to it in the Ontario newspapers, I am drawing it to your attention.

Two University of California chemists, F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario J. Molina, warn that a man-made gas used in aerosol

sprays can seriously, perhaps irreparably damage, in the next few decades, the natural shield of ozone in the stratosphere. Ozone is the sole barrier against ultraviolet rays of wavelengths that are harmful, even lethal, to many plants and animals.

The gas, manufactured from chlorine, fluorine and carbon, is best known as freon, its trade name. Almost one million tons of this gas are being released into the atmosphere annually from about three billion cans of aerosol sprays in the United States and a similar number throughout the rest of the world.

Freon's industrial value lies in the fact that it is inert. It does not react with other chemicals and is not flammable, and, allegedly, has no toxic or other harmful properties. Because it is inert, it lasts a long time in the atmosphere long enough to rise through the atmosphere over a period of years until it reaches the stratosphere, where it does finally encounter something that will break it down, the ultraviolet radiation of the sun. This radiation separates the chlorine atom from its molecules. The freed atom of chlorine captures and destroys ozone molecules, repeating the procedure thousands of times. Destruction of the ozone layer, 20 to 30 miles above ground, would expose the surface of the earth and sea to ultraviolet radiation which is lethal to many forms of life.

The importance of maintaining the ozone layer intact was widely discussed a few years ago when supersonic transports were being promoted. It was this very fear of weakening or destroying this protective shield that was largely responsible for the United States' decision not to proceed with supersonic transports.

Rowland and Molina predict that the continued use of freon, chlorofluoromethane, will do the same kind of damage that would have been done by large numbers of supersonic transports.

The multi-billion dollar aerosol industry is not likely to close up shop because of the publication of this study. What is needed is pressure from all ministries of the environment throughout the world to conduct further research immediately to verify or disprove the findings of the University of California researchers. If their findings are valid, the use of freon in aerosols must, of course, end forthwith. In fact, a moratorium on the use of aerosols until research proves them innocent is warranted.

Then on Feb. 26, I wrote a postscript:

Since I wrote to you on Sept. 18, concerning the danger to the stratosphere posed by freon in aerosol cans, I have learned that the June issue of the *Journal of Air Pollution Control* reports another study on freon. The air basin above the city of Los Angeles contains measurable amounts of freon molecules seemingly on their slow but apparently irreversible trip up to the stratosphere. This independent study verifies the extreme stability of freon molecules.

The Canadian government, through its environment department, was reported in the spring to be organizing, as part of a world-wide study, a project to determine the effect of nitrogen oxide emitted from high-flying aircraft on the ozone layer in the stratosphere. It was announced in March of this year that the Atmospheric Environment Service, a federal agent in Toronto, would measure in the stratosphere water vapour, nitrogen dioxide, nitric acid and ozone. This programme, scheduled to begin in July, 1974, was expected to cost \$300,000. I urge you to explore immediately the possibilities of having freons included in this study, inasmuch as the ozone layer is lower, as well as thicker, in the northern region than it is above the equator, the effect of freon gas, now in use for some 30 years, will probably be detectable first over Canada—and in the not too distant future.

For this reason there is an added sense of urgency in finding out as soon as possible as much as possible about the effect that man's chemical and technological recklessness is having on the stratosphere's ozone layer, our sole protective shield against the ultraviolet radiation of the sun.

So, question two, Mr. Chairman, is: What action has the ministry taken in this matter?

Today's *Globe and Mail* has an article with a headline, "Chlorine Seen Potential Threat to Ozone." Dr. B. W. Boville, director of atmospheric processes research at the Atmospheric Environment Service, said chlorine "now has a high priority in the Canadian programme. At a meeting held at AES last Thursday, scientists decided that instruments designed to detect chlorine will be put on balloons to be launched next summer."

(The news item quotes Dr. Boville as saying that "the AES is also planning to build a system for measuring freons at ground level," and that "the World Meteorological Organi-

zation is planning to set up an international monitoring network and that some stations in the Canadian north may eventually be outfitted with chlorine measuring devices."

[Question three, Mr. Chairman, to the minister is, are you satisfied that the AES is moving with a sufficient sense of urgency, inasmuch as its study will not start until next summer and Dr. Boville says that the World Meteorological Organization may, not shall, eventually—which seems a long time away—provide Canada with chlorine measuring devices?

Dr. Harold Schiff of York University is quoted in the news item also as saying that refrigerators, air-conditioners, large freezers, ice rinks, all use freon as a refrigerant. The difference between these and aerosol cans is that freons in the former are in a closed system, and do not escape into the environment. The freon in aerosol cans is deliberately set loose into the atmosphere, as the propellant of whatever a person wishes to put into the atmosphere. But Dr. Schiff points out that when these other various forms of equipment are eventually junked, the freons may then escape. "It all must end up in the atmosphere eventually," he says.

So question four is, what can the ministry do to keep freons in the closed systems mentioned from ending up eventually in the atmosphere, and 40 or 50 years later in the stratosphere, where they may do irreparable damage?

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the matter of freons escaping into the stratosphere because of our profligate use of aerosol cans is the most serious single topic we shall be discussing during these estimates. Thus I am restricting my opening remarks to this one topic. I look forward to hearing what steps the ministry has taken, is taking and plans to take in order to protect us from the potential threat to our environment and, indeed, to us all.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, maybe before we go any further with the vote the minister might want to make some comments on the opening remarks. Perhaps also at this time he could introduce his staff that he has at the front so we know when we get into the vote whom we may be directing our questions to—or through the minister to.

Hon. W. Newman: Thanks, Mr. Chairman. From my immediate left is the deputy minister, Mr. Everett Biggs; Mr. Ken Sharpe, assistant deputy minister; Geoff Higham, executive director of finance and administration; John Barr, assistant deputy minister; Brad Drowley,

and Andre Castel, who will be helping me out with some of the questions you may have today.

At this time I would just like to comment very briefly, because I imagine we will get into it in more detail as we get into the votes on these particular matters. Mr. Good made a few comments about waste management and about 5,000 acres in the Maple area. First and foremost, I didn't know there were 5,000 acres proposed for waste disposal up there—but certainly it has been one of our concerns—recycling, reclamation, has been of prime importance to us, and certainly we have done a lot of work and a lot of studying of it this summer. Hopefully, in the very near future we will have a lot more to say about that particular item.

As far as public education goes, we have been this summer trying to run some sort of public education programme, with the amount of funds that we do have, as far as litter and cleanup is concerned—

Mr. Good: A couple of garbage cans on television.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, fine, but we did do some substantial amount of work on that and we would like to do more. As far as the noise bylaw you were talking about is concerned, I am always reluctant to give you dates, but I am going to give you a firm date.

Mr. Good: You might be embarrassed.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, you can come back at the end of November if I don't have produced for you a model bylaw for the municipalities.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Oh, you said that two years ago.

Hon. W. Newman: No, I didn't say that two years ago. I said it this fall when I first got in, if I remember correctly on a question from Mr. Good.

As far as the environmental assessment legislation is concerned, I intend to introduce that very early in the session. I am only touching on them now.

As to the green paper you were asking about, we are at this point in time calling the people who made representation on the green paper asking if we can have a release of their name and a release of their document for the public. We feel that they submitted them to the ministry on a confidential basis, and we are in the process of calling all these people now. There were 175 or so

submissions. If they consent to having them and their names released, then we will make them public information. We are in the process of calling all these people at this point in time.

Coming back to Mr. Burr's comments regarding radioactivity in the province, the problems that we have, or might have, at power plants or having to do with nuclear fission come under both our ministry and the Ministry of Health but mainly under the Atomic Energy Commission of Canada. We are constantly working with the Ministry of Health on all sorts of contingency plans. If you have been reading the papers lately, you will see there are backup safeguards in our present plants. I believe in the Pickering plant itself they were talking about the backup contingency plans they have to make sure there is no danger to human health.

As far as freon is concerned in affecting the ozone layer, this is a concern to us. As I think I said to the member in my letter, Ontario of itself, because it is such a large global problem, doesn't have the funds or the resources to do any major work on this. But, of course, we are in constant contact with the federal agency and also with the Environmental Protection Agency in the United States regarding this matter. We are keeping abreast of it on a technical basis on almost a daily basis, as far as our people are concerned. There are a lot of, shall I say, different points of view about freon in the ozone atmosphere and what will happen to it.

As you well know, it is a concern to us and we are watching it and watching it very carefully.

You have mentioned the articles in the Globe. I have these articles here and I am not going to go into those and discuss them at great length now. Certainly, as you know, they do say that ozone does replenish itself by electrical storms and so on.

We have also been talking to the federal people discussing supersonic aircraft. You were talking about the lower layer of the ozone at the poles. We have been talking to them and expressing some concern about polar flights, because of the ozone layer level. I will be meeting with Madame Sauvé. I was planning to meet with her very shortly, but because of the estimates I have had to put it off. That will be one of the items we will be discussing, plus many others.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Minister, do you know how low the ozone layer is, say at the pole?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know. Maybe some member of my staff can tell you but I can't give you the actual level.

Mr. Burr: I wonder if anyone knows how low it is.

Hon. W. Newman: We know it is much lower at the poles.

Mr. Biggs: It's elliptical and it is low enough that supersonic aircraft will hit it.

Mr. Burr: Does that mean around seven miles?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, maybe we could find out for you for tomorrow. Somebody could make a note to find out for you, I can't give you the exact heights on that.

You were talking about freon's enclosed systems and you were talking about chlorine, which we will probably get into in some detail when we get into the actual instances as far as that is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, I think then we will start in on vote 1901. The first vote is the main office expenses. Are there any questions on that vote?

On vote 1901:

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe I could just answer some of your questions about the increase. As you know, we reorganized the ministry and the regional offices this year and part of the cost of the reorganization is included in this item, which is about \$505,000 to set up the reorganization which we did, by the way, without any increase in complement. Environmental Hearing Board costs were up. Also, we are picking up part of the Environmental Hearing Board's budget. I think there was a deficit in 1973-1974, if I remember correctly. Those are the main items which come to \$947,000.

Mr. Good: How many offices did you close down?

Hon. W. Newman: How many offices did we close down? Well, we closed down a lot of offices. The reorganization took place on April 1, and we are getting our staff in place. They don't all have offices in every place they want at the present time.

Mr. Good: But where there had been air management offices and you've moved them?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we have closed several offices down. I can't tell you exactly. Maybe someone here can tell me. I know at 1 St. Clair Ave. we've closed some down.

Exactly what we've closed down I don't know. Maybe the deputy would know.

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): As a rough calculation, we figured that the people we would move out of Toronto and the office space that would eventually be vacated here would roughly equal the office space that we would use up by the moving of these people into the country. For example, air management branch has disappeared as a branch, but that expertise has gone into the six regions.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): Why don't you move the entire ministry to Burwash?

Mr. Good: What I am getting at is—say you have decentralized by sending a person from Toronto out into the district offices. By the same token you've taken away services from other municipalities that did exist, like air management branch offices in various parts of the province that are now moving into, or going to move into the regional offices.

Hon. W. Newman: We have six regional and 23 district offices throughout the province.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, I think we made a ruling that there be no smoking. You're not aware that everyone realizes that.

An hon. member: That's a good ruling.

An hon. member: I apologize, but I came in late.

Mr. Chairman: Fine. I'm sorry to interrupt there. Were you finished, Mr. Good? Mr. Haggerty, do you have some questions?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I have. I'd like to ask a question on the first vote. Just how effective is your decentralization? I'm thinking particularly of the Welland regional offices in the city of Welland that cover the regional municipality of Niagara and I believe Haldimand-Norfolk. I've been in contact with that office a number of times in the past month or so concerning some problems of pollution. I'm amazed when I look at the expenditure here—from \$239,000 to \$1,300,000 in the main office. But perhaps if you decentralize, some of that shouldn't be there. We've had some 14 personnel employed in this regional office and I understand that you only have two vehicles to cover that whole area.

Hon. W. Newman: First, may I explain that the regional office is in Hamilton and the district office is in Welland.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, but I'm talking about your regional office. I suppose that would be—

Hon. W. Newman: That would be a district office in Welland.

Mr. Haggerty: District office, right. In the Niagara region and Haldimand-Norfolk area. I understand there are 14 persons who are employed by the ministry and two vehicles to cover that area. I suppose when one person calls on a matter concerning waste management there's a certain person designated for that section and another one delegated to air management and another one delegated, I guess, perhaps to noise management. When you only have two vehicles I understand that some of those persons employed there have to wait their turn until they can get a vehicle for that day. Sometimes it may be a week before they can get out to look at an enquiry.

Hon. W. Newman: One thing I should say is that a lot of our staff have been using their own cars to get around the province. I'm not going to get into that discussion today in any great depth. There was some discussion about mileage allowance for cars and so on and so forth with the CSAO, but basically most of our staff who are on the road are using their own cars and being paid a mileage allowance. So, that's why we would probably only have two cars there.

Mr. Haggerty: Are they working to rule then?

Hon. W. Newman: They were.

Mr. Haggerty: Is everyone back on the road?

Hon. W. Newman: As far as I know.

Mr. Haggerty: I was rather alarmed waiting for a reply to my inquiries. They told me there were only two vehicles available. I knew they were perhaps working to rule on their own transportation and mileage. But I thought in this case that the area was being neglected by the ministry by not directing that these persons were out doing the job as they should be.

Hon. W. Newman: In some cases we did move in and rented some cars for a short period. I can't tell you what happened in Welland. But there was a period of time where they weren't using their own cars. There was a dispute over mileage with the CSAO.

Mr. Haggerty: I imagine, particularly in the Welland area, they could be kept busy just

looking after Union Carbide. There is quite an area to cover.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, there is.

Mr. Haggerty: I looked at two Volkswagens that are covering the area that you have available.

Hon. W. Newman: A lot of them use their own cars and they are all back on the road now.

Mr. Haggerty: I'm not criticizing the persons employed there. They are doing a good job. But the question is that it's a big area to cover and when you're in an area as highly industrialized as the Niagara Peninsula, with all the other problems you have now—I think you're into waste management—I suppose that deals with septic tanks and permits and so forth—it keeps them very busy. Maybe there is need for more personnel.

Hon. W. Newman: I can assure the member that we could use more personnel. But by the same token we have certain budgetary restrictions within the ministry. You heard the statement in the House today that we're trying to keep the hiring of more civil servants down in order to try to keep government costs down. We're caught in the same bind in this ministry. We could use more complement, and many are overworked at present.

Mr. Haggerty: In this case then, what you are telling me is that parts of the province will be neglected in dealing with environmental problems.

Hon. W. Newman: No, I didn't say that.

Mr. Haggerty: No, but I can say that.

Hon. W. Newman: You can say that if you like but you wouldn't be quite correct. We feel that we have enough complement in all regions. There are bound to be a few problems in reorganization in some of the districts: getting everyone in place, finding the proper accommodation for their offices and so forth. But we think the reorganization has gone extremely well. Some are in temporary facilities until they can get into permanent facilities and get sorted out. But we think it's great because we have in each regional office experts on air, land and water; people who can deal with industries and with people in the areas much more directly than we were able to do in the past.

Mr. Haggerty: That's the point I wanted to raise. I thought perhaps there were areas in the province being neglected in dealing

with environmental needs required to protect the health and welfare of our citizens. I sense that perhaps in the Niagara region—we do have an exceptionally good staff there—they were not making the calls as they should be.

Hon. W. Newman: We think they've done a good job there. If you have any specific problems bring them to us.

Mr. Haggerty: Hopefully, they will look into it for me.

Hon. W. Newman: I think they will. I think they are very efficient and I must say that as I travel around the province to the various regional offices I have found a much better understanding between the members and the people on our staff.

Mr. Haggerty: But this matter of working to rule. You say they're back on their normal work day by day?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I believe we are. I never know when there might be a specific problem. They try to keep me posted on them but as far as I know everybody is back.

Mr. Biggs: Mr. Minister, I am sure the hon. member realizes the situation between management and members of an association or union. We went through a period of misunderstanding. During that period there were people who didn't want to drive their own cars, on instruction from their union. This was consistent across the province and with other ministries.

Hon. W. Newman: I know what you mean.

Mr. Biggs: It has all been sorted out now. The mileage figures have been accepted by the union, and people are working.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words they're back to work.

Mr. Laughren: They still want to be free though?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think this comes under this vote.

Mr. Laughren: I understand.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, under the general administration programme has the ministry made any progress in establishing an inventory or catalogue of major serious pollutants being used in industry?

Hon. W. Newman: We are continuously studying all the new things. We've just finished a very complete study of all com-

panies that have anything to do with polyvinylchlorides, for instance. This has just been put into my hands.

Mr. Burr: Would you have an inventory of the plants that use beryllium, say? Is your catalogue complete enough that you could tell me, if I wanted to know, which plants use beryllium?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you about that. Can anybody tell me about beryllium?

Mr. Biggs: Mr. Ronan, the head of our laboratory services, is not here; but perhaps Al Harris, our director of air resources, can answer that.

Mr. A. Harris (Director, Air Resources Branch): Yes, actually I just happened to have one with me; but it is a national inventory prepared by Environment Canada for plants which use beryllium.

Mr. Burr: This is for all of Canada?

Mr. Harris: For all of Canada, yes. The source of the information for Ontario would be the Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. Burr: And this would be for, say, asbestos and cadmium?

Hon. W. Newman: They have to get you on the record; Mr. Harris perhaps you can find a microphone.

Mr. Harris: This would be for asbestos, beryllium, lead and mercury.

Mr. Burr: Not cadmium?

Mr. Harris: Cadmium is not included in this list, no.

Mr. Burr: Might I borrow the catalogue for a few minutes? Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr, perhaps we can kind of keep to this vote; I think that's getting away from it a bit, isn't it?

Mr. Burr: Well, it is just a general question of administration.

Mr. Chairman: It will probably come up later on, and you will be able to ask those questions then.

Mr. Spence: you had some questions?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister if there is a branch in the Ministry of the Environment regarding chemicals that are used in dusting or spraying field crops and

the effects on people of these chemicals, which can be injurious to their health? Is there somebody in the department that a person could go to for an analysis of a specific chemical and to find out if it is affecting their health?

In the past in our part of the province, we have seen a man inspecting seed corn, while in the next field somebody is spraying cabbage with different chemicals. As a result, the man takes sick and goes to the hospital and doesn't work for three or four years. The family doctor says it is the chemical; but the specialist won't write down that it does affect an individual in this way.

I am wondering if there is a person in a branch of your ministry to inform individuals whether these chemicals do affect them in this way.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we have the pesticides advisory committee, and there is medical expertise on that. And, of course, I believe we also use the services of the University of Guelph to determine what elements are involved. But we do have the new regulations under the Pesticides Act, which are quite lengthy, outlining the various pesticides and the controls, how they shall be used and who shall handle them. That's all laid out in the new regulations. What you are concerned about is, who can you call directly?

Mr. Spence: Yes, that's right.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, each region has a pesticides office—I guess you are under the London office.

Mr. Spence: Yes, that's right.

Hon. W. Newman: You could call the London office; we have somebody there who is an expert on pesticides.

Mr. Spence: In some cases individuals have been exposed to dusting chemicals but, when they apply for workmen's compensation, they don't get compensation because nobody seems to want to state definitely on paper that it affects individuals in this way. It is a sad situation, especially for married men.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, it would be up to the medical experts to decide this; and certainly there are medical experts in the pesticides field.

Mr. Spence: But none of them will put it in writing so a person could use it to collect workmen's compensation.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, I just wonder if we could stay with the particular vote. I know it is a good question, Jack, but we should maybe take them in their order of the vote. Are there any other questions on the main office, or is that vote carried?

Mr. Good: Mr. Chairman, where are we going to discuss the effects of the green paper and that kind of thing?

Hon. W. Newman: Vote 1902.

Mr. Chairman: I think if we take them through votes 1 down to 8—

Mr. Good: Okay, but something could be buried in there. Could the Minister give an explanation?

Hon. W. Newman: Research?

Mr. Good: Yes—studies.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, research in various fields—we have resources recovery in 1904 and we have environmental control programmes. There would be some research there, and something in 1902. There is no research in 1901.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask another question about this inventory that I asked about a few minutes ago. I don't want to get out of order, but I don't see just where this would fit in. It seems to me it is a question of the ministry's policy—having an inventory. This federal inventory merely tells which industries use which of these things that become pollutants.

I have talked about this in other years, trying to get the idea across that the ministry should know which plants are using these potential pollutants—which plants are using asbestos, which plants are using beryllium, which plants are using cadmium. If they knew that, then they could check up on them and find out if there is any neighbourhood problem for any of these pollutants, and we would be ahead of the game instead of trying to pick up after the damage is done.

Mr. Chairman: I just wonder if the minister could tell us where that might come up in the vote. I don't think it is under the one we are talking about now.

Hon. W. Newman: No, it isn't.

Mr. Good: It is the general philosophy of this department.

Hon. W. Newman: I am hoping to bring in new regs with emission standards very shortly

for one thing, which list all the contaminants that we are dealing with—the amount of micrograms per cubic metre of air, and so on and so forth, that we will allow. These will mean a whole new set of criteria being brought forward. They will be brought forward probably in the very near future. They will outline the acceptable levels, for instance, of lead emissions from plants, and so on and so forth.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but there was a plant—

Hon. W. Newman: You have a good point there. We have just finished a comprehensive study of all the plants in industry that handle polyvinyl chlorides, and I think we have a pretty good inventory—maybe not of all the ones you maybe want, but certainly of a great number of them. When we get into that vote specifically, if you want to mention specific material we will tell you what we have on it.

Mr. Burr: Which vote do you mean now?

Hon. W. Newman: I think this comes under 1902.

Mr. Good: I might say that I don't think much of your division of criteria.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, why not complete this while we are on it, rather than trying to revive it? You have this inventory, plant by plant, for polyvinyl chlorides.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Burr: Well, I am suggesting that it would be a good thing for us to know, or for you to know, what plants in the province are using any amount of beryllium, for example, because that can be hazardous to the workers and also to the neighbourhood—and the same with all these other perhaps less common but nevertheless dangerous substances. This is the idea I have been trying to put across for two or three years—that there should be a plant by plant record of who is using what. Then you could—when you've established your emission levels, or standards, you would know where to go and find out whether they were being observed or abused without waiting for complaints to come in.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I think we have a pretty good inventory now but certainly it's up to you, Mr. Chairman, whether you want to—

Mr. Burr: Not if you depend on this, because this is just by industries.

Mr. Chairman: I think, gentlemen, we should stick on the vote we are at and when that comes along—because I'm quite sure,

knowing all you fellows, that you're going to go back and go over it again. If we are going to move along at all, let's take them as we come to them.

Mr. Burr: No, we are not.

Mr. Haggerty: I think what we are looking for is a policy statement from the minister. The matter was raised last year dealing with chemicals and the neutralizers that should be used in the case of an acid spill or chemical spill or that, you know, and I think employees should know what substance they are working with. Because it could be dangerous. It could be a health hazard to them, and I think they are entitled to know what is involved in their working environment—

Mr. Chairman: I agree.

Mr. Haggerty: —and they should be protected upon those bases.

Mr. Chairman: But I think there is a place where they will. Could you gentlemen tell us what vote that that would be under? I don't think it is under the vote we are on now.

Mr. Haggerty: No, we are afraid we are going to miss it all the way through, here.

Mr. Biggs: Well, if you are talking about air emissions, Mr. Chairman, it will come under the air resources branch, Mr. Harris was speaking earlier. If it's contaminants being leached into the water, it'll come under the water resources branch when we get to that in the environmental assessment and planning division.

Mr. Chairman: Is that all right with you, Mr. Burr? As long as you have a chance to ask the question?

Mr. Burr: I would just like to get an answer. Does the minister think this is worth doing in all the other areas?

Hon. W. Newman: May I say this, that you know within the limits of the resources and complement we have, we have a pretty good inventory of the contaminants that are around here in the Province of Ontario at this point in time.

Mr. Burr: Plant by plant.

Hon. W. Newman: Basically, plant by plant. We have pretty good control throughout the province.

Mr. Burr: That's what I wanted to find out. And you think you have this?

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe not as much as you'd like, or as much as we'd like, but we

actually are doing or always are working on an inventory of industrial and other developments that would have any contaminant problem.

Mr. Burr: Well, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Well, we'll get back to 1901, vote 1, which is the main office, for \$1,301,000. Is vote 1 carried? Vote 1 agreed to. On 1901, vote 2, management services.

Mr. Good: What is involved with that?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, basically, the offices of the executive director of finance, the administration division programme planning and evaluation branch, internal audit branch, long-range divisional management programme analysis and audit services are provided here.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2 agreed to. On vote 3, legal services.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. Does the ministry provide legal services in case of a charge under the Environmental Protection Act such as—let's take for example the acid spill that happened in Pelham township about two years ago in that train wreck or derailment of some 17 or 18 cars of I guess it was sulphuric acid. I find that the homeowners now are left with the job of trying to collect from the railroad. Who is responsible for it? I don't know who is yet. I guess, apparently, they haven't brought a decision down from the Ministry of Transportation. I believe they are the ones who are making an inquiry into it.

I think that these people are entitled to some assistance from the government here to fight big business, I might put it that way. But I feel that there have been farm fields that have been damaged there and probably will lie idle for maybe 10 or 15 years before they can get back into production. And there is a loss to a homeowner in the area and actually he has no recourse. Some two years have gone by now, I believe it will be, and no action has been taken and they are waiting to find out who is responsible for it.

I think there should be some assistance through the legal department here, the ministry here, to assist persons when they want to fight big business—industrial companies and corporations and so forth. I think there should be some assistance. Many persons can't afford to go out and hire legal staff, and yet you have knowledgeable personnel in the ministry who are familiar with the chemical terms

and so forth, and I think they should be of more assistance to people.

In the acid spill in Pelham township, I don't think you have been too much of a help to the citizens of that community who have experienced property damage. I feel you could put a little more effort behind it to assist these people.

Hon. W. Newman: Regarding our legal services branch, they don't provide legal services where other people get involved. They provide basically internal legal services, such as preparing charges that the ministry lays, drafting legislation, and working out technical or control orders. They also look after things that come in to the ministry for action; they draft contracts for the ministry's water and sewage projects, and they help us draft expropriation procedures and so on. But we do not supply legal services to individuals. I am sure you are aware of the legal services that are available through the Attorney General's department under legal aid.

Mr. Haggerty: Don't you think, though, that your ministry has some responsibility? You bring in the laws, but who is to enforce them? For instance, high levels of lead are found in some 26 Ontario plants; we know that they are spreading pollution all over the communities, but we sit back and do nothing. Who is to take them to task?

Hon. W. Newman: Just a minute, now. Don't say we don't do anything. We do do something.

Mr. Haggerty: No. Very little.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I have got all the control orders we have on the lead companies, but we will get into that later. As far as legal services are concerned, we do not supply legal services for individuals to fight the big companies.

Mr. Haggerty: But your legislation says a firm can't cause pollution, and yet they are doing it day by day and nobody takes them to task. Do you expect an individual homeowner to say he'll fight International Nickel Co., Falconbridge or one of the lead companies here in Ontario? In no way can you get justice done. I think your department is going to have to take that initiative and clear up the situation.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, you are talking about two different things. If you are talking about an individual spill where individual property owners want free legal help from

this ministry, we can't do it. But if you are talking about our legal staff drawing up control orders on companies and so on I think we could discuss that when we get into contaminants.

Mr. Haggerty: But look at how long it took you to take Union Carbide to courts. You finally did win the case, and I think they were fined \$1,000. They've been polluting for 50 years—and the fine was \$1,000.

Hon. W. Newman: The trouble is we only make the law. It's up to the judges and the courts to decide how much the fine will be.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): It's not the amount of penalty. It's a matter of getting the pollution stopped.

Mr. Haggerty: Just three weeks ago Union Carbide reached a record high level of 76 on the air pollution index. That was the monitor reading—76. They were ordered to close down one particular furnace, but today or yesterday the reading was around 55. They were ordered to cut back, but in this particular instance I believe they are going to phase this plant out.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Haggerty: I don't want to make a wager, but I'll tell you this much: I believe they are pushing all they can into those furnaces to get all the production they can before they phase out the plant.

Hon. W. Newman: One furnace is closing down, I believe, at the end of the year. Am I correct?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, in December or thereabouts. But they are pushing it—there's no doubt about it—until somebody gets in there. Your ministry is doing a good job of bringing the daily monitoring reports to the community, saying they have cut back, they have had to cut back again and so forth. But I think that they are pushing it; they are trying to get all the production they can before they move out of the province. Perhaps we'll get into that in more detail later on.

Mr. Good: On that point, Mr. Minister, you say you don't take any part in any civil suit against—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh no, I didn't say that. I said we don't supply legal services.

Mr. Good: Okay, you don't supply legal services. But is it not correct to say that you have the right to award damages for

crops or livestock where a spill has taken place?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think we do, no. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Good: "Where a person complains that a contaminant is causing or has caused injury or damage to livestock or crops, trees or other vegetation which may result in economic loss to such person, he may within 14 days after injury or damage becomes apparent, request the minister to conduct an investigation."

Now, at the end of that, I thought they were capable of awarding damages.

Mr. Biggs: Mr. Chairman, there was a special committee set up at about the time the air pollution problem came out of Dunnville, if the member recalls that situation down there.

Mr. Good: Yes..

Mr. Biggs: They are a small committee, but they will go around and assess air pollution damage to crops; and they do negotiate a settlement between the company and the farmer concerned. But spills are an entirely different matter.

Mr. Good: They are not covered under that?

Mr. Biggs: In this case in Pelham township, everything that could be done by the ministry was done including getting special moneys to repair roads. We pushed the company, and we would suggest that there would have been very little action taking place if the ministry hadn't taken such a strong stand. But it is now under investigation because the company is not willing voluntarily to admit its liability, and we are helpless in that situation until that is proven.

Mr. Good: What recourse then do you have? Can you not lay a charge of contamination of the soil? This is the whole point.

Mr. Haggerty: You should be able to.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, the contamination has been cleaned up, I believe.

Mr. Haggerty: It has been cleaned up to a certain stage. There are still signs of contamination there. I say that the soil will not be productive for the next 10 or 15 years. In that instance they used the wrong neutralizer.

Hon. W. Newman: The wrong neutralizer?

Mr. Haggerty: They were using, I think, soda ash and they should have used agricultural lime.

Hon. W. Newman: If we are dealing with legal services, do we lay charges? Was that two years ago now?

Mr. Haggerty: It would be probably two years this coming December, I think.

Hon. W. Newman: If there was a spill, we would move in to have it cleaned up and charge them.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, it has been cleaned up.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. What you are concerned about is compensation to the people affected.

Mr. Haggerty: Compensation, this is right. There have been damages done.

Hon. W. Newman: That is a legal civil action, I guess, by the people affected against the person who spilled it.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 1901, item 3, then carried?

Mr. Good: No. Under legal services, I want to ask a few questions. I understand it is still the ministry lawyers who are pushing the prosecution or acting for the Crown in prosecution charges. Is that correct?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes.

Mr. Good: You hire no outside experts?

Hon. W. Newman: No, basically it is internal.

Mr. Good: We seemed to get the impression a year or two ago, rightly or wrongly, and it seemed to be quite vivid in my memory that your legal department was having some difficulty making its charges stick in some instances, as was evident in your stop order against the Toronto refineries. I think it was said, if not by you, by some minister—it wouldn't be by you but by your predecessor—that your legal department had its difficulties, as this is a new area and requires a great degree of expertise in prosecuting this type of thing. I seem to get the distinct impression that sometimes your legal department was not too successful in some of the charges that were being laid. Could you give us some indication of what success you have had, say, in the last year and tell us why you weren't able to make your stop orders stick?

Hon. W. Newman: The stop order went back before my time. I think it was discussed last year in the estimates. What I am saying now is that we have top-notch legal experts in the ministry who do a very fine job. We have some very good litigation lawyers.

Mr. Good: What is the track record?

Hon. W. Newman: The track record lately? I don't know, but I know it has been very high. Can somebody give me a track record lately on the convictions? I know it is very high.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): What do they amount to? A slap on the wrist usually?

Hon. W. Newman: That's up to the court to decide. Is Mr. Mulvaney here?

Mr. Good: He must be the only one who isn't.

Mr. Reid: Everybody else in the department is here.

Hon. W. Newman: Would you give us a rough estimate?

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps this gentleman would state his name.

Mr. N. Mulvaney (Director, Legal Services): Neil Mulvaney, director of legal services for the ministry. This is a very rough breakdown of about 50 or 60 companies prosecuted this year. I had a secretary look this over this morning to see just how many of these companies had escaped entirely, that is, got an acquittal without our having appealed it or without our having got at least one conviction against them.

Mr. Haggerty: Are they all chemical industries?

Mr. Mulvaney: I think she said three or four out of those 50 had got an acquittal that we had not appealed. There are many others that had got acquittals that we appealed and later got a conviction.

Mr. Haggerty: Can we have those tabled?

Mr. Mulvaney: So we are batting over 90 per cent at this point. I don't know if any of those cases are under appeal — this is all public information.

Mr. Reid: What is the highest fine on there—\$2,500? Does it go that high?

Mr. Mulvaney: Yes, the highest fine for an individual count is \$2,500. Against one com-

pany with a number of counts I think it goes up to \$8,000. One count—yes, \$2,500 is the highest we've got.

Mr. Reid: That's not going to discourage too many of them.

Mr. Mulvaney: I don't know, something is encouraging them to defend. We get very few guilty pleas. Most of the cases are defended. Whether it is the fine or something else.

Mr. Reid: Is there a weakness in the law? Should the law be tightened up or made broader? Would that be your opinion?

An hon. member: It is very possible.

Mr. Mulvaney: I don't know that there is a weakness in the law. I think the fact that so many of these cases are defended indicates that there is a deterrent working there. It may not be the fine. Whatever it is, something causes these corporations to retain the best of counsel and to fight very hard to prevent that first conviction being entered. I think the reason may be that they are concerned about the second conviction, of which we've not had any yet, and the fines could be very substantial. Whatever it is there is some deterrent factor working there. I'd have to be sitting in the board of directors' offices of these companies to know exactly what it was. But there is some pressure being brought to bear because of the prosecutions.

Mr. Good: One final question, if I might ask it. Could you give us the final disposition of the six charges that were against Canadian Gypsum? Was it six or eight charges altogether, that were pending at one time?

Mr. Mulvaney: Yes, that was going back quite far, in fact many of them were before my time. But I think there were five convictions if I recall.

Hon. W. Newman: We could get that for you.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): The fines went progressively downhill, didn't they? As I recall they got smaller and smaller and smaller.

Mr. Mulvaney: We got some very small fines and some in the area of \$1,500 if I recall. There were five convictions in all.

Mr. Haggerty: Would you say there is any need for improvements in the present legislation?

Mr. Mulvaney: I think it is always a good idea to keep this kind of legislation under review, and it may be that—

Mr. Haggerty: You wouldn't happen to have any specifics would you? I mean that you can tighten up the—

Mr. Chairman: I think, Mr. Haggerty, you are getting this gentleman into trouble.

Mr. Haggerty: He could get into trouble, I can't do that.

Mr. Chairman: At this time I think we will ask Mr. Martel to refrain from smoking, seeing how his two colleagues have made a motion that we'd have no smoking in this committee and I'm sure they would like him to adhere to it.

Mr. Martel: I am like Inco, I just keep going.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): You are reaping what you sow.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question, just a short one, before we get off the legal aspects of it? I have a number of my constituents who come to me and ask me what steps they can take to bring a charge against a company and what assistance if any they can expect from the Minister of the Environment. I wonder if someone could give me a very—

Mr. Chairman: I think we are told, in all fairness Mr. Reid, that this comes under a different vote.

Mr. Reid: Oh, I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: What we are talking about here really isn't against a company.

Mr. Reid: Which vote would that come under, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Would you like to answer that fast?

Hon. W. Newman: May I ask what is the name of the company you are talking about?

Mr. Reid: Boise-Cascade or the O & M in Fort Frances.

Hon. W. Newman: In Fort Frances I believe there are charges pending right now.

Mr. Reid: I'd still like an answer to that question anyway, Mr. Minister—if the ministry

won't take legal steps what help can they expect from the ministry? For instance can they expect at the very least to get ministry reports—the reports that go from your regional office to head office?

Hon. W. Newman: If your people want to go into our ministry regional office and talk to them and give the necessary information to our people then certainly we will look at it from the point of view of laying charges, provided the information is correct.

Mr. Reid: No; but in case you won't, Mr. Minister, or don't?

Hon. W. Newman: In one case right now I think we have a charge pending, have we not? Yes, at this present point in time, a charge has been authorized by me to be laid. Where it stands at this point in time I am not exactly sure.

Mr. Reid: That still doesn't answer my question; but I will—

Hon. W. Newman: If your constituents come in and they want information, we will certainly co-operate with them in any way we can.

Mr. Reid: You will provide the reports that your staff have made to them to use in a—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh well, it depends what reports you are talking about.

Mr. Good: Yes, sure.

Hon. W. Newman: No, but I would like to know what specific reports you are talking about.

Mr. Reid: In one particular case your field staff from Kenora came down and looked at a situation. They made a report. I think it went through Mr. Pitura in the regional office in Thunder Bay. It subsequently came down to Toronto.

I don't know if that's where the charges arose, if it was that particular case, but supposing you saw fit not to lay charges, could a citizen in my community go to the regional director in Thunder Bay and say: "I would like a copy of the report that was made and sent in to Toronto to use in this civil case against the company"?

Hon. W. Newman: I would think in most cases our people co-operate. The only time I would think there might be any concern, at least to my mind anyway, is if we are preparing a case ourselves against any company, any information that we might let go out might affect our case.

Mr. Reid: I can understand that.

Hon. W. Newman: But certainly we will try and co-operate with you on any problems you have. I don't think we are trying to hide any information in our offices.

Mr. Reid: So that material is generally available if it is not being used in your own prosecutions?

Hon. W. Newman: Basic material is available, certainly.

Mr. Chairman: This, gentlemen, is item 3 of vote 1901. Carried then.

I just ask you, gentlemen, if you would try and keep with the vote we are on. We don't want to cut anybody off, but dear me, if we are going to move along we can't be jumping all over the place, and we have.

Mr. Good: We have been right on it.

Mr. Chairman: We will go to church on Sunday after that statement. Item 4, information services. Has anyone any comments on that?

Mr. Haggerty: What does this cover?

Hon. W. Newman: Information services covers responsibility for design and development of the ministry's information programme. It includes production of educational aids, liaison on environmental educational programmes, and institutional advertising.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Newman: Yes, we are still doing the school programme. We think the school programmes are extremely effective. At least I think so.

Mr. Chairman: Item 4 carried.

Item 5, financial services.

Mr. Good: Give us the rundown.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, sure. The financial services branch is responsible for providing a wide range of financial support services to all branches of the ministry and its staff, while ensuring that all expenditures and revenue transactions conform to the approved controls of established provincial ministry policies and procedures.

Mr. Chairman: Carried? Item 5 carried.

Item 6, administrative services.

Hon. W. Newman: It is personal services, item 6.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I am sorry. Do you want a rundown of that? Carried? Item 6 carried. Item 7, administrative services.

Mr. Haggerty: Give us a breakdown.

Hon. W. Newman: This activity corresponds to the administrative services branch, with the exception of certain computer costs which are allocated among the other ministry programmes. The branch provides miscellaneous services such as library operation, office services, printing services, computer services and supply services.

Mr. Haggerty: What does miscellaneous cover?

Mr. Reid: That is 90 per cent of the budget.

An hon. member: It is not in there.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, almost any job.

Mr. Chairman: Administration services? Item 7 carried.

Item 8, SWEEP. We all know what that involves.

Mr. Reid: How many were employed in it?

Hon. W. Newman: It was 265, was it not? Yes, 265.

Mr. Reid: Through the chairman to you, Mr. Minister, do you have a regional breakdown, how many in northwestern, how many in northern, how many in southern?

Hon. W. Newman: Certainly we did have. Do you want these breakdowns?

Mr. Reid: Yes, if you would.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, go ahead.

Mr. Reid: Excuse me, sir; would you talk into the mike. Give your name so that the girls can make note.

Mr. G. E. Higham (Executive Director, Finance and Administration Division): G. E. Higham. Northwestern region, 15 students employed; southwestern region, 47 students; west central region, 36; central region, 145; southeastern region, 22.

Mr. Reid: That certainly indicates to me, Mr. Chairman, that we don't have much pollution in northwestern Ontario. Does the central region comprise the city of Toronto?

Hon. W. Newman: The greater Toronto area, as far as Port Perry.

Mr. Higham: Muskoka.

Hon. W. Newman: Muskoka.

Mr. Reid: How do you arrive at the allocation of these jobs?

Mr. Higham: We invited applications from all over the province. When they were received we reviewed the situation in each branch of the ministry and determined their applicability to the kinds of issues the ministry would like to get into but for which, given existing staff constraints at that time we didn't have resources available.

The funds were allocated, both internally to the branches and externally to CAATs and other groups, based upon applications which they made to the ministry. Obviously if the ministry didn't receive an application it wasn't able to approve funds. For example, from the northeastern region we received one application which was not accepted. At this minute I can't tell you why.

Mr. Reid: It was probably to clean up Elie Martel's grounds around his new house.

(Interjections by hon. members.)

Mr. Martel: They cancelled the job.

Mr. Reid: Can you tell me how many applications you received completely? I gather only 220 were accepted.

Hon. W. Newman: It was 255.

Mr. Reid: It was 255. How many applications were turned down, roughly?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you off-hand, but a tremendous amount. I think a ratio of about six to one were rejected.

Mr. Reid: So the initiative for these programmes comes from a community or community college or something of that ilk, not from the regional environmental office?

Hon. W. Newman: I think it comes from both. But mainly from the various groups who make the submissions.

Mr. Biggs: When the projects are received, Mr. Chairman, there is first a technical committee that reviews them before anybody sees them. The projects must be judged worthwhile by one of the branches operating in the ministry, and also be within the guideline laid down for us by the Youth Secretariat. We do this because we want at the end of the year to ensure, if at all possible, that these projects are worthwhile and not like some of those you read about periodically in the paper that originate in other jurisdictions.

Mr. Reid: Don't you feel there should maybe be some attempt to allocate these on some kind of geographic basis? If you are trying to create jobs, which you are trying to do—I understand that's the essence of the programme—then it seems to me a corollary of that is that you spread those jobs over the province in some kind of a fair and even way.

I realize we don't have that much population in northern Ontario, but on the other hand that is also where many students, university students and high school students, have difficulty getting summer jobs because of the lack of employment opportunities.

Hon. W. Newman: Certainly we do try to spread it around. If you do it actually on a population basis certainly you do very well.

Mr. Martel: Oh, come on!

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes.

Mr. Martel: Fifteen for northern Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: No, northwestern Ontario was—

Mr. Martel: Northwestern Ontario was 15; northeastern Ontario was zero. That makes northern Ontario, 15.

Hon. W. Newman: What about Sudbury?

Mr. Reid: I don't like make-work projects just to give somebody a job, because I have run into students who have these kinds of jobs for the summer and we are just starting them off as rip-off artists at an earlier age than most of the rest of us have started.

Hon. W. Newman: We review our whole programme.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Reid: I included the member for Lambton. I knew he wouldn't want to be left out.

Hon. W. Newman: We will review our programmes with the Youth Secretariat. We will take that up when we are discussing it with them.

Mr. Martel: Where do you advertise? I find it strange that out of the entire north-eastern Ontario there would only be one programme advanced. It might not have met your criteria, but the type of advertising that goes into it would certainly indicate whether a response would come from a designated area. Is the same type of exposure being given to the availability of these in all parts of the province? I am

really amazed when I am told there was only one.

When one considers, for example, that in the city of Sudbury there is a community college and a university, plus 14 high schools, and that in North Bay, Nipissing has a community college and an affiliate university; and Sault Ste. Marie. It just takes me back a little to understand why there would be one application when you got so many from the rest of the province, particularly southern Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: There weren't that great a number from all over the area. Maybe Mr. Castel could answer.

Mr. A. Castel (Director, Programme Planning and Evaluation Branch): Mr. Chairman, the SWEEP programme should be considered as part of the Summer Experience '74 programme which employed 7,000 students throughout the province.

As far as the SWEEP programme for the Ministry of the Environment is concerned, we have established certain criteria for the selection of students. We had a limited amount of funds provided for this and divided our project into two, internal and external. For the external projects, we contacted all universities and pollution organizations in the province, a very large number—I don't have the exact list with me—and requested them to submit to us projects that had a bearing on environmental protection. The criteria were to provide employment for the largest number of students.

Then we had some internal projects whereby our ministry tried to recruit as many students as possible within the six regions of the ministry. We tried to recruit as many as possible from each geographic location. The criteria were to provide work that was sufficiently different from ongoing operations of the ministry.

As for the external projects, some projects that were submitted to us by universities and other organizations provided very stimulating and interesting work, research work for summer employment.

Mr. Martel: It seems to me that an area like the Sudbury basin, for example, where I know there are considerable projects going on with testing of waters, that a little bit of stimulus could have been added there to continue the testing programme or as a follow-up to the programme which was established last year to determine what the effects were of putting lime into the water.

It just boggles the mind that in an entire region in this province which has difficulty in getting jobs for its young people there was only one submission, and it was rejected. Yet in an area like Sudbury, which is ravaged by every type of pollution going—air, soil and water—even the ministry doesn't advance a programme in such an area to provide a certain number of job opportunities for young people, either at the universities or community colleges or in high schools.

One could think of 50 different types of projects that could be going on in the Sudbury basin without even really thinking about it. If some of the thing was internal, surely to God if there's an area that the ministry should have been advancing and putting work into it is the Sudbury basin.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm sure we did. I just can't say exactly the number.

Mr. R. E. Smith (Programme Analyst, Programme Planning and Evaluation Branch): There were no internal applications.

Mr. Martel: Holy smokes! Your staff should wake up then, in Sudbury. I don't want to sound harsh, but they should. If there's an area that has every type of pollution in the province, it's there. The aquatic life is all dead in many of the lakes and you're doing some work with the university there. You've got the soil pollution problem, and you've got revegetation that's necessary starting from moss. Surely to God some of the funding that's available could be going into that type of work in the summertime for the Sudbury basin.

Hon. W. Newman: We're doing a lot of work in the Sudbury basin.

Mr. Martel: Oh I know, but it still needs a pile of work.

Hon. W. Newman: It's not the only area in the province.

Mr. Martel: I'm saying in all of eastern Ontario you didn't put a cent into your SWEEP programme, either from your internal programme or applications made from without. You can't tell me you're doing it, because there wasn't one. There were 15 jobs for northwestern Ontario; so that's a total of 15 jobs for all northern Ontario. Out of 255 jobs that's what—a twentieth? Maybe a sixteenth. We represent a little more than a sixteenth of this province in population terms.

Hon. W. Newman: In all fairness, you have to go well up through the northern

part of Ontario to service communities up there too.

Mr. Martel: Yes, that's right. That's what I'm talking about—all of northern Ontario.

Mr. Biggs: Mr. Minister, I'd like to double check that, because I believe you're perfectly right that there are sources of employment for students other than SWEEP. This is money that is specially allocated to the ministry. I'd like to check that.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm sure that in the Sudbury basin there were a lot of jobs handed out to the students. Let us check it out and we'll get back to you, okay?

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could just ask one more question on this. You had roughly 250 students working. That comes to roughly \$1,600 a student. Is that what they'd receive, or is some of that \$400,000 spent in the last year for administrative costs?

Hon. W. Newman: Part of the money would be used for transportation and communications for some of these people. Some of the costs involved would be for moving them back and forth—the costs of vehicles and so forth.

Mr. Reid: That's the total cost of the programme?

Hon. W. Newman: That's the total cost, yes.

Mr. Reid: There aren't other costs absorbed, administrative costs?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Reid: There is that also?

Hon. W. Newman: Well there are some—just employee benefits, really—for funding at our other level. The transportation and communication breakdown on that is—

Mr. Reid: Can you give me just an average? I gather that most of these are university or CAAT students.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Reid: What would they receive?

Mr. Higham: Your average figure of \$1,600 isn't very far out. In fact, of the \$450,000 that's shown there, \$395,000 is allocated directly against salaries for the students; \$50,000 represents travelling and accommodation expenses and \$5,000 is employee benefits. So your original figure is fairly close.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Is there any liaison between the Ranger programme and the SWEEP programme so that the student could have some continuity after he completes his Ranger programme? If he's 18 years of age he may be in a post-secondary institution but be interested in this type of work.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm sure you know that what you are talking about is if they go to Junior Forest Rangers when they are 17, they can then come back the next year when they are 18 and want to go on and take some part of the SWEEP programme, or something to do with environmental sort of work. Well it's pretty hard to say specifically that all those who were Junior Forest Rangers last year can automatically work for SWEEP this year because—

Mr. B. Newman: No, I wouldn't for one minute assume that you should come along and say all Junior Rangers be allowed into this programme.

Hon. W. Newman: No we couldn't, because there are more junior rangers than there would ever be allowed into the SWEEP programme.

Mr. B. Newman: No, but my thought is that you may get some students who are going to proceed to some environmental post-secondary studies. It would be to their advantage, and likewise possibly the ministry's advantage, to have these students follow through after a ranger programme right into a SWEEP programme so that they may get into or continue their studies along this same line.

Hon. W. Newman: I am sure our personnel people watch for this when the applications come. If students have a particular interest in environment and it looks like it might be their chosen field, I'm quite sure it has some bearing on the applications that come in.

Mr. B. Newman: How soon are the students informed that the programme is going to be available in the ensuing year? Are you sending out literature now to the community colleges for this?

Hon. W. Newman: No, I don't think we are sending out any yet for the coming year. Because we don't even really know what we are doing in the 1974-1975 estimates. We don't even know what our allocations are going to be.

Mr. B. Newman: No, but you know that you are going to continue the programme.

Hon. W. Newman: We hope to be.

Mr. B. Newman: The numbers you may not know, but you know that you are going to have the programme.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, yes; but we have no idea of the numbers involved in the programme at this point in time. We really don't look for applications until January and then they are notified in May, if I remember correctly. I think it's May—or no, it's April, depending on which programme they are on.

Mr. B. Newman: Would your ministry mind sending me information on that?

Hon. W. Newman: Sure.

Mr. Maeck: Mr. Chairman, just on this matter and the statement made, I might advise members that many former Junior Rangers are involved in SWEEP and SWORD projects. I had the occasion to visit some of these projects this year, and many of the people who are on those projects were former Junior Rangers. So there is some follow up. No question about it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 1901 carry?

Vote 1901 agreed to.

On vote 1902:

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1902, environmental assessment and planning programmes.

Hon. W. Newman: I will read the description to you so you will be aware of what this covers.

This activity provides management for the environmental assessment and planning division. The offices of the director provide co-ordinating of major policy issues between branches. They manage all activities within air resources, water resources, pollution control planning and environmental approval. The office of the assistant deputy minister of planning is furthermore responsible for policy enunciation and recommendations for legislation.

That leaves it pretty wide open for you.

Mr. Martel: Can I ask a question? Did I understand you, Mr. Minister, to say it also covers some type of co-ordination between environment, air, water and so on? I'm just trying to figure out how we are going to keep them sorted out between this and the next vote, environmental control programmes, so that we don't repeat ourselves under two different headings.

Mr. Biggs: One is basically policy development—the broad spectrum—and the other is programme delivery.

Mr. Martel: I am just wondering if the committee would accept the idea that we discuss both at once rather than—I'm afraid we are going to repeat a heck of a lot.

Mr. Chairman: Is this acceptable to the committee that we discuss vote 1902 and 1903 together? Agreed.

On votes 1902 and 1903:

Mr. Good: Tell us what is involved. Is it both policy and delivery of the programmes relating to air, water—

Hon. W. Newman: That is pretty well 1902 and 1903—

Mr. Good: Well that's it. Thank you very much.

Hon. W. Newman: It depends on how you want to do it, Mr. Chairman. It pretty well covers the balance of the ministry, except for resource recovery.

Mr. Good: Noise would be in here?

An hon. member: Everything.

Mr. Good: Which vote?

Mr. Chairman: Is it satisfactory to have a combined discussion on 1902 and 1903?

Hon. W. Newman: Sure. This includes plant operations, it includes everything.

All right, let us go ahead on that. If it is all right with you, Mr. Chairman, let us go ahead on that basis. We will do the best we can. The only problem is we don't have a complete update on the close to 400 water and sewer projects we have going on within the province, but we will do the best we can with them because we anticipate the staff will probably be in later on. I think we can cope with it. They will be in later this evening.

Mr. Martel: It is not going to be much longer anyway. Maybe that detail could be put down for this evening.

Hon. W. Newman: We will go ahead and do the best we can with whatever you want.

On votes 1902 and 1903:

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Mr. Chairman, what concerns me is when a municipality, for instance, comes to the ministry or asks to have a sewage project installed in

its municipality, the length of time it takes to complete it. I am still concerned that someplace along the line we are going to have some new legislation or something. I think for the sake of pollution control we are not getting at it nearly as quick as we could, and with inflation the way it has been the last few years it has just eaten us up in costs. We do not need a lot of the regulations we have now, because we have got to protect the public as to costs and so forth. The public today get their tax bill and they will pay \$300 or \$400 for education taxes. That is part of their cost of living in Canada and living in Ontario and we accept that.

But when we decide to put in a pollution control system, we don't just have to get the approval of the local council or get engineers, we have to get approval here; we have to then advertise it and go to the Ontario Municipal Board, which of course we know is a different area of government than what we are dealing with here. In this process we are just getting bogged down in—and it is a bad word, I don't like to use it—bureaucracy or red tape.

I think the ministry and the people in the ministry that I have been dealing with do a good job. I think that our legislation is bad, and this is where we as legislators are going to have to look at how we are handling things. I think engineers as a whole are people who like to go out and do something and get it done. I think this of a man who makes his profession engineering. I have many friends who are engineers of all different types, and I think their profession means they are the men who do the job, who build things, and this is what makes our country go.

I think they must get disturbed over our legislation and our method of going ahead with it, so many approvals and things have to be done. I think of areas, and I am sure there are many of them in Ontario, I have some in my own riding, where I can go back to November of 1967 when one municipality finally decided, after the OWRC at that time made investigations into pollution and found that pollution was bad and they needed sewage disposal systems put in, to make an application.

There was a hearing as to where the plant would be put, because it was outside of that particular municipality. In 1968 the hearing was held. Mr. Root was chairman of the hearing and I attended it. I remember it quite well. He called for tenders on that project about three months ago and it had gone up from the 1969 estimate of \$1¼ million to \$4

million. We know that inflation has caused that. If there had been no inflation then of course you could have done it today for \$1¼ million, but in those five or six years we continued to pollute.

If pollution is as bad a thing as we are told it is, then we were doing great harm to our whole environment. At the same time, we are doing an awful disservice to the people of our province; because what would have cost a householder at that time about \$125 per householder, and they would have paid it themselves in the local municipality, is now going to cost the householder \$195 plus the taxpayers of Ontario are going to pay three-quarters of that amount.

I could name different ones, but I know this happened; a project is going to cost \$4 million that would have cost \$1¼ million in 1969 or 1970.

This disturbs me something terrible, because you know I sometimes think that we've overrated the pollution thing. In many of the cities in the United States and Canada for the last 60 years we never even had a septic tank, we just ran everything right out into the river and never even half treated anything, they used the river as a septic tank.

Now we don't do that; and we probably shouldn't have maybe in the last 25 years, but we did. So now we say every municipality should have sewage treatment and perhaps it should but, you know, we've just lost track of what we intended to do, I think. I think the people of Ontario are ready and will accept the cost of these things; they accept people's word for it if they find that engineering and their local council and the government of Ontario say that we've got to stop pollution, they're willing to accept that, they're willing to pay for a school when it is built, when the educators say we need it and if we need so many teachers they accept this.

But somewhere along the line, as legislators and I think the government, we've lost track of what they were supposed to be doing. They never had any urgency in the matter; I think the urgency went out the window. Sometimes I think that maybe we tried to delay these projects and I don't know why we tried to delay them. I mean, if we had passed any decent kind of legislation, or if the government would have felt it was really urgent that we solve these pollution problems, I think most of these projects would have been done. But the inflation has just killed us. It's not just killing the ordinary land taxpayer in the area, but the whole of the people in the province have to pick up these higher bills now.

And the Ontario Municipal Board—it's a different thing, we can't talk about it here—but they had one hearing and it's a year later before they give you another hearing. I just read in the paper the other day where a local solicitor said, "You know, by delaying one year in this hearing, you've cost us \$500,000." And it's right. I can quote you, that is what he said. He is a well-known solicitor in the area and well respected. He used to be president of the Conservative association. He says it's just unbelievable that these things have been allowed to go on for so long and we're paying for it through the nose.

I would be prepared to say that if you as minister say that pollution has got to stop, and if you said tomorrow all these projects are going to start within six months, heaven help us, I would pat you on the back. I wouldn't go down to the people and say, "They're not giving you a chance to say yes or no." If these things have to be done, then they should be done.

If the people who know the environment situation say that we're polluting, then we have to stop it, and we have to take their word for it. If doctors and engineers and all these people—I don't take the word of a lot of people who read books and aren't qualified to state it; I don't believe them, a lot of them I don't believe, because anybody can write a book about something and not necessarily mean a damn thing; I don't believe that—but when people who are well educated can get together in a number of different professions, and say that we have to stop pollution, then I'm willing to accept it, and I'm willing to put that on to the people who have to pay it, that we should do it.

But heaven help us, the way you've been going here for the last number of years, with the stalling around in getting some of these projects under way, you know, you've just made people so discouraged that when they see what it would have cost them three or four years ago when the projects started under way and now it's going to cost them so much more, they just say, "Well, if government is run that way no wonder we're in a mess."

We are all in the government. Whether we are on the side of government or not we have to take some of the responsibility too, I suppose, although we try to avoid it, but we still have to take some of it. I can always say, "Well, we'll vote those guys out" but that's really beside the point. We

have to face up to these things. We'll hold them out, all right, Dick, don't worry about that, but, you know, we have to convince a few other people.

But this has really concerned me. I was involved, when I was in municipal council, with people in the old OWRC. There are some of them in this room here and we have had some interesting times together and comments when we've had projects going in all areas. If it hadn't been for the Ontario Water Resources Commission, I wouldn't be having good lake water or good filtered water in my house because where I live it would have been impossible.

So I know it's a good concept of what you have, an excellent concept, if it had just been used in the right way and not allowed the amount of red tape that we have allowed to build up in front of us, Bill.

I probably will be charged for saying "Bill," but I think even you would concede that when a project comes about and the municipal council says "We are willing to do it," and your ministry people look it over and say, "It has to be done. We are polluting the waterways," then I think it is time we said to the engineers, "Get us a report within a year. We want to call tenders. That's it."

You should be recommending to the cabinet that the Ministry of the Environment have the total say when a project needs to be done. The Ontario Municipal Board and all of them should be thrown the hell out. It's a terrible shame when people have to pay \$200 a year just for sewage treatment. But that isn't the end of it because the province is paying almost that to subsidize it. This is bad, when the same project could have been put in three years ago for less than half the cost.

Hon. W. Newman: I realize what has happened. We have many projects on the way. We have the staff, but the trouble is there are so many projects going on. No disrespect to the contractors but they are busy, and are bidding to allow for future supply of steel and other problems, such as inflation, that they are faced with.

You can't at this point do away with the OMB. I know the OMB is a delay, but as far as the municipal debt is concerned, and what it is going to cost the ratepayers in a particular municipality, suppose it was estimated that this year it was going to cost \$140 per home. The tenders came back at \$210 per home but you are already committed to go ahead. I'm sure the rate-

payers in that area and the local elected council would have some say about it. This is what is actually happening on projects.

I don't know which project you are talking about that has been on the go since 1968. But it does take time. If we are going to go through the process of getting the application from the municipality, getting back out, getting word in, getting some preliminary work done, going back to the municipality, discussing prices, the whole process takes far too long, I agree. Because of our funding within the ministry we may have to set priorities in future. We have too many projects going on and not enough money to fund them.

Mr. Ruston: Maybe we have some projects that are not that much of a major polluter. I wonder if we should be looking at that, putting our priorities on the ones close to waterways, with a large enough population so that we should be putting them in.

Hon. W. Newman: I would venture to say that almost 99 per cent of these projects are necessary. At this moment we have 125 under construction. Maybe that's my fault trying to get too many projects under way too fast and pushing too hard.

Mr. Ruston: More power to you.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe that's one of the problems we are faced with today. We have 207 projects under development, and we are trying to get—

Mr. Ruston: Maybe the system we are using needs a review. There has got to be a better way.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't really speak to the OMB.

Mr. Ruston: Even through your ministry, do you think maybe when you find an area you know is polluting it should have its sewage projects put in? I wonder if the council should at that time immediately hire consulting engineers to come in with a final report instead of a preliminary one. There has got to be a better way. I'll agree I don't have the answer as to what it should be.

Hon. W. Newman: I have to agree, and we are working on it. I've been talking to Mr. Drowley to see if there is any way we can speed up the whole production situation. I know the OMB is taking on more staff and we won't have such delays there in the future, but that's out of my jurisdiction.

Mr. Ruston: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I want to follow along on the comments my colleague just mentioned. I'm deeply concerned about the sanitary sewers that were supposed to be installed in the town of Fort Erie. It's in the town of Fort Erie now, but it was called the West Bertie sewage area.

When I look across the floor I see Mr. Caverly here, and I think he can recall some of the issues down in the former township of Bertie. I think it was through his efforts that it was suggested we hire a consulting engineer. Council went out and hired Proctor and Redfern—very reliable consulting engineers—and they had designed and come up with a proposal for a sewage system for the whole township of Bertie. I believe it was supposed to have been completed in the year 1970. I guess one part of it had just been completed about a year ago—that's in the East Bertie part of the township.

Originally the cost over the whole complete area of the township was supposed to run about \$3½ million. I understand now that the latest cost estimate of the sewers for the west sewage area would be around \$6 million. I could be out on that figure. Perhaps one of your staff can have that figure for me. Anyway it has just more than tripled.

The member who spoke previously said that the cost to the taxpayers is going to be unbearable. He is quite right when he says that the province is going to step into the picture and pick up some of the shares of this, but I think much of it is through the red tape that's involved now since the establishment of regional government in the area. You talk about priorities, and they do establish priorities in the regional area of Niagara—I think they have had to set up somewhere around \$15 million for both water and sewers.

Of course, St. Catharines wants a good heavy expenditure on sewers in that area; you could spend all of the \$15 million there in one year. If you spread the total out over a period of a couple of years, there is very little of it left for the smaller communities. I feel that in this particular area, the former township of Bertie has been short-changed. The cost has more than tripled now and I don't know where they are going to get the money to pay for it.

It is a problem in the area there and I often think maybe we should have stayed with the Ontario Water Resources. There was very little problem with them when you wanted approval for water or sewer installations and they were very good and they financed this scheme which was very good.

Now I understand that you have to go first to the local municipality and then to the regional municipality of Niagara before they approve it. Of course if you are not sitting on the right side down there, it's delayed for another year. They give the priority to another municipality and by the time you get their approval, the approval from your ministry and approval from the Ontario Municipal Board—when there are no objections from the taxpayers in the community particularly, I don't think the Ontario Municipal Board should have any say in the matter.

Hon. W. Newman: The OMB unfortunately does have something to say about municipal debt and what it is going to cost people. What you are saying is do away with the OMB hearings.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I think when there are no objections to the scheme, then I don't think we should be dealing with the Ontario Municipal Board whatsoever.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I don't think—

Mr. Haggerty: Somebody is going to have to because you are picking up the biggest tab—or the province is.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think that if there are no objections, there is any necessity for a hearing.

An hon. member: There is no hearing.

Hon. W. Newman: No, there is no hearing if there are no objections.

Mr. Haggerty: There is when it comes to capital outlay; I think it is for capital—capital works—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes, but as far as municipalities—but that could be done. That's a much faster procedure.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, and I think when there are no objections whatsoever about it, it should be passed automatically by your department. But it should be done completely on a provincial scheme.

Hon. W. Newman: As to your particular West Bertie area—we thought we would be dealing with that in 1902, but now we are doing them both. We will have the details of all 400 projects here right after—at 8 o'clock, if you like.

Mr. Haggerty: I would appreciate that. I think that two years ago they said it was finalized and that it would be going for construction; those tenders would be called.

Even last fall it was supposed to have been going and I believe that in October this year again they said we would be calling tenders. And boy, I don't know what the cost is going to be.

Hon. W. Newman: We will give you an up-to-date report on that at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Haggerty: What does the federal government pay into these projects now?

Hon. W. Newman: They have so much—

Mr. Haggerty: They must share into this—

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, they allocate certain funds across Canada for loans under CMHC and of course we get our share of their funds. I have forgotten this year—

Mr. Haggerty: Is there any particular percentage that you work with?

Hon. W. Newman: We try to get 66 but sometimes we get a little more.

Mr. Haggerty: What was that figure again?

An hon. member: Sixty-six per cent.

Hon. W. Newman: I think it works out to \$47 million this year. I have just forgotten exactly.

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Assessment and Planning Division): \$84 million on CHMC funding this year—the total on CMHC.

Mr. Haggerty: Eighty-four million dollars?

An hon. member: Eighty-four million dollars and 66 per cent is paid by CMHC?

Mr. Haggerty: Then you spread that out into each municipality—or whichever one is doing a project will get a share of that?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, that's right.

Mr. Haggerty: What would that share be in—

Hon. W. Newman: That money has to be paid back to CHMC, you know.

Mr. Haggerty: Pardon?

Hon. W. Newman: That's not free. There is a forgiveness of 25 per cent.

Mr. Haggerty: Twenty-five per cent?

Hon. W. Newman: That's right, if I can recall; 25 per cent forgivable.

Mr. Haggerty: And what does the province give in forgiveness?

Hon. W. Newman: We give 15 per cent. Also we have a subsidy programme if the total cost exceeds a certain amount—up to a 75 per cent subsidy.

Mr. Haggerty: That is on the per foot frontage, is it, then?

Hon. W. Newman: No, if the total cost of the project runs more than \$110 for water and \$130 for sewers. It might cost \$260, and then the provincial funding comes in at the rate of 75 per cent subsidy, to bring it down to that level of \$110 and \$130.

Mr. Haggerty: Which is it now?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, it is \$110 for water and \$130 for sewers. So what we are saying in effect is that there is a provincial subsidy, but to bring it down to that figure it may only require a 50 per cent subsidy or 40 per cent. In some cases the 75 per cent subsidy will not bring it down, and this is I think the same thing you were talking about.

Mr. Good: So what do you do then?

Hon. W. Newman: We have to go back to the municipality and say: "Look, it is going to cost you \$180 or \$190, with the maximum subsidy applied."

Mr. Spence: You have an administration administering funds from the federal government to each municipality that decides on a sewage system—is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: We have the total funding.

Mr. Spence: But you have the right to administer this up to whatever you—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes.

Mr. Sharpe: We make application for CMHC funding in all projects, and we get the money supplied that way.

Mr. Ruston: What is the percentage of that? Is it 25 per cent forgiveness of the CMHC portion?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes—25 per cent forgiveness.

Mr. Sharpe: Sixty-six per cent of the funding is CMHC on sewage works, of which 25 per cent is forgivable.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, on that point, it used to be that CMHC could apply to certain phases of the project. Does it apply to the whole project now?

Mr. Sharpe: Same rules, Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: The main trunks, sewers, pumping stations, sewage plants—that part. The laterals don't qualify.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the minister if he is going to have his officials attend some of the meetings of the IJC as they are travelling throughout the State of Michigan.

Hon. W. Newman: We have a representative on the IJC. Our staff are in constant contact with the IJC and I keep a pretty close tab on what is going on, too, at the IJC level. If you notice, I made a speech not too long ago about some of the factors.

As they travel throughout the State of Michigan? What were you asking?

Mr. B. Newman: Well, they are holding hearings in Detroit, I think, today.

Hon. W. Newman: I think our people are directly involved, are they not?

Mr. Sharpe: The hearings, as I understand, are the lake-level hearings, and we aren't attending those. This ministry is not attending the lake-level hearings.

An hon. member: What were the other hearings?

Hon. W. Newman: Natural resources.

Mr. B. Newman: All right. What is the ministry doing to encourage our Yankee friends to clean up some of that Zug Island pollution that has been exported from the United States into our domain now since a little after Adam and Eve came?

Hon. W. Newman: Is that the one you asked about in the House?

Mr. B. Newman: It's the one I am always asking about. I have been asking since 1959.

Hon. W. Newman: Where they have a permit to pump over to the island their—

Mr. B. Newman: No, I am not asking about that. I am referring to the Zug Island complex where the air pollution is coming from Detroit. I think it is 20 tons a day of non-desirable content that comes into Canada.

Hon. W. Newman: I would have to ask John Barr.

Mr. J. Barr (Assistant Deputy Minister, Field Operations, Regional Operations Division): We are meeting through the IJC and the State of Michigan to bring on a letter of

understanding or an agreement of understanding between Michigan and Ontario, which really will measure and implement abatement measures for air pollution in the province and the state.

Mr. B. Newman: Did your ministry make any representation to the state when the state suggested that municipalities be responsible for the control of air pollution rather than the state?

Hon. W. Newman: As you know, we got involved as a province very heavily in it and we feel that perhaps that is still the best way to handle it.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, if it is going to be left to municipalities, and you get a municipality which is financially hard-pressed or doesn't bother hiring pollution control officers, then you are going to have the status quo or you may have the pollutants coming over in ever-increasing quantity. I don't know what we should do. Maybe we should send a task force of you fellows here equipped with a few of the Irish pineapples to convince our friends across the border that we've had enough, that they've got to get off their back-sides and work a little faster on the control of their pollutants.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, may I say I have on several occasions talked about the IJC, the Great Lakes and the problems we're faced with. I really believe, and I say this sincerely, that the governors of the states abutting on the Great Lakes want to do a basic cleanup job on the Great Lakes. I made it very clear directly to Mr. Tryne of the US Environmental Protection Agency, just about three weeks ago, that we were not happy with the rate of cleanup on the US side. I made it very strong to him although I realize it's a federal matter. I'm pointing out that I do believe that the governors of the states on the Great Lakes want to do a good job. Where their problem has come I do believe, is that a great deal of their funds have been cut off from their federal agency and it's been very difficult for them to carry out some of the programmes that they would like to undertake.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, their priorities are a little twisted when it comes to the cleaning up of the environment. In my estimation, they can go a lot faster. They have, I would think, more technology than probably any other jurisdiction. At least they've got the money and the ability to develop it if they don't have that technology today. But they're

certainly going about it in an awfully slow fashion.

You can recall this summer and last summer where the soot came in from the Detroit Edison plant. I happened to go into the area immediately after and that was a real crime. Mind you, Edison became gentlemen over the deal and paid for the cleanup expense involved, but we shouldn't have to tolerate our friends across the border polluting us to this extent.

Now it's horrible, Mr. Minister; you don't see the colour. What they've done with a lot of their controls is eliminate the colour. Before it used to be Technicolor types of pollutants that were coming from Zug Island, from Detroit Edison, from Great Lakes Steel and all of that—the complex right across the river from La Salle and Ojibway, the west side of Windsor. Now, you don't see as much of the colour, but you still have it. Mr. Burr's riding is really being punished by the contaminants that come across from Detroit. Mine is punished more so by the Ford Motor Co., which I'll get to in a little while.

But I would strongly urge you, Mr. Minister, to do everything you possibly can to convince them that enough is enough, that they've got to be serious about it. They've got to set their priorities in such a fashion that they won't keep poisoning us all of the time. I would certainly hope that at every opportunity you have you do not hesitate to keep talking to Governor Milliken—if he's going to be still there after Nov. 6 or 8—or Levin, who is his opponent in the race. Regardless of which one, we want them to programme themselves at least so that we'll know within the foreseeable future that the majority of these pollutants will not be exported to us.

Hon. W. Newman: May I point out to you that I have already written to Madame Sauvé outlining several of the concerns we have on an international basis. As I said earlier I've asked for a meeting with her. It was set up for this week, but I thought, with my estimates, I'd better change it. But I have not hesitated to point out to her our concern, as I have to the Environmental Protection Agency.

I was talking with Governor Milliken the last time he was over here. I am concerned about these things, but as you realize we must deal with the IJC or the federal government. We have pointed out the concerns we have about vessel waste, about sewage treatment plants and how they're running behind. We've pointed out all these matters to them. These

will be matters that I will be discussing. Believe you me I have been urging them for—well, I have only been in the ministry a comparatively short period of time—but I have been pushing very hard to get some federal regulations on, for instance, vessel waste.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, more power to you, Mr. Minister, I would certainly like to see you keep pressing it.

Mr. Good: On that point, may I just read from the IJC report?

Mr. B. Newman: All right, and then I will come back.

Mr. Good: In the 1970 report the commission concludes that more than sufficient time has elapsed for the development and adoption of compatible regulations to control the discharge of vessel waste in the Great Lakes within the guidelines provided in the water quality agreement.

The commission recommends that the two governments proceed without delay to promulgate regulations which are compatible and which will be at least as stringent as the guidelines set out under the water quality agreement.

Hon. W. Newman: Hear, hear! That's exactly what I just finished saying.

Mr. Good: I am just asking, can you report to the committee here as to what is the latest development on the plan to draw up regulations?

Hon. W. Newman: The latest development we have had is that we have asked for regulations. It is a federal DOT regulation.

Mr. Good: We have a representative on the IJC, right?

Hon. W. Newman: Right. What has really happened is that we have said we will accept on the older vessels, because they are the ones that are doing a great deal of it, a flow-through system, because the federal Department of the Environment has no pump-out facilities at our major ports on the Great Lakes. There are no proper pump-out facilities for the vessels travelling the Great Lakes. In order to have those put into place we could have what we call a contained system, where all the effluent would be contained on board and they would have to go to a pump-out situation.

We say we would accept the flow-through system on the older vessels, which is really a basic primary treatment and which is better

than nothing at this point in time. We would like to see total containment on all the new vessels.

Mr. Haggerty: What about foreign ships that enter the Great Lakes?

Hon. W. Newman: Just how those regulations will work I don't know. We are concerned about the federal regulations and we have asked for them.

The other side of the coin is, in fairness, that on the US side they have asked for total containment. I was talking to Mr. Tryne about that when he was here too and I think there might be some changes in attitude in the not too distant future.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Minister, why are the representatives, say, from the Ontario side with ridings that border the Great Lakes system either not available or not asked to attend the conferences held in the States?

I have attended some around the Buffalo area. I have been asked to go to them, to the International Joint Commission, but for some reason or another anything that deals with actual water pollution is a different story. We don't seem to be aware of what is taking place. I think on the American side, when an issue takes place there, the elected representatives are there to represent the people. I don't mean this to criticize your staff here, but I think when it comes to something like this it is a political decision and it is up to those elected persons to make a decision. I think we should be there.

Hon. W. Newman: We have some staff on the water quality board and I think we have

offered, if I remember correctly, with the concurrence of the other side, to allow the PMLC to have a liaison person on that committee. I think they are going to send somebody from the provincial-municipal liaison committee, a provincial representative, to sit as an observer.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Young?

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask the minister about Fighting Island.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Before we recess for dinner, what is the feeling of the committee regarding a meeting tomorrow? Do you want to meet tomorrow? If so, when?

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): It is counted as a day.

Mr. Good: If we don't meet, is it counted as a day?

Hon. W. Newman: Apparently, according to the rules of the House, it is.

Mr. Good: There are 19 days left. We won't need 19 days for the Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to meet from 2 o'clock to 4?

Mr. Spence: Isn't that pretty lengthy?

Mr. Chairman: Could you stand it, Mr. Spence? Then we will be meeting tomorrow from 2 o'clock to 4.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Legislature of Ontario

Ontario Legislative Assembly

Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee *57*

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Tuesday, October 22, 1974

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1974

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Order! I would remind the committee that there is a motion on the books that there is to be no smoking—moved by Mr. Burr and seconded by Mr. Young; it was passed by the committee.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a resolution to rescind that motion.

Mr. Chairman: That motion has been carried.

Mr. Maeck: Can we not pass a motion to rescind the motion?

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): No, not after it has been passed.

Mr. Maeck: I think we can. What do you think, Mr. Martel? Right, Mr. Spence?

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): I don't smoke.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Would you put your question again, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: The question was put after dinner.

Mr. Martel: It is just that Mr. Maeck has moved that we smoke and I have seconded the motion.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): That we rescind the motion?

Mr. Martel: That we rescind the motion.

Mr. Burr: That requires a two-thirds majority.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, there is a motion on the floor.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Young, followed by Mr. Good.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, there is a motion on the floor which you have to deal with.

Mr. Chairman: That there is to be smoking.

All in favour of smoking.

Those who are opposed to smoking.

I declare the motion lost.

Mr. Martel: May I have one last drag?

Mr. Maeck: That's one we lost, Mr. Martel.

(On votes 1902 and 1903:

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): Mr. Chairman, in respect to the situation in the river downstream from Dow Chemical; there has been a fish catch recently, I understand. I wonder if there are any results from that—any analysis of it. And have we any further information as to the state of the water in the river there and downstream, and is that case still pending in the courts and is there any further action contemplated on it?

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): May I say the case is still pending in the courts. There is going to be a catch of fish and they're going to actually check the level of mercury in the fish at the processing level; in other words, when it's ready for processing. They are going to check it at all stages but at the processing level too. I wouldn't want to say that the results we've had so far have been encouraging.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): What do you mean by that statement?

An hon. member: They've been catching them this week.

Hon. W. Newman: We have been doing some testing down there.

Mr. Haggerty: Your colleague, the Minister of Natural Resources (Mr. Bernier), stated just the other day—I believe it was on television—that there is no mercury entering our waterways any more.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no. I'm talking about the content in the fish. There isn't any entering the waters.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you sure about that?

Hon. W. Newman: According to my people and everything we are checking on, there is not.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Do you monitor the sale of mercury?

Hon. W. Newman: Do we monitor the sale of mercury?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, so that you know it isn't going into the water because of plants.

Hon. W. Newman: We monitor the plants that are involved, all the plants of the pulp and paper industries, Dow Chemical and so forth.

Mr. Martel: The fish are so heavy they can't even come to the surface any more.

Hon. W. Newman: They what?

Mr. Young: You have been monitoring the water in the river there, in the lake downstream from Dow Chemical?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Young: What results have we seen? Has there been any diminution of mercury over the period since the discovery of the discharge?

Hon. W. Newman: I would be somewhat reluctant to tell you about our results because of our suit. We have a suit against Dow Chemical at this point.

Mr. Martel: It's going to be 20 years.

Hon. W. Newman: It may not be, but certainly we have been monitoring.

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): Gad, the member for Sudbury East loves to exaggerate.

Hon. W. Newman: And I don't like to talk about the results because it might affect our case. That's the only thing. I would like to, but I really don't think I should because it might affect our case.

Mr. Young: Is there some hope of this case coming to trial at some time in the future?

Hon. W. Newman: It's in the hands of the Attorney General (Mr. Welch) and I would assume so, yes.

Mr. Young: It's been an enormously long time, of course.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I know it has been.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, on the same point, I don't think the minister answered the member for Windsor-Walkerville's question, which was, do you monitor the sale of mercury in Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: No, we don't specifically monitor the sale. We monitor the companies which were using mercury and are still using mercury in closed circuit types of systems. We don't monitor the actual sale of mercury.

Mr. Burr: Do you remember two or three years ago a large amount of mercury was stolen? I think it was from some place in Sarnia. Now that went somewhere. It was used somewhere. Don't you think it would be a good idea to tighten up your knowledge of where the mercury is going when it's sold?

Hon. W. Newman: If you're talking about the prescription sort of situation, I suppose they use mercury in thermometers and many other objects. I'm not a medical man but it is used in many other spheres. But as far as the emissions of mercury from various plants go we have monitored those very carefully.

Mr. B. Newman: Do new processes have to have the approval of the ministry because some new processes in manufacturing may be using mercury?

Hon. W. Newman: As you know, many companies are now coming to us because of the anticipation of what I said earlier about environmental assessment legislation. Many companies are coming to us now and asking about environmental matters before they ever proceed. As a matter of fact, I have a list on my office desk of the companies that have come and are actually doing an environmental assessment without any legislation so that they may be aware of what they are going to be required to do. I think there are four pulp and paper companies. There is an iron mine and Hydro.

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): Dow doesn't use mercury any more. It's a nuisance to them, and we know all of the companies that do use mercury.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Biggs tells me that Dow does not use mercury anymore in its system and all of the companies that do use mercury are aware of that.

Mr. B. Newman: That may be true but there may be still companies that are using mercury or some combination of mercury with other elements in the manufacturing process. There may be, I don't know, but you don't know either.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, maybe some of our people do. I don't know personally.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't mean you.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe someone could tell me. Are there other companies using mercury in their process that we don't know about? I mean basically?

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Assessment and Planning Division): Mercury is used quite largely in the industrial field. We don't attempt to monitor from that source, although at one time in the Dow situation we balanced inventory against usage, and we got a loss that couldn't be accounted for. I think that is what you are getting at.

But that day is long gone now, because we are zeroed in on the mercury problem and are very much on top of the mercury discharges, either to the atmosphere or through the water.

Mr. B. Newman: You are not afraid of a recurrence of the mercury situation that we had with Dow Chemical, or even on a smaller level.

Mr. Sharpe: No.

Hon. W. Newman: No; as a matter of fact I was up speaking to the Northwestern Municipal Association and looked at some of the operations up in that area when I was there.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, just to finalize this latter point of view, do I understand the test is still to be made? I thought it had been made.

Hon. W. Newman: It is actually going on right now.

Mr. Young: So the testing is coming shortly. Will the results be announced?

Hon. W. Newman: Well there will be testing from catches to processing to skinning, whatever the various processes they go through to check the mercury level.

Mr. Young: And will that become a matter of public knowledge?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh yes; of course.

Mr. Young: So that the fishermen will know where they are and what is possible.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. Commercial fishermen and sports fisherman will all know where they are.

Mr. Young: Were any processes carried on in the river following the original discharge

to try to clean things up? All sorts of suggestions were made; like dredging the river and so on, which I presume would be impractical. Were any steps taken to try to clean the situation up, or was that possible at all?

Hon. W. Newman: Within the river bed you mean?

Mr. Young: Within the river itself.

Hon. W. Newman: Well I think that is part of our whole case against one company; and it is a massive, massive situation. As I said earlier, we have done tests on the river bottoms, and because of the case, I would rather not strengthen anybody's case.

Mr. Young: Well we hope you are backing the Attorney General and whoever is responsible to get this matter to the courts as quickly as possible.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Minister, what about the areas up around Dryden, Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: May I just finish on this? Most of the technical backup data for the Attorney General is coming from this ministry. I guess I am trying to give you a message and I hope you understand what I am trying to say.

Mr. Young: Well we hope that it progresses quickly, that's all.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty, followed by Mr. Downer.

Mr. Haggerty: I just wanted to follow that matter of mercury examination. What is the situation in the Dryden area? I understand there was quite a problem there too.

Hon. W. Newman: On the Dryden area, as a matter of fact I just met with the principals of the company again. There are certain abatement control measures we want at the plant. We are not worried about the mercury, but we are just worrying about certain general abatement control measures we want from the company.

The company is expanding, as you probably are aware, and they are doing an environmental assessment of the total project. We are evaluating the new project and the present project. They are working with our people very closely in Dryden, and hopefully their total programme will clean up the whole situation.

Mr. Haggerty: How serious is mercury pollution in that area though?

Hon. W. Newman: Well on mercury pollution from the Dryden pulp and paper mill, there are basically no emissions of mercury from the plant.

Mr. Haggerty: Not now, but prior to the—

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, there was originally.

Mr. Haggerty: Just how serious is it in that area now?

Hon. W. Newman: It is very hard to say. We have been doing some monitoring of fish catches.

Mr. Haggerty: How serious is it though? You have been monitoring the fish. What is the mercury level?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't give you exact levels, but it is still above the accepted level, I know that.

Mr. Haggerty: Are there any areas of rivers that have been banned to fishermen; are there bans on fishing in that area?

Hon. W. Newman: Well in that area, it is "fish for fun" sort of attitude.

Mr. Haggerty: Well then that's still the way with it; you can't eat the fish.

Hon. W. Newman: Well they are all doing it, this is one of the concerns. They are still fishing there and they are still eating the fish.

The thing I think we should remember about this in that particular area, if I may just digress for a moment on this, is that the problem arises when a person eats fish basically, that is two and three meals a day on a constant basis. I think this is one of the problems we would be faced with. But if you went up there and took a catch of fish out of there and ate them—

Mr. Haggerty: What about our native people in that area? What effect has it on their health?

Hon. W. Newman: As a matter of fact, I spent some time with the native people there less than two weeks ago. To the best of my knowledge, and according to our medical people, it has not affected the health of the native people.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought this was one of the reasons why they had been protesting.

Hon. Mr. Newman: They were concerned about what might happen if somebody constantly ate fish out of those lakes.

Mr. Good: Do they?

Hon. Mr. Newman: I can't say no to you; but certainly not to my knowledge. To the best of my knowledge—and of course the Ministry of Health will be in on this, too—I know of no cases where somebody has become seriously ill from mercury contamination.

Mr. Burr: In an overlapping subject, having to do with the Great Lakes, I received an announcement in June about a symposium at West Lafayette, Indiana, on June 3, 4 and 5, in which, among other topics, the subject of the uptake and metabolism of PCBs in fish were to be reported upon by a speaker. Did we have anybody at that symposium? And is there any report on this?

Hon. W. Newman: I'm not sure whether Mr. Ronan was there, but maybe he would like to comment on that.

Mr. G. Ronan (Director, Laboratory Branch): I don't believe we had a member of staff at that particular symposium. But we do monitor PCB in fish as an ongoing programme in the ministry in the Great Lakes. Our staff are quite familiar with the developments and with the levels in Ontario. It's an area that is constantly being watched and evaluated.

Mr. Burr: Have you a report that you could give us?

Mr. Ronan: Yes, there are reports within the ministry concerning levels within Ontario waters, and it is available. If you wish to have such a report, I believe it could be forwarded to you.

Mr. Burr: Is the situation serious or light?

Mr. Ronan: On the basis of the measurement assessments that we've done, it's not nearly as significant as the mercury problem that we've just been discussing.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister: Some three years ago when they banned the fishing—

Mr. Chairman: Just let Mr. Burr finish—

Mr. Spence: I'm sorry.

Mr. Chairman: —and then if Mr. Good will yield the floor to Mr. Spence.

Mr. Good: Providing Mr. Allan doesn't want it first.

Mr. Burr: Back about May 1, 1972, a monitoring device was being worked on by the Ontario Research Foundation. Is that the one that is now being used by our ministry?

Mr. Ronan: We use classic organic analytical chemistry techniques for measuring PCBs in water and in fish. Maybe the device you're referring to is something for monitoring air, for capturing it and then taking it back to the lab and then treating it in the lab—and then doing a regular classical analysis.

Mr. Burr: What was learned about the source of the PCBs that apparently fall out on the pastures between Windsor and London? You may recall the report about two years ago that the further west one went in southwestern Ontario, the higher the content of PCBs in milk. Did anyone discover the source of those PCBs?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think so, Fred. Are you talking about polychloral biphenyls, or something like that?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Does anybody know?

Mr. Burr: Well, that's still a mystery, then. The source is still a mystery. Is the situation the same? Is the milk still being tested? Do they still find that the further west you go, the higher the content of PCBs?

Mr. Biggs: Mr. Chairman, I have never heard of this. Mr. Ronan, of course, could give a simple explanation of those compounds that contain PCBs and this, of course, would give some indication of contamination. But I am not aware of this milk—

Mr. Burr: Well, this was two years ago. Perhaps it should be looked into again.

Hon. W. Newman: Perhaps one of the staff who maybe has had some connection with polychloral biophenyls—Is there anybody here who can really answer that question? If not, we will be glad to look into it, Fred.

Mr. Biggs: If the testing were to be done, it would be done at the pesticide lab at Guelph.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Burr: Would you get me a report on that, please?

Hon. Mr. Newman: Yes, okay. We will look into that.

Mr. Burr: I have another question, but

perhaps somebody has something along the same tenor.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister: It is about three years since the ban was put into effect on fishing in Lake St. Clair—is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: I believe it is about that time—maybe four years ago. I am not exactly sure.

Mr. Spence: How are these commercial fishermen existing without some compensation or remuneration of some kind? How have they existed up until now, since you took away their livelihood?

An hon. member: They are growing tobacco.

Mr. Spence: Are you paying them compensation? What remuneration are they receiving?

Hon. W. Newman: Any compensation they would get, of course, would come from Natural Resources. Exactly what Natural Resources have done, I really can't answer. I don't want to turn to Lorne Maeck for an answer, but certainly as far as our ministry is concerned, all we were concerned about was the level of contamination of fish.

Mr. Maeck: There has been some remuneration.

Hon. W. Newman: But there is nothing from this ministry per se.

Mr. Spence: Natural Resources, right.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask a few questions about the safety of those people who are engaged in the use and manufacture of plastics as it relates to the vinyl chloride hazard. I asked a question in June, and if you would bear with me, I think I have just a little bit of research data here that I would like to put on the record.

Vinyl chloride has been considered to produce moderate toxicity in the liver, and previous standards in the States had been set at about 500 parts per million. Now, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration was informed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety that several deaths had been reported from people working at this occupation—manufacturing the vinyl chloride with B. F. Goodrich—in the form of a rare liver cancer.

In January of 1974, a fact-finding hearing on the possible hazards involved in the manufacture and use of vinyl chloride was announced. The hearings were held on Feb. 15, 1974, and the evidence at the hearing revealed that exposure of laboratory animals to vinyl chloride inhalation below the current standards of 500 parts per million induced tumours, including tumours of the liver. Further experimentation and tests done by a professor in Italy indicated that as these standards were reduced, the tumours still existed down to as low as just above 50 parts per million.

Further data reported by the American Industrial Hygiene Association indicated that no tumours occurred in animals at concentrations of 50 parts per million. Now the autopsies on the deceased employees indicated that rare tumours of the liver were present and they were indistinguishable from those tumours produced in animals.

The thing that is striking here is that in April an emergency temporary standard was put forward reducing the allowable levels of vinyl chloride from 500 parts per million to 50. This standard was proclaimed as a temporary interim step for a period of six months to allow a more comprehensive review. On April 15 additional data received by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration indicated that preliminary tests on animals demonstrated that in two out of 200 mice exposed to the vinyl chloride concentrations of 50 parts per million for seven hours a day, five days a week for seven months did develop cancer of the liver growths.

The tests raised the whole question of what constitutes a safe level. The proposed permanent standard would reduce levels of vinyl chloride below a detectable level determined by using techniques capable of determining levels of vinyl chloride at a concentration of one part per million. A method of determining one part per million sensitivity has been recommended by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The point is that the proposed standard was signed and put into effect by the assistant secretary of labour in May of 1974.

Then I asked the minister, in June I believe, what we were doing in Ontario. Because I understand at the present time the regulations in this province allow a level of vinyl chloride of 200 parts per million. This is now under active consideration and I believe there was some talk of reducing the allowable limits to as low as 25 parts per million.

A question I would like to ask is what are the major firms—I believe it's Goodrich and Dow, is it?—

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Good: —that are involved in the manufacture of vinyl chlorides doing? As we all know, vinyl chlorides form such an important part of our lives today in the manufacture of all plastic products—pipe and insulation and all the rest—that it is of very vital concern in the Province of Ontario. I wonder if the minister could now report to us what steps have been taken here in the province and what liaison you have with those manufacturers who are producing this product.

Hon. W. Newman: As I said earlier this evening I think to you, we have done a complete comprehensive report, which I am quite prepared to make a public document—I'm not sure I have it with me tonight—of all the plants in the Province of Ontario that produce any sort of vinyl chloride. We have not really set up a particular standard in parts per million at this point in time. As you realize, we have been discussing the matter with the Environmental Protection Agency and others.

You mentioned Dow and some other company; I think you are thinking of Esso and Dow. These preliminary results indicate that the levels are generally below one part per million off the company property. Our staff have worked very hard all summer on this—

Mr. Haggerty: What do you mean off the company property?

Hon. W. Newman: Generally less than one part per million off the company property. I can't give you details, because we really haven't got into a monitoring situation as far as these companies are concerned.

Mr. Good: That would be from stack emissions, but about in-plant?

Hon. W. Newman: In-plant is another matter which involves of course the Ministry of Health. But we do have quite a comprehensive report on polyvinyl chlorides which I'd be quite happy to publicly release; it is a report on what we have done on it this summer.

Mr. Good: Right, so you are staying that your only concern is the emissions, say stack emissions or emissions through windows, into the air outside the plant.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, this is our responsibility to make sure that the emissions are kept under an acceptable level. We have talked to

the Ministry of Health about this too—

Mr. Good: What does the Ministry of Health say about in-plant levels?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't really answer as to what they've done about the in-plant levels.

Mr. Haggerty: Very little, because I've had a question on the order paper dealing with a particular plant in Niagara Falls, Ont. I understood that there were two or three employees who were admitted to the Niagara Falls General Hospital; this was in a study being carried out by their sister plant in New York state—I believe it was around Buffalo or someplace there—where they have initiated quite a study on vinyl chlorides in that particular plant.

I thought perhaps by my question of the Minister of Health (Mr. Miller) he would be checking this out, checking out the employees that were in the hospital at that time, but apparently, from the reply I got back from him, he did very little on it.

Hon. W. Newman: We are very conscious of the polyvinyl chloride situation. That's why we spent all summer long, and before that, not only cautioning others but doing our own evaluation of the various plants.

Mr. Good: Would it not be this ministry that would be responsible for setting the allowable limits?

Hon. W. Newman: On emissions, yes.

Mr. Good: What about levels within the plant?

Hon. W. Newman: Within the plant, they come under the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Martel: That's convenient.

Hon. W. Newman: Just a minute.

Mr. Good: To the best of your knowledge, are the allowable limits still 200 parts per million in Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: We haven't set a firm figure on it but we will before very long.

Mr. Good: It was last April when the emergency temporary standards were set. You told me in June that you were very conscious of it.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right.

Mr. Good: And you were thinking of even reducing it below the emergency levels in the United States.

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't say that.

Mr. Good: Well, somebody in your ministry gave us that information.

Hon. W. Newman: We have done an extensive survey on polyvinyl chlorides this summer. Do we have a copy of the report here?

Mr. Biggs: No.

Mr. Good: Well, does it disturb you enough to want to do something about reducing the limits?

Hon. W. Newman: Of course, it does. We'll be setting a limit for it very soon. As I mentioned earlier, we are doing a lot of emissions in our new regulations that will be coming forward. We want to set a limit here. We are very conscious of the problem.

Mr. Good: This is new research, just revealed this year. They are realizing the seriousness of this situation. Autopsies on these people who have worked there have shown that this is the cause of liver cancer.

Hon. W. Newman: That is why we have been working on it all summer long.

Mr. Good: But from April to October—

Mr. Martel: Could I just ask one question? Did you say that in other plants it was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour where they can't come in without being invited in?

Hon. W. Newman: No, the Ministry of Health is in charge of occupational health.

Mr. Martel: The Ministry of Health can only go into mines and smelters I know with the invitation of the Ministry of Natural Resources. They can't go in on their own. Can you go into plants on your own? I am asking the minister, can he go into a plant or a mine—you can't go into a mine, I know that. Can you go into a plant in Ontario without being invited in by the Ministry of Health or by the Ministry of Labour? Can you just go in on your own when you think that there is a hazardous condition that you can move in and have a look at it?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we can pretty well go into any place we really want to.

Mr. Martel: You don't need an invitation?

Hon. W. Newman: No, we don't.

Mr. Martel: You do in mining. You can't go into mines?

Hon. W. Newman: No, I know that. I realize that we can't go into mines.

Mr. Martel: Surface.

Hon. W. Newman: Basically, occupational health is an in-plant situation.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. W. Newman: There is nothing to say that we can't go and have a look at the plant to see how they could cut down the emissions.

Mr. Martel: But you don't need an invitation into plants as you do into mines?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think we need an invitation to go into any place we want to go.

Mr. Martel: You definitely can't go into a mine.

Hon. W. Newman: You should have seen the places I have been last summer.

Mr. Martel: You can't go into a mine unless the Minister of Natural Resources invites you and neither can the Minister of Health move into a mine unless the Minister of Natural Resources invites him. The real difficulty is that he never invites.

Mr. Maeck: That's hardly fair.

Mr. Martel: It is hardly fair but it happens to be true.

Mr. Maeck: That's not so now.

Mr. Martel: It happens to be true.

Mr. Maeck: You had that thing in the last estimates.

Mr. Martel: No. I met with the Ministry of Health in late August. Don't give me the nonsense.

Mr. Maeck: You had your say in the estimates of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Mr. Martel: I'm coming back to it tonight too.

Mr. Maeck: Those things are being looked after, and you well know it.

Mr. Martel: I am telling you that we met with the Ministry of Health in August and they didn't get an invitation in yet and couldn't go in. Don't play the little games.

Mr. Maeck: You know the committee has been set up.

Mr. Martel: I don't care if the committee has been set up.

Mr. Maeck: You are playing political games.

Mr. Martel: I am telling you in late August the Ministry of Health couldn't go in because the Ministry of Natural Resources hadn't invited them. So let's not play games.

Mr. Maeck: You are playing the games.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good.

Mr. Good: To finish this off, am I correct then in assuming that your research and your report on this document, which you said will be made public, has dealt only with emissions, stack or otherwise, emissions to the outside of those plants that are producing vinyl chloride?

Hon. W. Neman: I just got it, as a matter of fact, yesterday.

Mr. Good: You haven't read it? What were you doing last night?

Hon. W. Newman: A little politicking.

Mr. Good: Oh, I see.

Hon. W. Newman: Now and again we have to take second best.

Mr. Good: Who did this report, may I ask?

Hon. W. Newman: Our staff.

Mr. Good: Your ministry. Could some member of the staff here tell me, does it deal with the occupational hazards within the plant or is this dealing only with emissions into the atmosphere?

Hon. W. Newman: We will bring you a copy down tomorrow, if you like.

Mr. Good: Surely somebody here must know.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, okay.

Mr. Good: The night of the estimates—

Mr. Sharpe: My name is Sharpe. The report deals with an inventory of all the industries that are affected by having emissions of vinyl chloride. That's what it is.

Mr. B. Newman: There is no index of the emissions?

Mr. Sharpe: No.

Mr. Good: You are just cataloguing the plants?

Mr. Sharpe: That's right.

Mr. Good: Well, then, you really haven't carried out what you said when you an-

swered my question in the House in June. Are you actively looking into the allowable limits of 200, which—

Hon. W. Newman: Have you got Hansard there?

Mr. Good: No, but I will get one.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, if you would I would appreciate it.

Mr. Good: You were concerned about it—

Hon. W. Newman: I was concerned about polyvinyl chlorides, and I still am; that is why our staff have been doing this work this summer.

Mr. Good: Yes, but nobody is getting hurt by vinyl chlorides outside the building.

Mr. Haggerty: There is no air monitoring whatsoever.

Hon. W. Newman: At this point in time there is not—not in terms of actual parts per million.

Mr. Good: Were they monitoring these plants that they did catalogue, Mr. Sharpe?

Mr. Sharpe: We have monitors on some of them, yes.

Mr. Good: But there is no permanent monitoring of them outside the plant, and I suppose we would have to find out from the Ministry of Health whether there is permanent monitoring within the plants that are producing these emissions.

Hon. W. Newman: As I mentioned before, Esso and Dow are generally below one part per million outside of their plants.

Mr. Good: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Paterson.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to change the topic briefly. The minister indicated he is going to be changing certain regulations, and I wonder if there is going to be any amelioration or softening of the septic tank regulations as they apply certainly in southwestern Ontario.

Could the minister advise us possibly as to how the arrangements with the county health units have worked out? Are they in all cases looking after any portion of the septic tank permits? Or is your ministry undertaking the total involvement or is it simply dealing with the mechanical waste disposal?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, let me say this—and I could spend an hour on this—we have had a few problems with Part VII of the Environmental Protection Act regarding septic tanks.

Mr. Paterson: Is that the discharge section?

Hon. W. Newman: No, it contains the regulations regarding septic tanks. There have been a few misunderstandings, but I think they are sorting themselves out slowly and efficiently. In most cases the health units have been carrying on and will be carrying on. There are a few health units that we hope to talk to in the very near future to try to work out some sort of programme with them to carry on the process.

We will still have our regulations in force. The MOHs, through their boards of health, will be allowed certain discretionary powers as far as septic tanks are concerned. Of course, and especially in your area, we have a particular problem because of the water tables.

We think the programme is working fairly effectively, and we are going to be doing some work with it to make it more efficient. We are going to let the health unit have their own standardized forms, if they so desire to have them, to save people going from point A at the health unit office over to the Environmental office. We hope to expedite the whole programme so that it will be much more efficient for the person who comes in for a septic tank. It will be done much more quickly than has been the case this past summer.

Mr. Good: Could I pursue this matter now that we are on it?

Hon. W. Newman: Sure.

Mr. Good: You indicated in a letter to me that the people who manufacture metal septic tanks should have known for a considerable time that there would be a change in regulations. Now, the word I got was that it was just by accident that they heard that the regulations had been changed. They find themselves with a yard full of septic tanks which don't meet today standards.

Now, where did you get the idea that they should have known for some time that there was going to be a change in regulations, and what those changes might be? You didn't know yourself until the regulations came through. We kept asking you for months and months, and you wouldn't say

when the regulations were going to be proclaimed; they kept being postponed.

Hon. Mr. Newman: You asked me for months and months?

Mr. Good: Why sure.

Hon. W. Newman: Let's get things straight. The thing came into effect before I became the minister, so how could you be asking me for months and months? Let's be fair about this.

Mr. Good: April 9, isn't it?

Hon. W. Newman: The effective date was April 15.

Mr. Good: April 15.

Hon. W. Newman: And you asked me for months and months.

Mr. Good: Well, all right; weeks and weeks.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, let's be fair about this thing now.

Mr. Good: How could the manufacturer know what the new regulations were going to be?

Hon. W. Newman: There were a lot of meetings outlining regulations prior to me becoming the minister.

Now, as far as the manufacture of septic tanks is concerned, it was made very clear at the time the regulations came in that there would be no changes until at least—I think it was Dec. 1 or at the end of December.

Mr. Good: Of this year.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Good: Well, that wasn't made clear when the regulations first came out.

Hon. W. Newman: I thought that was made very clear—that if this was the case we would let them use up their stock; that was my understanding.

Mr. Good: That is very fine.

Hon. W. Newman: That was my understanding, that they would be able to use up any tanks they had. And we are prepared to talk to them even today. We are very flexible on these sort of things. We are prepared to talk to them about any particular problems they may have. Because of the type of equipment they have and their plans for manufacturing certain sizes and shapes

of septic tanks, and the gauge of steel, we are prepared to talk to them.

Mr. Good: Yes, well that is fine. I am very glad to hear that, Mr. Minister; but that wasn't my understanding of the problem at the time.

Hon. W. Newman: But you said for months and months; let's be fair.

Mr. Good: That has changed and that is your attitude now; I'm glad to hear that.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Good: And I'm sure that the problem has been resolved, because I haven't heard anything more from them.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr followed by Mr. Newman.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, this deals with the problem of the trucks with heavy smoke emissions. Back in June of last year the minister at that time said that the practice of issuing warnings would be followed for an introductory period of four weeks, and after that time charges would be laid under the Highway Traffic Act. Could you give us a report on how this warning period made out and what happened thereafter?

Hon. W. Newman: We have laid a lot of charges, although I don't know the exact number. But we now have a new device—or whatever you call it; one of our deputies can explain it to you—for reading the opacity of the emissions from trucks; and it relates to the type of day you have. Before, on a visual basis, we used the colour chart. It was very difficult sometimes to make your case stand up in court, although we have had charges, convictions and fines paid. But I don't know really how the new device exactly works, so I will ask one of the deputies.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, all I would like to know is the result of this campaign.

Hon. W. Newman: The result of the campaign has been this that as you drive along the highway—and I am sure you have noticed it—there has been a vast improvement in the colour of the heavy emissions from trucks on the highways. Officials of the Automotive Transport Association have been in to see me a couple of times, and they would attest to the fact that we have made progress in this particular field.

Mr. Burr: Do you mean then that it's now rather difficult to find trucks against which you can lay charges?

Hon. W. Newman: We still have a staff working on it. I still drive the highways myself every day, and I still take the odd licence number down. I wouldn't want that to get in to the press, because I'd be run off the highway tomorrow. But we really are making a concentrated effort on this and I think it's really showing an improvement. I think if you drive the highways on a regular basis, you see the improvement in the reduced emissions from trucks.

Mr. Burr: Thank you; that's what I wanted to know.

Mr. Haggerty: What about the railroads?

Hon. W. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: What about the railroads? There are frequent trains from St. Catharines or Niagara Falls to Toronto, or Hamilton to Toronto, and I imagine train emissions are perhaps almost as bad as from automobiles or trucks.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Shenfeld is here somewhere and he can probably tell us about the railways, but to be quite honest I don't think we've done that much about it. But the Automotive Transport Association and the trucking people have been very co-operative in trying to clean up the emissions themselves. I must say they have done a great job in trying to clean this up to the best of their own ability.

Mr. Haggerty: There are no emission controls on trucks at all, are there? At least not as compared to automobiles.

Hon. W. Newman: That would be federal legislation.

Mr. Haggerty: I know, but still—

Hon. W. Newman: Our job is to make sure that the—

Mr. Haggerty: The trucks are still producing the hydrocarbons, aren't they?

Hon. W. Newman: Do you want the actual figures on control of visible emissions for diesel or gasoline trucks? Technical direction would probably be given. "It is estimated that there will be 600 vehicles stopped, 300 charges laid and 700 prosecutions."

I don't know how you figure that one out.

Mr. Good: How many have there been?

Hon. W. Newman: That doesn't add up to very good mathematics to me either. But basically we are really doing a programme

on it, and we have found that the Automotive Transport Association has been very co-operative in getting its own people to co-operate. And it is a matter of maintenance on these trucks.

Mr. Good: Can you prosecute?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh we have, oh yes; we have been prosecuting. We have been getting convictions too. Oh yes.

Mr. Good: Trucks, as well as under your own regulations?

Hon. W. Newman: Truck emissions, yes.

Mr. B. Newman: How about diesel emissions from the trains?

Hon. W. Newman: Have we had anything on diesel emissions from trains? Or is that out of our jurisdiction? I don't know. Mr. Brad Drowley.

Mr. B. Drowley (Assistant Deputy Minister, Utility and Laboratory Services Division): They are actually out of our jurisdiction, under the old Board of Transport Commissioners regulation. If we want to prosecute we have to get permission from the board to lay a charge. That's the way the law reads.

Mr. B. Newman: I think it would be a good thing on the part of the ministry to lay charges against some of them, especially when you get these diesels into an urban setting, such as back in the city of Windsor where the Essex Terminal railroad track is carrying cars around the community and going through heavy residential areas. Sometimes when they do start up or when they shunt, go back and forth, you almost need a knife to cut your way through.

I know that the CPR, for one, is really lax when it travels along the track between Howard Ave. and Walker Rd. You have got a fairly nice residential section on both sides of the track. They are shunting back and forth there, and heaven help the individual who is along the track while those diesels are just moving back and forth. I wonder how some of the engineers on the trains are actually even able to withstand some of the fumes. I think you should go after them.

Mr. Haggerty: Just take a look at the GO train going through Port Credit in Mississauga, along there where it is well built up by homes and apartments.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, those trains are run by the CN. But seriously, we will have

a look at this. I am not sure whether jurisdictionally—

Mr. B. Newman: It doesn't matter who is polluting.

Hon. W. Newman: That is right, I agree.

Mr. B. Newman: Polluting is hurting the individual. Whether it is a federal responsibility or not, I think that we have some responsibility to try to correct the situation or ask them to correct it or maybe force them to correct it.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay. Well, we have been moving on trucks, and the problem is that we have only so much staff to do it. But we will look into that matter as far as train emissions are concerned, and see just exactly what our jurisdictional limits are.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I can understand. I would appreciate that because I know I have received a lot of complaints about both the Essex Terminal and the CPR from residents in the neighbourhood of those tracks.

Mr. Chairman: I have a list of speakers. Just a moment, Mr. Newman, Mr. Newman, followed by Mr. Martel, followed by Mr. Rollins, followed by Mr. Stokes.

Mr. B. Newman: Back on June 21 a resolution was passed by the city of Windsor concerning the supervision and inspection of the construction of sanitary sewers, sewage treatment plants, and waterworks on private property. This, by the way, was adopted by the Municipal Engineers Association and endorsed by the Windsor city council. I wanted to ask of the minister if the minister is following on their suggestion:

Whereas there is concern over the lack of adequate supervision and inspection of the construction of sanitary sewers, sewage treatment plants, and waterworks on private property, which has resulted in poor workmanship, and occasionally malfunction or failure of these facilities;

And whereas existing legislation, except for health and fire, does not now provide for adequate supervision and inspection of the construction of such facilities on private property;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Municipal Engineers Association petition the Minister of the Environment to sponsor legislation to enable the Ministry of the Environment personnel and appropriate municipal staff to enter on private property to inspect, and either accept or

reject the construction of such facilities, and also to require the property owner to institute and continuously enforce acceptable maintenance and operating practices.

Is the ministry giving that consideration?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes; may I suggest the committee you are talking about, the engineering committee, the chairman of that committee happens to be my ADM, Mr. John Barr.

Mr. J. Barr (Assistant Deputy Minister, Field Operations): No.

Hon. W. Newman: No? Are you not chairman of the committee?

Mr. Barr: It is Mr. Payne, in Windsor, as a matter of fact.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh I'm sorry. Mr. Payne of Windsor is the chairman. You are on that committee?

Mrs. M. Campbell (St. George): Somebody is chairman.

Hon. W. Newman: So he is on the committee and he is aware of your problems, of the situation we are concerned with on private property. It is always a concern to us, how we are going to deal with it; especially if there is more than one individual involved. If you want, maybe Mr. Barr would like to comment on it.

Mr. B. Newman: I would appreciate it.

Mr. Barr: As a matter of fact, Mr. Newman, this committee, which represents the municipal engineers and the Ministry of the Environment, has been in operation I guess for 10 years or more. This particular item was brought to the committee by myself more so than the other way around; and the purpose was to get input from the municipal engineers, whether this is a problem to them; it has been a problem to us in the past.

The discussions are still continuing on this particular problem of a municipality where we have private-owner works, either water or sewage works. First on the installation, and subsequently the operation, there is continuing discussion on that matter.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you then anticipate convincing the minister to introduce legislation correcting the situation?

Mr. Barr: I am not certain that legislation is the only answer to the problem. It has

been a problem to us, the ministry. It has also been a problem in some municipalities, not in all though.

Mr. B. Newman: Well the recommendation of the municipal engineers association is to have legislation to correct it.

Mr. Barr: That's right.

Mr. B. Newman: Is their recommendation a good recommendation?

Mr. Barr: Yes, I think it is sound. How to put it into legal language in legislation is the difficulty right at the moment.

Mr. B. Newman: Well I would imagine there are capable staff in one of the ministries who could interpret that into legislation; even if it isn't the best the courts would fix it up for you anyway, so it would eventually end up as good legislation.

Hon. W. Newman: That has been mentioned.

Mr. Barr: One of the difficulties of course, when we talk about private ownership we talk about every individual, and we are not in that area; the context of the resolution applies more to, let us say, the condominium development, the resort owner and this type of thing. When we talk private we talk about each household, and this becomes a little more complicated legally.

Mr. B. Newman: Well I know it is in good hands when it is in that gentleman's hands, but I hope he can translate this into action, through you, Mr. Minister.

Hon. W. Newman: I can assure you we have a very good working relationship, Mr. Newman.

Mr. B. Newman: Well relationships are not sufficient if they don't end up in legislation though, or elimination of the problem.

Hon. W. Newman: We understand your problem, sir.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you for listening.

I have another matter I would like to bring to the attention of the minister, Mr. Chairman, and that is legislation concerning industrial and commercial businesses to seek environmental approval of the design and fabrication of equipment. Now this resolution was passed on the same day by the Windsor city council and it was also one from the Municipal Engineers Association. The council endorsed it. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas the installation of equipment in new or existing industrial or commercial complexes, or the modification of existing equipment may create pollution in municipal sewer systems or receiving waters.

And whereas existing legislation, except for health and fire, now does not require industrial and commercial businesses to seek environmental approval for the design and fabrication of the equipment;

And whereas vast sums of public money have been spent in curing pollution problems, and it would now be highly desirable to institute stronger preventive measures to protect the environment;

Now therefore be it resolved that the Municipal Engineers Association petition the Minister of the Environment to sponsor legislation to require industrial and commercial businesses to seek environmental approval of the design and fabrication of equipment from

(a) The Ministry of the Environment in cases where receiving waters would be affected by the resultant discharge from such equipment; and (b) Municipalities in those cases where municipal sewer systems would be affected.

Now, I would assume that your same official was involved in this.

Hon. W. Newman: Before you get him involved in legislation, may I make a comment?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Regarding design and fabrication of equipment for environmental controls, we are finding more and more industrial people coming to us asking what sort of design and fabrication they should have in order to meet the standards that we want within the ministry. We are finding that industry is becoming more and more conscious of environmental controls and environmental situations.

As for any specific design or fabrication you are talking about, I think we could almost legislate ourselves out of business by legislating the design and fabrication of every piece of equipment that comes along. For instance, we might legislate against special kinds of filters for cigarettes. We might say—and I am not being facetious when I say this; I am being very realistic—we might decide that there must be a special design or special fabrication to make the filter really effective. Should we really be involved in that particular area?

Mr. B. Newman: What you say may be true, Mr. Minister, but if this were not a

concern of the Municipal Engineers Association—and I doubt very much that they are a frivolous lot and simply decided they were going to try to burden you with—

Hon. W. Newman: No, I know many of them personally. I know they are a very fine group.

Mr. B. Newman: Your own official probably was one of those involved in drawing up this recommendation—

Hon. W. Newman: Is that right? Did you draw up that recommendation?

Mr. Barr: I was there.

Hon. W. Newman: That's fine, as long as I know.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, he heard the resolution. I would think that, being a knowledgeable man and likewise being a considerate individual, he would have or did endorse the resolution, and now it is a matter of translating his idea into action on your part. I know that more and more industrial concerns and commercial businesses are approaching the ministry, but that also indicates that there are a lot that don't approach the ministry.

Hon. W. Newman: We watch those too.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, you may watch them, but really you can't say you watch them too closely or too well, Mr. Minister, because the Ford pollution in the city of Windsor doesn't indicate too much watching there. That has been going on for years and years.

Hon. W. Newman: Is it not much better than it was?

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, you should be in that area some Saturday. It's really rough.

Mr. Haggerty: He is heading that way tomorrow, isn't he?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, the minister will be going that way tomorrow.

Hon. W. Newman: We are not sure yet exactly what is going to happen.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I think this resolution is worthy of consideration by your ministry, and I think you should not just pass it off by saying that perhaps you are going to have too much legislation and that it will interfere with business and commerce. As far as pollution is concerned, I don't think you could really have too much

legislation when you are attempting to control pollution and provide a good environment for our citizens. I think it is fairly well incumbent upon you. Your own officials know all about this—

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe John Barr would care to comment on that.

Mr. B. Newman: —so I am not telling them anything new. It is simply a new resolution, since it was passed in June of this year.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe Mr. Barr would like to comment on this.

Mr. Barr: Really, Mr. Newman, if this legislation were introduced on this side of the Act it would make it comparable to the Environmental Protection Act governing air emissions and so on; in other words, enterprise and so on has to submit designs and fabrications for changes in processing or equipment within the plant governing air emissions. We are looking at this resolution in terms of compatible legislation on the water side.

Mr. Good: Is that unreasonable?

Mr. Barr: No, it isn't.

Mr. B. Newman: It is not unreasonable to translate it into some type of legislation, Mr. Minister; and if the legislation isn't needed later, you can withdraw it.

Hon. W. Newman: I would rather try to do it without legislation if it is possible. If it is necessary we will have a good poke at it, okay?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I will accept that, and I hope we don't have to have legislation. I hope business and commerce would know enough that they also have a responsibility to the air that you and I breathe. However, knowing them, you are always going to get someone among the industrial and commercial field who is attempting to operate as cheaply as possible, and as a result they are going to bypass certain legislation.

The other item that I wanted to bring up, Mr. Minister, is the one of Fighting Island and BASF Industries. Are you considering limiting its licence of occupation so that within a given period of time they could phase out that dumping of liquid wastes on to Fighting Island in the Detroit River, or find some American source for the disposition of their liquid wastes?

Hon. W. Newman: Of course, this goes back over many, many years, as you are

well aware. I think we did — I am not sure — have a spill there, a couple of discharges. It is pretty well contained. We keep a pretty close eye on it.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't dispute that, Mr. Minister. I think your officials are doing a good job of supervising.

Hon. W. Newman: You will recall that the permit to put it over there comes, I believe, from MNR. Is that not correct? Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: The thing is that you can control it now by telling them that you will give them 10 years to stop dumping liquid wastes on Fighting Island and to find another source. Or tell them to develop a process where they can recycle the liquid wastes and put into the Detroit River water that is reasonably pure, and not water that contains these—

Hon. W. Newman: So what you're suggesting is that I should get together with MNR and work out some long-range programme.

Mr. Haggerty: Who is MNR?

Hon. W. Newman: Ministry of Natural Resources. We get to use these short forms. I am sorry.

Mr. Haggerty: Oh, I thought that it was a company that you were talking about in the States that was dumping.

Hon. W. Newman: No, the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, are you not considering then maybe giving them a period of time — say, 10 years — to stop this? Surely we want that island in the Detroit River to become habitable at some time or other in the future, and if we are going to keep dumping the liquid wastes on there, heaven knows when it is ever going to be.

Mr. Haggerty: We could make it into a park.

Hon. W. Newman: I think one of the problems, as you know and as I know, is that the company has really no other place to go with it.

Mr. B. Newman: Oh, no. I don't agree with that at all. It is a profit-making organization. They can make more profit by doing what they are doing there. I know that if we require them to dispose of it in a different fashion it may mean an increase in the price

of the commodity that they are processing there. I can understand that. But do you really mean that you don't mind them dumping their liquid wastes into Canada?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, this is an agreement that goes back over 40 years—how many years ago?

Mr. B. Newman: But the agreement is renewed by the ministries of your government.

Hon. W. Newman: Not this ministry.

Mr. B. Newman: No, but it is renewed by your government ministries, and you don't have to keep renewing it.

Hon. W. Newman: Let me say that I will talk it over with the Minister of Natural Resources to see what sort of a programme we can come up with on this, because he issues the permit.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, I don't disagree with you talking it over. But I have been bringing this subject up now I think since the first day I walked into this House, and there has been no action for 15 years. I can only assume that there won't be action for more years to come.

I don't think you are being fair with your own residents in the Province of Ontario by continuously allowing this to go on. There has to be an answer for it. They have got to find the answer, not us. It is they that are involved. It is they who are dumping on Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: That is quite true, but by cutting them off and putting them out of business we have got to look at that point of view, too. And we may have to phase it out over a period of time.

Mr. B. Newman: That is what I mean—phase it out. I don't mean that you should tell them that next year they have got to stop and that is all. You have to give them a chance to find other means of disposing of their liquid wastes. But give them a set period of time within which they have to stop this process.

By the way, you charge them, I think, only \$250 a year, if I am not mistaken — a real small fee.

Hon. W. Newman: We don't get it.

Mr. B. Newman: No, Natural Resources get the fee.

Mr. Haggerty: That's going back 40 years —\$250.

Mr. B. Newman: It goes back into the previous administration. But look at it with the Minister of Natural Resources and phase it out so I don't have to bring this up again.

An hon. member: The agreement goes back to a previous Liberal government, doesn't it?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, it goes back to a Liberal government. But even though a Liberal government did it, you fellows carry on the same mistake. Two wrongs don't make a right.

The last thing I want to talk about, Mr. Chairman, is Ford Motor Co. Mr. Minister, why don't you put a monitor to the east or the north side of the Ford plant to see how serious that pollution is? You have no idea how serious it is.

Some days it is almost smelling of roses, but on other days you have to breathe through your mouth because breathing through your nose you can't stand the stench at times. It is essentially sort of a blue haze and there is a really strong phenol smell. Maybe there is no way of eliminating the phenol smell, but I think the company should at least level with the public and let them know that the technology isn't available to overcome the problem, that if you give us the technology, we will take care of it.

The Ford Motor Co., I think, can afford to correct the problem. Mind you, they have made substantial improvements—we appreciate that—but the people who live in that area shouldn't have to put up with that forever. You are really punishing them unnecessarily. I live about two miles from Ford's, and occasionally I can smell it that far away—although not too often. Have you got an official here who can reply?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, may I ask Doug McTavish, who is our regional director, to speak on that very briefly? I am not exactly sure what we have done with Ford lately.

Mr. D. McTavish (Director, Southwestern Region, Regional Operations Division): My name is McTavish. Part of the problem with the Ford company, of course, is that odour is a problem, and odour is something that we don't have instruments to measure. So our monitoring with instruments can't relate to odours directly.

The Ford Motor Co. is on a programme approval which was settled in March, 1974, and there are some amendments to that pro-

gramme. We think there have been improvements. The number of complaints we have received this year is only slightly less than last year. We feel that there has been an improvement but there hasn't been a great decrease in complaints yet.

Mr. B. Newman: You know why there aren't too many complaints, don't you?

Mr. McTavish: No, there are as many complaints as last year.

Mr. B. Newman: No, but do you know why there aren't too many? There probably could be 10 times more, but when you hit your head against a stone wall, after a while you find out you are only hurting yourself. People just don't complain because they say, "What's the use? Nothing happens after we complain." They call me up and tell me that.

Mr. McTavish: I think there is something happening now. In the last year or so there have been improvements. They have improved their cupola operation and we think the modifications they are discussing with our staff now as part of their programme approval will produce significant improvements.

Mr. B. Newman: There have been improvements. I don't deny that. I don't deny that Ford has done a substantial job in the elimination of water pollution and in the air pollution end. But they are not going as quickly as I would like to see them go. And as far as the air pollution is concerned, just call up any of the people who live in the apartments along Riverside Dr. and let them know you are from the Ministry of the Environment and they'll run you out of town on a rail.

Mr. McTavish: On a rail, eh?

Mr. B. Newman: Oh yes, they really would, because they are very much put out with the inaction that they see. Ford may be doing it, but you don't notice that when you drive down there or walk down there, especially on a Saturday at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; it is almost always at that one time. I drive by there very often—Mr. Burr likewise notices it, as do all of us in the Windsor area—and there are times it is almost unbearable. Sometimes it mixes with the Hiram Walker smell, and the two don't go together too well.

Mr. McTavish: They may be synergistic, eh?

Well, we feel they are making improvements since they have gone on the programme approval. It hasn't been demon-

strated in a decrease in complaints yet, but I think it will be. The Ford Motor Co. have given a commitment to us to complete the programme.

Mr. Haggerty: What type of programme is it? What type of pollution abatement do they have?

Mr. McTavish: This is for air.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but what is it? They have scrubbers?

Mr. McTavish: Scrubbers and—

Mr. Haggerty: Or does it just go up through a building—

Mr. McTavish: A higher stack, you mean? No. They are on a programme approval. We would like to see it demonstrated in fewer complaints, but it hasn't been demonstrated in fewer complaints yet. I think last year in 1973 we had something like 50 complaints; this year we have 31 to date, so they are similar in total.

They have given us a good commitment as far as completing works. They have spent something like \$13 million, I think, from 1966 until now, and they certainly have indicated a commitment to spend more in an attempt to solve the problem. But I agree with Mr. Newman that there still are odours and we are still getting complaints.

Mr. B. Newman: Well, I asked them at one time to hold a public meeting so that they could tell the community in their vicinity just exactly what they have done, what they contemplate doing and when they can foresee the complete or partial solution of the problem. The Chrysler company had a similar situation with the Huber St. plant in Detroit, and let me tell you that they couldn't resolve the problem. In fact, there was mass class action taken against Chrysler in Detroit, and Chrysler was required to pay an average of, I think, \$450 to some 80 people who brought class action against them.

I think that if it isn't corrected in there, with the new Environmental Law Association at the University of Windsor, you may end up by having exactly the same thing take place. I wouldn't like to see that type of action take place, especially when I think the technology is here. I stand to be corrected.

I know Ford isn't asking the Ministry of Community and Social Services for any type of assistance. They are a fairly sub-

stantial profit-making organization and I am glad to see them make a profit, but they are a little too slow in overcoming the problem. I think they can move a little faster at it.

Mr. Minister, why don't you make public the names of the people or the corporations that are polluting the atmosphere so that the citizenry themselves can keep tabs to know whether a particular manufacturer actually is attempting to overcome the problem?

Hon. W. Newman: Let's just deal with the Ford plant for a moment. It has already been said they have spent many millions of dollars trying to clean up their problem, and we just worked out a new programme with them in March of this year to move along with an even further cleanup within their plant. I can't give you the exact time frame on it, but certainly we feel they are trying to co-operate with us to do it; maybe not as fast as you would like to see, so maybe we should give you a report on exactly what has happened and where we are going from here. Would you like that?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I would appreciate that.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, can we see that Mr. Newman gets a copy of the report?

Mr. McTavish: We will arrange that.

Mr. B. Newman: I would also like a copy of any other concerns in the Windsor area that are on some order from your ministry to overcome pollution problems, because I think you may have Hiram Walker in there.

Hon. W. Newman: We have several companies, but maybe you would specifically spell out to us exactly what you want and we will get it for you.

Mr. B. Newman: Any company that you have that is under ministerial order in the city of Windsor.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, just a minute, some companies are under control orders. Some companies are under voluntary programmes and they have been very co-operative. Our policy has been—and I have said it before—co-operation, not confrontation, if it is at all possible. There are cases in question where we do have confrontation with companies, and we will continue to have. But we like to co-operate with the companies on these cleanup orders. In many many cases I can show you where we have

laid out a programme for a particular company and they have said "Fine," they argue about it for some time, but eventually they accept our programme and move ahead with it.

Mr. B. Newman: Why shouldn't that information be public information?

Hon. W. Newman: Basically yes, but the thing is, I don't know how many companies we have in the Windsor area under controls or under voluntary programmes.

Mr. B. Newman: I think there are only three.

Hon. W. Newman: If you name the three you want I will give you the information.

Mr. B. Newman: Your ministry has it. I don't have your books. You tell me which ones are on.

Hon. W. Newman: You said there were only three. I thought you knew.

Mr. B. Newman: I said I think there are only three. If there are more than three give them to me, if there are a hundred give me the hundred.

Hon. W. Newman: Fine, we will give you the major ones anyway.

Mr. B. Newman: This is what I am interested in. Thank you.

Hon. W. Newman: His name is Bernie Newman, mine is Bill. So long as it gets to the right person.

Mr. B. Newman: We are both B. Newman. I get your mail and you get mine.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, could I have a copy of that?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, sure, we will give you the major ones that are under the controls.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Chairman, before I begin, since we can't smoke, I was just wondering if we can chew.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Martel: Got to beat the system somehow. Will somebody bring in a spittoon?

Mr. Chairman: Who is next? Mr. Martel followed by Mr. Rollins.

Mr. Martel: I want to know when the—

Mr. Paterson: If I could just interrupt the proceedings;

I was just wondering, do the other ministers clear statements that they make to the public with your ministry concerning the pollution of the environment? I don't know whether the minister has read a tourist publication that has been handed out by the tens of thousands this past year. It came to my attention at a parliamentary conference.

If you will just bear with me for two seconds, I will read the one paragraph. It says:

Drop yourselves into the inflated tubes and float downstream in the hot sun and the cool water. If they have got to go, let them.

Last time we counted, Ontario had over 10,000 service stations and some 7,500 restaurants. Every one of them has two washrooms. But the kids can't always wait. Right? Please, if the darlings have to go by the side of the road, let the darlings do it, you are only young once.

Is this endorsed by your ministry too?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I would have to endorse that. I've got children too.

Mr. Martel: Do you know when the fencing or the nonsense surrounding API is going to stop? The readings really are irrelevant; and they are a deliberate attempt, I think, to pacify the public into believing there aren't serious situations.

Mr. Minister, on Aug. 15 in the Sudbury area the API at the Ash St. monitor was in fact seven. The SO₂ at the same time was 0.57; and the average, for half an hour, which you consider tolerable, is 0.3 before it is harmful.

Am I right in that? Point three, for half an hour, of SO₂; beyond that it is considered harmful. Is there someone here who can confirm that?

Hon. W. Newman: Well do you want the readings on Aug. 15?

Mr. Martel: I have the readings, I am asking for a specific bit of information. Sulphur dioxide at 0.3 for half an hour, beyond a half an hour, is considered harmful; is that right?

Hon. W. Newman: Above 0.3?

Mr. Martel: Point three or over.

Mr. L. Shenfeld (Supervisor, Meteorology and Air Quality, Air Resources Branch): Not to health.

Mr. Martel: No, to vegetation, starting at that level, certain vegetation.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, but not to health.

Mr. Martel: What is the level we reach before it becomes harmful to health?

Hon. W. Newman: I would just like to make one thing very clear, if I may Mr. Chairman. You said the API monitors were to fool the public?

Mr. Martel: Yeah.

Hon. W. Newman: Now that is absolutely not true.

Mr. Martel: Well we'll see in a minute.

Hon. W. Newman: Let us make one thing very clear here; on this idea that we are trying to fool the public with the various monitors we have in the Sudbury basin—you know the type of programme we are on in the Sudbury basin, you know what we are trying to do about the Sudbury basin; you know what we are doing with the various companies up there, the various control orders we have—now let's not be facetious and say we are trying to fool the public.

Mr. Martel: You are doing it all over. I am not suggesting you are doing it in Sudbury, I am suggesting you are doing it all over the province.

Hon. W. Newman: If you want to come back to a question, all right. That may be your opinion but that is not our opinion here.

Mr. Martel: I am suggesting you are doing it all over the province, wherever you have a pollution monitor. I am trying to elicit a bit of information.

Hon. W. Newman: If you have a specific question, we will be glad to try—

Mr. Martel: I have a specific question.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, but don't go around making up—

Mr. Martel: You are going to have cardiac arrest.

I want to know, if 0.3 is considered harmful in that time to vegetation, at what stage of the game does it become harmful to human beings?

Hon. W. Newman: Well I would think that would be a very difficult question.

Mr. Martel: No, it's not.

Hon. W. Newman: I will ask Mr. Ralph Moore, our director for the regional area of Sudbury to respond.

Mr. Martel: I'm not worried about the Sudbury area. I'm just talking about it in general.

Hon. W. Newman: I thought you were asking a specific question. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Martel: No, I'm not just referring to the Sudbury area. I'm talking about your own regulations which say 0.3 for 30 minutes is the maximum tolerable.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I ask, as I'm not sure of this, your specific question is if it goes above 0.3?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. W. Newman: And at what point does it become a danger to the person's health?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I'll ask Mr. Shenfeld if he'd come up and undertake to answer your specific question, although it's a medical question.

Mr. Martel: That's not a medical question. There are standards all over the world.

Mr. Shenfeld: The API was related to health effects. The tolerable levels that you were talking about, the short-term tolerable levels, related to vegetation effects. The air pollution index was set up to curtail industry whenever a situation occurs in which a health effect can occur, not on the vegetation effect. The API exceeding 50, or actually 58, is the level at which studies carried out in London, England, showed that there was a health effect on people who were sick, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Martel: But what I'm looking for, Mr. Shenfeld, is what level—not the API, but the SO₂ count—is detrimental?

Mr. Shenfeld: That is very difficult to answer, since it's a combination of sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter in which the index corresponds to which produces the health effect, not SO₂ alone. For sulphur dioxide alone, if there was no par-

ticulate matter in the air at all, if it is very pure air I think five parts per million is tolerable to the human being.

Mr. Martel: Five parts per million, that's what we want to get around to. **Mr. Shenfeld,** you have to agree that when the pollution monitor on Aug. 15, 1974, in Sudbury has an API reading of seven and an SO₂ reading of 0.57 by your own figures that, in fact, we're talking about a 24-hour average. That's 0.57 based on the readings averaged over 24 hours. When the reading goes from zero at 8 a.m. to 0.57 by 12 o'clock noon, and we're talking about a 24-hour average, what in fact we are saying—

Mr. Shenfeld: I don't think you could be.

Mr. Martel: Sure we could be.

Mr. Shenfeld: A 24-hour average of zero at 8 a.m.? You just said that.

Mr. Martel: Yes, 24. Here's the reading. At 8 a.m. it is zero.

Mr. Shenfeld: A 24-hour average is zero?

Mr. Martel: I said the reading at 8 a.m. is zero.

Mr. Shenfeld: Oh, the reading at 8 a.m. is zero.

Mr. Martel: I'm saying, to get that reading—

Hon. W. Newman: Just a minute, clarify what you mean by that reading at 8 a.m. The API monitor reading?

Mr. Martel: You're going to have a cardiac arrest, I'm telling you.

Hon. W. Newman: So are you too; so let's make sure we get this straight. You wrote me a letter.

Mr. Martel: To get a reading of zero at 8 a.m., because it's a 24-hour average, the accumulation or the readings over that 24 hours, to give you a zero reading, would have had to be very small—almost minuscule at any given time on that particular monitor.

Mr. Shenfeld: If it was reading zero at that time, the SO₂ was undetectable by the instruments.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Shenfeld: But you're talking about a one-hour reading of zero.

Mr. Martel: Yes, right. I'm talking about the reading. But you base your readings on what, though?

Mr. Shenfeld: We look at readings as low as a half an hour.

Mr. Martel: But the figure that's given to the public, **Mr. Shenfeld,** is what figure?

Mr. Shenfeld: Air pollution index.

Mr. Martel: Is what figure based on how long?

Mr. Shenfeld: It's based on the 24-hour running average of the sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter.

Mr. Martel: When you go from zero at 8 a.m.—

Mr. Shenfeld: Wait a minute. You said that's a one-hour reading of zero.

Mr. Martel: No. Your API at 8 a.m. is two.

Mr. Shenfeld: I haven't got the—

Mr. Martel: I've got your figures, your statistics before me. I'm not making them up.

Mr. Shenfeld: The API was two at 8 a.m.?

Mr. Martel: And the SO₂ count at 8 a.m. was zero. Tell me what that means. I'm slow and I'm not too fleet of foot.

Mr. Shenfeld: All right. The 24-hour averages of the sulphur dioxide and the suspended particulate matter would have produced that air pollution index of two at 8 a.m. That would be from 9 a.m. the previous morning to 8 a.m. the following day.

Mr. Martel: Right. And the sulphur dioxide reading at that time was zero. What does that mean? The same thing?

Mr. Shenfeld: That means that actually the levels were next to nil.

Mr. Martel: Okay. Now, four hours later, **Mr. Shenfeld,** the API is seven, and the SO₂ count is 0.57. That also is based on the period, not from 9 a.m. to 8 a.m. but that is based on the period from 11 a.m. the day before to—or pardon me, 1 a.m. the day before to 12 noon today.

Mr. Shenfeld: That's very difficult to believe.

Mr. Martel: No. That's the way it works, **Mr. Shenfeld.**

Mr. Shenfeld: Well, you are telling me that that was the 24-hour average reading and I suggest I'd like to see it.

Mr. Martel: Here it is. I'm not making it up. These are the statistics you submitted to me.

Mr. Shenfeld: Not in that format.

Mr. Martel: No, not in that format. It's a letter from the ministry, from none other than the hon. William G. Newman.

Now, let's go back for a moment. You tell me that at 8 a.m. when I give you an API of two and an SO_2 of zero that in fact we are talking about the day before and we are to continue monitoring for 24 hours.

Mr. Shenfeld: All right. You are suggesting that for three hours the readings were high enough so that the levels averaged over the 24 hours to a level of 0.57?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Shenfeld: Okay.

Mr. Martel: That's right, isn't it?

Mr. Shenfeld: That is what you are telling me.

Mr. Martel: No, no, I'm asking you. You are the expert.

Mr. Shenfeld: I can't remember the data for that day.

Mr. Martel: Well, I'm just looking at the sheets provided by the minister and that's exactly what happens, isn't it?

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Is that how you would figure it?

Mr. Shenfeld: That is, if that is the case.

Mr. Martel: That's the point I'm trying to make. Okay. Now, what really has to be the increase in a three-hour span—

Mr. Shenfeld: You just have to have some very high—

Mr. Martel: —in the actual hour—It would be much higher than that?

Mr. Shenfeld: It would be much higher, certainly.

Mr. Martel: That's right, and that's why I started out by asking the question, what is the tolerable level for a half-hour before it is harmful to human beings? And you said 0.5.

Mr. Shenfeld: No, I didn't.

Mr. Martel: Five?

Mr. Shenfeld: Five point zero.

Mr. Martel: Okay, five. Don't play games with me, Mr. Minister.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm getting a little tired of your playing games down here. If you want to play it straight that's fine.

Mr. Martel: You are champing at the bit. You're like a little boy.

In fact, if one can calculate that 0.57, and I'm not much of a mathematician, in fact over a four-hour period the reading would be higher than five at that given hour, wouldn't it?

Mr. Shenfeld: What was the air pollution index at 12 noon, if you have the data there? What was the air pollution index?

Mr. Martel: Seven. And the SO_2 is 0.57.

Mr. Shenfeld: If the air pollution index was seven, then the level of that 0.57 is not referring to a 24-hour average. There might be a mistake. You know, a typographical error.

Mr. Martel: The entire sheet must be mistakes, then.

Mr. Shenfeld: I would like to see the sheet.

Mr. Martel: For your observation. I only go by what the minister gives me.

Hon. W. Newman: May I make a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Shenfeld and Mr. Martel get together sometime and have a little discussion.

Mr. Martel: No, no. I have been trying to get at this for two years, because I am convinced that when it jumps—and I raised it last year, and I have Mr. Shenfeld's data, which he is kind enough to send to me every month—that when it jumps from a zero reading over a six- or a seven-hour period, to in fact let's say 10—and that happens frequently—that in fact the reading at that specific time—

Mr. Shenfeld: I am afraid that somebody—either this has been—

Mr. Martel: There is a letter explaining it as well, Mr. Shenfeld to them, not to me.

Mr. Shenfeld: Point five seven for a 24-hour average cannot be—

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Shenfeld, will you take the chair over there please, because we

can't follow you. We want to get this on the record so we have it straight.

Mr. Martel: I want to make the point that when it jumps up like that, at any given time, from zero to seven or zero to 10, and it never reaches the point where you force a cutback because it is never severe enough, that at the specific time when the conditions are so severe—and we've seen it where it is just a blue pall; you can't see through it, you can barely breathe through it; in fact, that's what I am talking about as the distortions, Mr. Minister—in fact, the concentrations at the specific time are much higher than the readings indicate. The readings are calculated on a 24-hour basis—it is an average—but the reading at that specific time is one hell of a lot higher than the API indicates.

Mr. Shenfeld: Mr. Martel, if you will allow me, tomorrow I will bring in the exact records of the data for that day. I do know that a level of about 0.3 of SO_2 for a 24-hour average, and very little particulate matter will produce an air pollution index of 32, and that, therefore, 0.57, if that was a 24-hour average, which I believe it isn't, would have produced a much higher index than seven. It would be well over 32. There is either a misunderstanding in the data as presented there or a typographical error.

Mr. Martel: I am not worried about that one day, Mr. Shenfeld.

Mr. Shenfeld: Any day that the level would be 0.57 for a 24-hour average would have an index reaching about 50. So you can take it from there.

Mr. Martel: My concern is, and it is one I have expressed on many occasions, when I hear the API and it is always reading two or three or four or seven, I look out of the window and I can see it coming over. The phone starts to ring, and I want to know the reading at that specific time because, in fact, the exact reading at that specific time is much higher than what the 24-hour reading is.

Mr. Shenfeld: Sure.

Mr. Martel: I think it can be hazardous at that time, because it is more than five ppm, or it well could be, and we have no way of gauging that, because what we do is play around with 24-hour averages. I am not satisfied.

Mr. Shenfeld: We are not playing around with 24-hour averages because it suits us, but in looking at health effects, it has taken

at least 24-hour averages to show any adverse effect on health. At most of the places around the world it was more than two days of high levels.

Mr. Martel: It is with people who have bronchial problems, and so on, I am saying that you have seen occasions where you have had to force cutbacks, but before we reach the stage where you order a cutback we could have almost 20 hours of it.

Mr. Shenfeld: No, not necessarily.

Mr. Martel: Oh, yes.

Mr. Shenfeld: The point is this, that if the levels are very high for even a brief period, and they are that high, the actual 24-hour average would produce a high index and it would not take 24-hour readings of very high values before the index would go up. Three or four hours of very high readings have brought the index to well over 32 at times in the Sudbury area, and you know that.

Mr. Martel: Right. What are the effects on people?

Mr. Shenfeld: A choking effect; choking, coughing. People who have respiratory illness are affected by it.

Mr. Martel: Now we come to the real issue and to why I said the air pollution index itself is a laugh. If the wind directions don't happen to be in the correct direction in Sudbury, you and I know that we have to have. The minister describes it in his letter. I want to read this for you; it's a gem. It is an explanation he gave to us, and it needs a Philly lawyer.

Generally speaking under inversion conditions air quality changes very gradually over a relatively large area and are readily monitored by existing API stations.

Providing they are, of course, in the right direction. In Sudbury, unless the winds are from the south and the winds and the atmospheric pressure are all correct, you only get the reading when all conditions are precise. You get it over Ash St.; the rest of the time, you don't. What we have been trying to get out of this ministry, as you know, is to have the ministry fulfil its promise of 1971. They were going to get more monitors in the Sudbury area. George Kerr promised at least three or four.

Hon. W. Newman: Do you know how many monitors we have in Sudbury now?

Mr. Martel: I know how much you have got. You have two API monitors—one in Ash St. and one in Happy Valley and the rest are little Dinky Toys.

Mr. Haggerty: Happy Valley is gone, isn't it?

Mr. Shenfeld: Not really.

Mr. Martel: Let me continue with the minister's letter:

However, varying meteorological conditions, resulting in looping plumes—

That was a new one—a looping plume. My colleague wrote the minister about the looping plumes. He said, "Tell me, Mr. Minister, what is the difference between a looping plume and inversion and unacceptable air pollution level at ground level?" I live in a rural area about 10 miles west of the super-stack and on many a quiet evening I have witnessed pooping loons, but I have entered in my diary this day my first encounter with looping plumes! You know, it is just jargon.

Hon. W. Newman: Don't you know what a looping plume is? I've seen the looping plumes.

Mr. Martel: Well, I have only seen pooping loons.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I have seen them both. You haven't been in Sudbury as long as I have, then.

Mr. Martel: Now, tell me what that jargon means to somebody.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, I will tell you. You know the big stack at Sudbury?

Mr. Martel: I sure do.

Hon. W. Newman: You have seen it? Normally the smoke comes out of the stack and it goes drifting up. Under certain atmospheric conditions, it comes out and loops down into a specific area.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. W. Newman: You understand that?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, I don't have to say what a pooping loon is, eh?

Mr. Martel: No, no. That's exactly the point that I in my concern have been trying to drive home for three or four years to this ministry. If you have a looping plume,

all conditions being right, you get a reading, but if the wind or the meteorological conditions aren't correct, you get 0.2 or a reading of two, three, four or five and everyone on your staff is aware of that.

George Kerr was so well aware of it that in 1971 he promised several more API monitors in the Sudbury area. It was a good election promise, and I can remember the Tories buying it to run on television as a special ad. Well, that's gone, and so is George Kerr, but we are still waiting for the monitors.

Hon. W. Newman: Don't you think that we are really trying to do a job for the people of Sudbury? Don't you think we are making some effort?

Mr. Martel: You have two choices. You either put in the monitors he has promised, or you at least buy portable monitors so we can assess the readings, if they are at all useful, so we can get down to the Lockerby area when the wind directions are right to pump it into Lockerby, or if the winds are from another direction we can move the portable monitor over to there to determine what in fact the effects are. Now, you have got one or two choices. It's obvious.

You people really can't wiggle out of it. Your predecessor promised it and said it was necessary, and you don't want to go the extra step to make it because it's only with your pooping loon in the right direction that you get a reading. The rest of the time the same amount of SO_2 , as was admitted by your predecessor, in fact is emitted daily. The same tonnage is emitted daily. On certain days if you get all the atmospheric conditions right and the looping plume gets in the right place, you have a high reading, but the next day the same quantity, which might be spread out differently, is being emitted but the reading doesn't show. That's what bothers me.

Hon. W. Newman: But you are asking for more API monitors, right?

Mr. Martel: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: But you just finished telling me five minutes ago that you don't believe them or trust them anyway.

Mr. Martel: No, I didn't say that. I was setting you up. I wanted you to jump and you did, I know you well enough after seven years that I knew you would jump. Now, you admit that if we had them it would help.

Mr. Haggerty: How many monitors do you have?

Hon. W. Newman: Two APIs.

Mr. Martel: One is in Happy Valley and the other one is on Ash St.

Mr. Haggerty: What do they cover?

Mr. Martel: They cover Falconbridge when the wind is blowing from the west, and it then gives off the readings—

Hon. W. Newman: Falconbridge when the wind is from the east—I'm sorry.

Mr. Martel: It gives protection to Coniston and Garson downwind because the prevailing winds are westerlies there, I guess. If the winds are from the southwest, I guess, for Copper Cliff, you would get it out on to the Ash St. monitor on occasion. The rest of the time those aren't the prevailing wind directions, particularly for the Copper Cliff readings. You then in fact don't get the accurate readings day in and day out. What I am worried about is the people in the Sudbury area.

Hon. W. Newman: All right, then may I say this? If you are concerned about the people in the Sudbury area, all I can say to you in all sincerity is that there has been a vast improvement in the Sudbury basin as far as vegetation, as far as air pollution is concerned. There has been a vast improvement. I think that if you talked to people in Sudbury—and I've been in Sudbury a few times, as you well know, a couple of times I've talked to you, and another couple of times I've talked to other people—you would find that there has been a vast improvement.

We have these companies on control orders; as you know, Falconbridge is moving ahead and trying to step up its programme, and we are working with Inco on its programme. The ultimate, of course, is to have no air pollution at all. But certainly, from talking to people in Sudbury, it is a different situation in the Sudbury area than it was a very few years ago.

We are working constantly with those companies. We have a regional office in Sudbury; we are trying to make it better and we are making it better. I just want you to know that that improvement is there; and I think you know that as well as I do.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, you are trying to drag 47 different red herrings into it.

Hon. W. Newman: Not at all. I've said

we're going to put vegetation and green growth in Sudbury, and that's what we are going to do.

Mr. Martel: I am still looking for the vegetation around Coniston; I'd need a magnifying glass to find it there, except in a few places where Inco has done a little bit of work.

All I'm asking is that you install monitors so we get an accurate reading every day, because your predecessor agreed in estimates last year that the quantity of SO₂ being emitted daily is the same.

I'm saying that when the conditions are all appropriate, you get high readings which necessitate cutbacks. But when you don't get all the atmospheric conditions just right to put it over the plume, in fact you get a zero reading. Yet the amounts being emitted daily are the same. We can't play games with it.

Hon. W. Newman: No, but they are under control orders to cut it down.

Mr. Martel: That's right; there are all kinds of control orders. But if we can get it all in one direction we get readings, as you know, of 98. I give the minister credit. He ordered cutbacks shortly after taking over his ministry; he didn't wait to get the final readings in order to cut back.

I'm just saying that we've got to know what the readings are daily. That's all I'm interested in. Your predecessor two times removed knew that in 1971, and promised—

Mr. Good: Was that Simonett?

Mr. Martel: No, no, George Kerr promised them. You admit and your statistics admit, as well as your letters—you know, some of you cabinet ministers have some of the greatest writers. Tell some of the people on the labour council what's in that letter—what does it mean to them? A looping plume indeed.

Hon. W. Newman: I explained to you what it was.

Mr. Martel: Yes, and if we just had two. When do we get the monitors? If we locate the Happy Valley monitor—we are going to relocate it, I understand, but I don't believe it has been done yet—and you've got two more—

Hon. W. Newman: Did you want the Happy Valley one removed?

Mr. Martel: No, no—just moved a little.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, I see.

Mr. Martel: By the way, there is a promise on the books; it was in here last year. Your predecessor said I could have a say in the determination of where that one would be relocated, and he sent staff to my office so we could discuss it. That's right, Mr. Macfarlane, isn't it?

Hon. W. Newman: Is that the Happy Valley one?

Mr. Martel: Yes, and if we just had two more we could cover it off nicely in the four directions.

Hon. W. Newman: Couldn't we suggest to you that the Happy Valley monitor could be relocated pretty soon?

Mr. Martel: Yes, but not very far; that's not going to help the problem. We don't want to get it out of the range.

Mr. Haggerty: Get it out of the prevailing wind.

Mr. Martel: But we need a couple more; that's what was promised. The Happy Valley monitor was there in 1971, and so was the Ash St. Your predecessor twice removed promised a couple more. When will that promise be fulfilled so that we get readings every day for the whole area? That's all I'm interested in.

At the very least we should have the type of monitor I spoke to you about before, so that when we get a blue haze in the Lockerby area we don't have to borrow Inco's equipment; instead, we can get down with a piece of equipment that your ministry can afford and find out what the readings are there, without necessitating a cutback.

Half the battle, as you know, is in communicating with the public so that you don't get inundated with calls and the public can be advised as to what is going on. The type of equipment I'm talking about could be taken to the Chelmsford area or to Skead when conditions are bad so that the people know what is going on, what the readings are and that the ministry is following it. But when you admit that you have nothing down there that can give you a reading, because it didn't reach the one out in Burwash, which is the closest one in that direction—

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Ralph Moore, who is our regional director for the Sudbury area? He has had a very good working relationship up there

with the various industries and has done a great job.

Mr. Martel: You haven't heard me run the industry down at all tonight.

Mr. Maeck: Wait until I put an X on the wall.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe Mr. Moore would like to make a comment on the monitoring situation in the Sudbury area. That's why we decentralized so we would be closer to the people.

Mr. R. E. Moore (Director, Northeastern Region, Regional Operations Division): I am R. E. Moore from the northeast. Our test support group have 14 continuous monitors—SO₂ monitors—operating in Sudbury and the environs. We have a pretty good fix on SO₂ readings at any given point of time, but we only have two APIs. We feel that the amount of work that has been done this year in some of the monitoring by the portable van giving us an indication of the distribution is something that basically we haven't had a good fix on. I think it is going to take longer to get a good fix on it.

Mr. Martel: Would you like a permanent portable monitor up there, Mr. Moore?

Mr. R. E. Moore: If it were used the way we would like to use it, yes. It isn't simply a question of measuring the concentration at any given point in time, as you well know. It can happen for a very short period of time, maybe only two minutes. It might have happened for half an hour. The discomfort problem is related to people and the complaints are based on discomfort.

We are assessing it and we have done more assessment since the first of April this year—as you are probably well aware—and we will continue to do more and until we get a good fix on a lot of the potential locations. There is the need for extensive monitoring. We are doing a lot of it within the Sudbury area, but also outside the Sudbury area. I think it is going to take time before we can devise a good programme that's going to give us this information.

Mr. Martel: And it is the equipment, too, isn't it, Mr. Moore?

Mr. R. E. Moore: Yes it is.

Mr. Martel: That's right. And you know George Kerr promised us that equipment in 1971.

Mr. Allan: How many times did he promise it?

Mr. Martel: Do you know what they did? He made a tape on the television station and the Tories were so delighted with it that they bought it from CKMC and they ran it then for the next three weeks as part of the election gimmickry. That's fine. It seems to me you should deliver the equipment that was promised, don't you?

Mr. Allan: No, I never believe everything you say.

Mr. Martel: That's fine.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Wise man.

Mr. Martel: Right. But Mr. Moore admits the problem is insufficient equipment.

Mr. Allan: He paints a pretty picture.

Mr. R. E. Moore: Could I also add, Mr. Martel, that—

Mr. Martel: I want to tell you who the people of Sudbury did believe, and it wasn't your candidate. Excuse me, Mr. Moore, go ahead.

Mr. R. E. Moore: All I would like to add is that we do have fairly good relationships with the companies, as you well know. They are cutting back voluntarily. This year we have had four shutdowns or forced curtailments when it got to be fairly serious. There are many times when we have had high readings when the companies did cut back as much as 60 or 65 per cent on a voluntary basis. I think they are prepared to do this. But I don't think that there is any way under our existing system that we can put a good fix on your SO₂ per se, in terms of the overall API.

Mr. Martel: That should be what we are interested in.

Mr. R. E. Moore: We are working towards this effort, but it's not going to be easy and it's not going to take just a few weeks.

Mr. Martel: And the interesting thing is that you haven't had a new piece of equipment since 1971 to continue the job. You had two API monitors then.

Mr. R. E. Moore: In terms of the API this is true. In terms of the SO₂ monitors, which I think is probably more significant to your reference than the API—

Mr. Martel: You have had 10 of them at least.

Mr. R. E. Moore: We have 14.

Mr. Martel: You had 10 at least in 1968 or 1969.

Mr. R. E. Moore: Well, we now have 14 continuous SO₂ monitors. We have also about 138 other types of monitors, but we are still trying to get a good fix on them. I think now that we have more staff we can do it. We are ranging farther afield. We are also being able to pinpoint it. In terms of other locations for Happy Valley, we would be pleased to discuss it with you.

Mr. Martel: All we need to assist you is a delivery of the promised goods. That's all.

Hon. W. Newman: May I say, Mr. Martel, that in the Sudbury region we have a regional office and we are completely non-partisan on that basis, may I say.

Mr. Martel: Look, I didn't make the promise to the people of the Sudbury basin.

An hon. member: Neither did he.

Mr. Martel: The former minister did.

Hon. W. Newman: Don't you think we are doing an effective job in Sudbury?

Mr. Martel: It's certainly improving.

Hon. W. Newman: Don't you think the people in Sudbury are happy with the job that we're doing up there?

Mr. Martel: Not completely.

Hon. W. Newman: But you're sounding much more positive than you did a few weeks ago.

Mr. Martel: No, I'm as positive as I was because—Let's not try to divert this thing, Mr. Minister. Your own statistics, your own letters—

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I know what you mean.

Mr. Martel: —indicate that I'm right on the topic and that I'm correct.

Hon. W. Newman: My letters indicate that you're always correct?

Mr. Martel: That's right, I can read your letters. Here's one of them, that ridiculous one; and I have another. They're all yours. Answers to them all. What in fact you do admit is that you're not willing to put the

necessary equipment in to make sure that we can monitor when the various wind directions, particularly the prevailing winds, are in effect; and you can't get a real fix on Copper Cliff Inco's readings unless the wind directions are precise, and you will not put the necessary equipment in to give us the readings daily.

Hon. W. Newman: But don't you agree that we're getting much better co-operation with industry up there since our original establishment?

Mr. Martel: We've been riding them pretty hard.

Hon. W. Newman: Of course we have. Who is "we"?

Mr. Martel: And we'll continue to do it. I must say I've done a good job, even if I have to say so myself.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't let that go by. I'm sorry, I can't let that go by.

Mr. Martel: It's my modesty, you know, that forces me to do that. I don't like to.

Mr. Maeck: That is one way of getting into Hansard.

Mr. Martel: Where is the 1973 McGovern report? Is it still in existence?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know. If it was the 1973 report it must still be in existence, eh?

Mr. Martel: I haven't seen the 1973 one. Are they available? The McGovern report, do you still have it? Does Mr. McGovern still make reports?

Mr. R. E. Moore: It was just recently released to the press and I thought you had copies of it. If you would like a copy, you can have one.

Mr. Martel: No, I can't recall receiving one.

Mr. R. E. Moore: There were several sent out.

Mr. Martel: Well, I would appreciate it.

Mr. R. E. Moore: Right. Actually, I might add, Mr. Martel, that it shows quite a difference.

Mr. Martel: I want to make the comparison. The other thing is — and I'm going to leave it there because I have a couple of

other things I'll come back to tomorrow — what are the results of neutralizing those lakes in the Sudbury area; the four lakes that the lime was added to? What have been the results after a year?

Hon. W. Newman: I just know the results from the massive doses of liming that we did, I believe, last year and it did help to bring down the pH. Actually, what has happened on the studies this year I can't tell you, but maybe Mr. Grant Mills, if he's here, could probably tell us what has happened this year. But I know last year it seemed to be bringing down the acidity.

Mr. Martel: Yes, but is it going to be something permanent?

Hon. W. Newman: Let's ask Mr. Grant Mills from water resources.

Mr. G. H. Mills (Director, Water Resources Branch): We are just now assembling the data, and I think there is some that is available on progress on the effect of the studies. It has not been reduced and it is difficult. The data has not been reduced but I think we could get some meaningful information on progress of the studies at this date.

Mr. Martel: Yes, because what I'm concerned about knowing, of course, is that if we add the lime, and it's pretty expensive, that it's going to retain the waters as neutral as opposed to becoming acidified. Of course, we have to know that in order to know what the effects of the emissions are.

I'm not as convinced as the minister is that the superstack does all it is supposed to do. I still think I'm right that over the long haul we will find the superstack having a cumulative effect on vegetation and water where they have been affected before. What the cumulative effect will be is high acid counts and foliage that's going to be despoiled.

I happen to have been at Lake Timiskaming this past summer. I drove through cross-country, and people who were camping at the lake — several university professors from Trent and so on — are absolutely convinced that for the first time there is spoilage up there, and it hasn't become hardened to SO₂. I am still convinced that the answer isn't in dispersing it. I am more convinced than ever it has to be taken out at the bottom of the stack, not at the top. What I saw going up to Lake Timiskaming this year convinced me more than ever. Maybe some-

body hopefully could prove me wrong, but I think the accumulative effect of SO_2 on water and, although somewhat diluted, on vegetation which isn't acclimatized to it will be very detrimental.

What we are looking for by neutralizing the lake is whether the effects will remain constant or whether it is just an exercise in futility. That's what I think we are looking for from the studies.

Mr. Mills: I think the studies in part will determine that aspect. On a regional programme they are sampling 125 lakes in that area to determine this.

Mr. Martel: But we only put lime in four.

Mr. Mills: Oh, yes.

Mr. Martel: And that was fairly costly. I agree with the minister that we don't go ahead and put it somewhere else until we know what the effects of that experimentation is going to be.

Mr. Mills: Those are not conclusive.

Mr. Martel: While Mr. Moore is still here then I might ask, have you people done any investigation in the Timiskaming area, particularly around Lake Timiskaming and up across country through Field? That was burnt red in there this summer. When I came back for the House I was up there. It wasn't frozen yet, and there were some trees that were just totally red, and the same on Lake Timiskaming.

Hon. W. Newman: What time of the year?

Mr. Martel: It was the end of August, but there had been no frost yet.

Hon. W. Newman: Swamp maples turn red.

Mr. Martel: You could find an excuse, you birds, for anything, couldn't you?

Hon. W. Newman: Listen, I know quite a bit about the north.

Mr. Martel: Have you done any surveys up in that part of the country?

Mr. R. E. Moore: We have expanded our surveys around the whole region, but in terms of this year we are limited in staff. We only have a certain number of monitors that we can put out over a period of time and we have to shift them periodically, which is quite an effort. It takes time to do this.

Mr. Martel: It is too bad the minister hadn't given you some money from SWEEP to do that.

Mr. R. E. Moore: While we are on the subject, I wouldn't like you to go away with the fact that we didn't have any summer students. We had them in every area of activity that we are involved in. So we did have a number of students working.

Mr. Martel: I am delighted to hear that.

Mr. R. E. Moore: Most of the SWEEP programmes basically were covered off by the activities that we had ongoing with other students; so they didn't really qualify for SWEEP programmes.

Mr. Martel: The small instruments you are using, as you move them out and move them around—

Mr. R. E. Moore: Sulphation candles.

Mr. Martel: —will in fact indicate if new vegetation being exposed to SO_2 for the first time will be detrimentally affected, I presume.

Mr. Moore: Yes, and we are also setting out continuous monitors in our planning this coming year in the Timagami and quite easterly areas just to get a fix on what is happening. This hasn't been done too much to our knowledge in the past.

Mr. Martel: Every night when I go to bed I say a prayer that, if we could just get the right wind inversions and get the right looping plume, maybe we could loop it all the way down to Toronto some night and fumigate the whole area. We would never have another problem. They would have equipment there the likes of which you have never seen.

Hon. W. Newman: Do you ever get an answer?

Mr. Martel: Never, I don't pray very hard.

Mr. R. E. Moore: In terms of your looping plume by the way, I think your colleague did get a very reasonable explanation, because we did send him the technical information. It is a technical term.

Mr. Martel: Absolutely. I will pass, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Rollins.

Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings): Mr. Chairman, I would like to come back for a moment to the minister. Much has been

emphasized about trucks as far as air pollution and operating go. I would like to ask the minister a question about the emphasis on these trucks and the increased volume of gasoline that is being consumed by the total number of motorists in Ontario. Do you consider that all these restrictions are of an advantage versus the increased volume of gasoline used due to low gas mileage for the travelling public?

Hon. W. Newman: That is a very good question. Let me take it in two parts. First, as far as the trucks are concerned, the major problem we have with trucks as far as emissions are concerned are mainly with the diesel engines. When they are emitting a very high level of opaque smoke from their engines it means their engines are not properly adjusted and tuned up, so they are actually wasting fuel by having these black or opaque emissions.

As far as the cars are concerned, the pollution abatement controls that were put on for 1973-1974—and I say this advisedly—I often wonder really if these abatement equipment measures on the car are really the cause of less mileage on the cars. We are told they are. There are some doubts and we are doing some testing to see if these really are the causes of reduced mileage per gallon of gas.

Mr. Rollins: Mr. Minister, there are some drivers who may have just moved this equipment a little bit to the one side or the other and the mileage in many cases has improved.

Hon. W. Newman: Pardon me? I am sorry.

Mr. Rollins: Where some of the equipment might have been bypassed just a wee bit, it has been indicated quite clearly that the mileage has come back to a normal mileage.

Also, how many cars are there on the highway today where there isn't a puff of exhaust smoke if somebody steps on the gas? Whether it is a 1973 or 1974 car, there's a greyish type of exhaust if they are moving up to a higher speed. In the majority of cases—and it is not an oil burn—there is a puff of smoke. I personally feel that some of this has been overplayed with the automotive industry today.

The average truck driver is on a lease basis with some of these companies and he is operating his own truck, and the companies are trying to carry on their business. Even your taxis here in the city today are owned by individuals operating under a co-operative, and responsibility is going straight back to the individual. Just how far is it intended to

go with some of these private individuals who are hauling lumber out of various parts of this province with diesel tractors? Is it not a fact that the different atmosphere causes some of this smoke pollution under different circumstances, and that a truck can be set on a certain day and a heavy atmosphere can change this, or a certain vehicle where they are double shifting can create problems? How far is the individual who is earning his living with these machines going to be pressed to go into this operation or put out of business?

Hon. W. Newman: The atmospheric conditions, I agree, do have some bearing on it. The type of roads he is travelling, the dust, the filter, the amount of air going through, all have some bearing on this. We don't start, actually, as far as trucks are concerned until we get up to—I just can't give you the exact opacity figures, but someone here can give them to you.

Basically, if a diesel truck is properly serviced, there shouldn't be too much of a problem. An allowance is made for the atmospheric conditions and even for driving on dusty roads. I drive Highway 401 every day and you can notice a marked difference. You will occasionally get a truck that is really emitting very black smoke. I can't tell you the actual number of the criteria, but I will call on Mr. Jefferies to tell you exactly what the situation is. We have done a lot of warning, a tremendous amount of warning.

Mr. Haggerty: A lower grade of fuel that some use will cause it too.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Jefferies, maybe you could explain the details.

Mr. J. Jefferies (Supervisor, Vehicle Emissions, Air Resources Branch): We have been doing some work with the Ontario Trucking Association and between us we have decided that a 40 per cent opacity is a reasonably acceptable opacity.

We have two inspectors who co-operate with the Ontario Provincial Police and these inspectors look at vehicles that are emitting excessive smoke. But we don't take any action until certain conditions are fulfilled; and these, at the moment, are around 70 to 80 per cent opacity. This is a very heavy density smoke. In addition, it has to be a continuous emission of opacity over about two or three miles.

We are not concerned with the odd puff of smoke which, as Mr. Rollins said, can occur when you're going uphill or where a vehicle driver is changing gear. We realize

this sort of thing can occur. What we are looking for is the excessive smoke, 70 to 80 per cent opacity on a continuous basis, which indicates that the engine itself is either in very poor condition and putting out excessive smoke or just very badly maintained.

Mr. Rollins: Maybe I could ask you a question. Do you find, in travelling with your inspectors, that people with diesels, which are very expensive pieces of equipment, neglect their injectors and cause this particular problem?

Mr. Jefferies: Again with the Ontario Trucking Association, we have instituted a programme whereby when we find that the vehicle is emitting excessive smoke, we send out a report form to the vehicle owner and request him to send back details of the cause of the excessive emission and the work that was done to eliminate this excessive smoke. In the majority of cases, it was just the incorrect setting of the pumps and bad injector cups. These were the two main causes.

Mr. Rollins: But is it not a fact that the average operator has these serviced on a regular basis, because the cost of not keeping them serviced is prohibitive to the individual? You have been talking about large companies, but you haven't mentioned the individuals who use their tractors to haul heavy loads of lumber or other commodities on a leaseback basis. Where do they come into the picture?

Mr. Jefferies: I think these are the people we have quite a considerable amount of problems with. In fact, we're investigating one at the moment. He has just purchased a 1959 or 1960 Mack and he says he can't get below our limits; he's always being stopped by the police. Well, I think he probably purchased the equipment for a very small amount of money and is trying to operate with a very old engine. I think this is one of the main problems.

Mr. Rollins: But there are very capable individuals operating on our highways today who know from experience what a piece of equipment will do. I'm just curious to know how much your inspectors know about what to expect from a piece of equipment, other than looking at the colour of the exhaust from a particular engine as it's operating.

Mr. Jefferies: The two inspectors we have are qualified mechanics and we chose them specially because one of them has 15 years and the other has 25 years in the diesel

maintenance and repair industry. They know what sort of conditions exist.

Mr. Rollins: Quite true, but you said that the OPP were watching on their patrols. Are they qualified to determine if emissions are excessive?

Mr. Jefferies: The situation is this: Our staff go out with the Ontario Provincial Police, and it's our staff who make the judgement as to whether the emissions from a vehicle are excessive. They then tell the Ontario Provincial Police Officer and he stops the vehicle. We are not allowed to stop any vehicles. At the moment, we don't have the facilities to prosecute under our own Act, so we have to assist the Ontario Provincial Police under the Highway Traffic Act.

Mr. Rollins: Would it be your opinion that possibly because of the inspection as it exists today, the trend is for individuals to go to leasing equipment?

Mr. Jefferies: I haven't looked into this, but I think it could possibly be one of the causes. I wouldn't like to say definitely, because I haven't looked into this.

Mr. Rollins: Mr. Chairman, as an individual and as a member of this committee, I'm not completely satisfied that all the onus is on the trucking industry. If you drive down the Don Valley Parkway at 8.30 in the morning you can hardly stay in an automobile, and it's not all trucks that are on that particular road. I only use that road as an example because it's very congested; and what with the wind and certain things, if you are riding in an automobile picking up the exhaust in that heavy congestion, I'm not thoroughly convinced that it is all the trucking industry that is totally responsible for any impurities that we may have on our roads or highways.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh no, may I make it very clear that that is not our conclusion. I'm sorry if I gave that impression. We were talking about trucks at the time. I can assure you that when the TTC strike was on here in Toronto we did testing on a daily basis—because there were more automobiles in Toronto—and the test results we got were substantially higher because of the auto emissions. So it's not only trucks; it's autos too.

Mr. Rollins: I am satisfied that any operator who is operating today is having his equipment checked periodically when it is necessary according to recommendations by

the manufacturer. I think the industry as a whole on the highways today is doing everything possible. There may be minor exceptions by individuals. But based on the entire operation, I believe that the trucking industry has a very high standard of operation in keeping their equipment performing because of the cost per mile. If you let equipment get out of balance, not only is it polluting but the cost per mile becomes prohibitive. They have to work to a peak efficiency.

Hon. W. Newman: I agree with you, because if they don't it costs them money.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have three unrelated matters that I want to discuss with the minister which are pertinent to this particular vote.

I want to begin with mercury in fish. Now, you know over the past three or four years that this has become a matter of great concern to people right throughout the province. And particularly in areas of northwestern Ontario where a good many people have relied on commercial fishing as a livelihood and fish as a food. Nothing significant has come from the various ministries of this government since the initial monitoring was done; I think it was in 1971. I understood that this was going to be monitored on a continuous and an ongoing basis so that if there was any improvement or any lowering in the levels of mercury, that people would be made aware of this.

Now, I am told by one of the commercial fishermen on Lake Superior that there is still a ban on lake trout fishing in Thunder Bay itself. I am talking about the bay itself; that geographic entity. The commercial fishermen are told not to fish that particular species because it isn't acceptable on the continental market; therefore, they are not marketable fish.

I have been told that these fish are being sold in a bootleg fashion. If there is no material change in the levels of mercury according to the criteria laid down in co-operation with you people and the Ministry of Health, these fish still pose a health hazard—unless, as I say, there have been some decrease in the level in the mercury content.

I had brought to my attention during the past week instances of where this kind of fish, still under this ban, are being sold to an old folk's home. And I was disturbed to hear this. I don't know whether you had

heard about it. I am wondering what kind of ongoing monitoring you have to make sure that the health of everybody, including our senior citizens, is not going to be impaired as a result of this.

Hon. W. Newman: May I first say that we discussed mercury tonight or earlier on this afternoon, but I was not aware of any fish being taken out. Are you talking about netting and selling on a bootleg basis? I was not aware of this going on. Certainly we have been doing work on fish throughout the province.

As far as the water is concerned in the St. Clair River, I didn't want to really comment on the findings in the river itself at this point in time, because it might have a very serious effect on the case the province has. But as for this area that you are talking about, the Thunder Bay area, I don't know. Maybe Mr. Roman, who is familiar with this, could tell us. I don't know about this netting and bootlegging or black marketeering.

Mr. Ronan: On the question concerning monitoring, the ministry, in co-operation with Natural Resources, has done an annual take on the St. Clair system and has had a study over a number of years to try and determine whether there is a trend being manifested in the decrease, or otherwise, in the level of mercury in a number of fish which are used for commercial purposes. That data, as I said—there is a new set for this year—is just currently being analysed. It has been taken through the co-operation of Natural Resources. Also, in the Lake St. Clair area there is ongoing assessment and sampling of the fish and the sediment to determine whether there are decreases in the levels since the companies have ceased discharging mercury.

Mr. Stokes: So, on the basis of the information that you have at hand now, the situation hasn't changed in the past two or three years?

Mr. Ronan: On the basis of the information that we have, I would think it appears to be favourable, but I don't think I could be too specific as to the direction of the trend, because it's of some import to the outcome of the litigation.

Mr. Stokes: There is no litigation in northwestern Ontario. Let's not confuse things. You are talking about the Dow Chemical thing in Sarnia. I am talking specifically about the bans that were imposed on commercial fishing in northwestern Ontario, that had such a profound effect on the native people. Everybody got up tight because native people eat a lot more fish on any

given day than anybody else and they were told that it could be injurious to their health. All I am asking you is, do you have any additional data from the 1971 information that we had, to change in any material way the bans that were imposed at that time?

Mr. Ronan: On the basis of the data that we have, the levels are still above those recommended as being hazardous to humans if they are ingested or taken as part of a diet. So the levels are still considered to be quite high and unsuitable for human consumption.

Hon. Mr. Newman: Are you asking about the English River water pollution?

Mr. Stokes: Not specifically, no.

Hon. Mr. Newman: Because I have just been there. I just checked into it myself the other day and there has been no significant change in the levels.

Mr. Stokes: No, I was speaking in terms of the west end of Lake Superior, which is Thunder Bay.

Mr. Ronan: Concerning the west end of Lake Superior, I can't make any comment as to whether there has been any additional data generated since the report you referred to. The two areas with which I am familiar are the St. Clair system and Clay Lake area.

Mr. Stokes: All right. If, as a result of the most recent data that you are collecting and analysing at the present time, there is no change, there is still a hazard, will you again admonish the people and warn them that high levels of mercury continue to be a problem and they should guard against eating excessive amounts of those species from those lakes that have been adversely affected, either through industrial or through natural leaching?

Hon. W. Newman: May I answer that for you? Natural Resources has done this in the past, and certainly I think that when the testing is done—and a lot of it will be done, of course, in our labs—as you know I am sure, the people in the area are well aware of the situation—maybe not specifically that in Thunder Bay. I certainly had my ears filled when I was up in that area not too long ago. I believe I saw you for a few moments before you rushed off and you made some remarks to me.

We'll look at it and I'll talk it over with the Minister of Natural Resources. I still see signs around, "Fish for fun."

Mr. Stokes: When you do have this latest data compiled and available in layman's terms, will you see that we get a copy of it?

Hon. W. Newman: Sure.

Mr. Stokes: I want to refer to some remarks that were made by the minister recently on his little safari to northwestern Ontario. I'm sorry I couldn't join the minister at that time. I was otherwise engaged.

He did admonish the pulp and paper industry that they continued to be one of the most troublesome problems on his plate as the Minister of the Environment. While he didn't make any threats or offer any concrete suggestions to the industry as to what they might do, nothing has changed in any really significant way. With regard to the amount of emissions, both by way of suspended solids and phenols that are escaping into our watercourses, some selected companies have made some improvements by installing clarifiers, but they really haven't come to grips with the main bulk of the problem. All you have to do is look at the amount of foam that is coming out of some of the older operations at the present time.

What was the purpose of the statement made by the minister, which was a repetition of what we had got from Mr. Auld, his immediate predecessor, and Mr. Kerr who was the minister before that? All three of you have said that the pulp and paper industry is the worst offender in the Province of Ontario and from your recent pronouncements that continues to be the case. Where do we go from here?

Hon. W. Newman: May I just point out to you that in my recent speech to the pulp and paper industry here in Toronto—I presume that's the speech you are referring to—I pointed out to the pulp and paper industry at that time that they had been through difficult times, but they were now making money and we would expect them to move ahead on certain programmes.

If you want me to be specific, for instance, several companies are now doing an environmental assessment on a voluntary basis so that the pollution abatement equipment will be put in to start with. One of the companies that I'm sure you are aware of is putting in a new process to deal with suspended solids. If it's successful—it's an \$11-million gamble but I think we're convinced that it will be successful—hopefully it will be a breakthrough in dealing with this particular problem throughout the world.

Mr. Haggerty: Which plant is that?

Hon. W. Newman: I guess I'm at liberty to say what plant it is. It's Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd. at Thunder Bay.

Mr. Haggerty: I happen to find the paper mills in Thorold had the solution to their pollution problem. They came through with an abatement process. In fact they were reclaiming some of the lost or waste material going out and they came up with this new chemical. I don't know what the process is. It's in Thorold anyway and it's supposed to—

An hon. member: The Copeland process.

Mr. Haggerty: —limit the pollution there.

Hon. W. Newman: New technology is developing. We're working on some of these companies now.

You ask what was the purpose of my speech. It was to say that we have talked to the pulp and paper industry. We have dealt with various companies. Certain plants were going to be closed down and they are now viable because of the price of the paper or the pulp. We are now asking them to move forward and we are discussing with all these companies a step-up programme to get going on these various programmes. If you want to deal with specific companies, for instance, I can talk to you about Anglo-Canadian or Great Lakes.

Mr. Stokes: No, I will give you a specific instance of where this ministry took legal action against one of the pulp and paper companies in my riding. It happened to be a Canadian company, and they fined them \$1,000. Now, in the overall scheme of things a company can stand that. But why did you choose to lay a charge against that particular company when now you are saying you are looking at ways and means of coming to grips with the problem? If you are still looking for the kind of technology that's necessary to clean up the mess, why did you fine a Canadian company \$1,000?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know the circumstances of the charge. For instance, there's another company that came up here early this afternoon—I think the member for Rainy River brought it up—and we are just in the process of laying charges against it now.

Mr. Stokes: So, you are saying then that they do have the—

Hon. W. Newman: No, I am saying because they had a spill which was the result

of just pure inadequate care—I suppose that is what you might call it—and therefore we laid a charge.

Mr. Stokes: I see. Well, all I am saying is you must have felt at the time you laid the charge against Domtar that there was adequate technology to clean up the thing you felt it was guilty of.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know all the charges we have against all the pulp and paper industries. I would have to ask somebody to specifically spell out which Domtar plant it was. Was it one in your area, or was it in Toronto?

Mr. Stokes: No, it was the Domtar plant at Red Rock, and I think it is the only charge of that nature that has been laid against the pulp and paper company.

Hon. W. Newman: What was the charge? I honestly can't tell you.

Mr. Stokes: Excessive emissions and failure to comply with an order.

Hon. W. Newman: It could be that if we have issued orders to a company and there is failure to comply, or if we have emission problems, or if we have spill problems with the pulp and paper industry, we are going to get a little tougher with them now. They are making the money; they can do these things.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, I have one quick question. There is a policy within your ministry requiring a water system for someone who is developing a trailer park or some kind of facility. And if it happens to be located in an area of the municipality that isn't serviced at present by the municipal water system, there are ways and means that these small developers can get around certain orders and regulations that you have. They can say: "All right, we will install a pump that will serve no more than five units or no more than five homes." They don't have to comply with the general legislation or regulations, as long as they meet the approval of the health standards and things of that nature.

One instance was brought to my attention recently where a person wanted to install a 40-unit mobile home park. If he installed one well for every five units he could just ignore any of your regulations, as long as he met the health standards. The fellow spent \$5,000 on doing some drilling and was able to prove to the Ministry of Health that the volume of water and the quality of the water was such that there would be no problem;

he would be able to service those 40 units quite adequately.

However, the minute he started talking about more than five units, your people—who had no interest at all before that—said: “No, the only way we will authorize it is if he can enter into a deal, or some kind of an arrangement with the municipality and in the event he reneges the municipality picks up the pieces.”

I want to know what legislative or regulatory authority you have for that.

Hon. W. Newman: We have several. One is, of course, if any individual development takes more than 10,000 gallons of water per day, they must have a special permit from the ministry. I assume that is one of the things—

Mr. Good: That's not this, though.

Hon. W. Newman: You are not talking about that? I thought maybe it was because you were talking about sewage—or was it just water?

Mr. Good: It's getting an agreement with a municipality that won't sign an agreement.

Mr. Stokes: That's precisely it. Legal counsel has said to the municipality: “Why should you sign? You're crazy to sign.”

Hon. W. Newman: All right. Then what happens—and I am just pointing out some of the problems we are faced with—when you have a mobile home development of 40 or 100 units. They are serviced by water by the individual owner. If something goes wrong and those people are living in that area, where do they go for help? I think the municipalities should be made aware of the situation and what is happening, and maybe these people should be bonded to protect the municipality.

Mr. Stokes: Maybe they should be bonded, but why go to the municipality and ask them to pick up the pieces?

Mr. Haggerty: They are only trailers. They can pick them up and move.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about mobile homes, are you talking about trailers or are you talking about permanent situations? This is the problem.

Mr. Stokes: Permanent house trailers.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right, so we are talking about ones with the wheels off. They are living there on a permanent basis.

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: And what happens if the water supply breaks down and the owner isn't there to look after it? Who then has the responsibility to do it?

Mr. Stokes: Surely that's the responsibility of the developer?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, but if the developer has gone and sold the development and there is a breakdown and you have 40, 60, 70 homes there without water, who are they going to be screaming to?

Mr. Stokes: Oh, but you see, it is up to your ministry to ensure that there is an adequate supply of water, and if the owner goes to the trouble of proving to you that there is an adequate supply of water, why should the municipality have to enter into an agreement to pick up the pieces?

Hon. W. Newman: Let me say this, if he shows us there is an adequate water supply to service that unit, that's fine. But once that unit is built and developed and the owner decides to sell it, or something happens — he moves out or he goes broke or whatever happens — you have 40, 50, 60, 70 units there without any water. Who is going down to fix the pump? Who is going to supply them with water?

Mr. Stokes: Certainly not the municipality, unless they do it under the same basis as anybody else making application for water from the communal water system.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. What I am really saying to you, in effect, is that there should be some protection for the municipality in which this unit is built. There should be some protection for it. Don't you think the municipality should be protected from—

Mr. Stokes: Why should there be any onus on the municipality to enter into an agreement like that? Certainly they are not going to enter into it.

Hon. W. Newman: But if you have 100 homeowners who don't have water, and therefore don't have the necessary facilities and everything to go with water, and they are living in a municipality and have no place else to go, where are they going to go for help? They are going to be screaming to that municipal council, or unorganized area or whatever it might be, for assistance. What we are trying to say is, make sure the

municipality has some sort of agreement with whoever it is who's involved, to protect the municipality in the future.

Mr. Stokes: Like what? What kind of an agreement?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know the detail of it.

Mr. Stokes: This is the whole point.

Hon. W. Newman: But don't you see the logic of what we are trying to do for continuous operation? Mr. Ken Sharpe, go ahead.

Mr. Sharpe: Our experience has been that these become permanent homes, and if there isn't any responsible authority to look after the servicing, water and sewage works, after the owner has filled up the trailer camp, sold-out and disappeared, then it becomes an obligation of the municipality anyway to continue those services for the people. We have found by experience, bitter experience, over the years that before we will approve these works we ask the municipality to enter into an agreement with the owner to assure the people who are going to live there in the future that this service will be continued. That's what the operating agreement is about.

Mr. Stokes: They are never going to do it.

Mr. Sharpe: Lots of them do it.

Mr. Stokes: Their legal advisers tell them, "Don't touch it with a 10 ft pole."

Mr. Sharpe: Then they shouldn't let the trailer camp establish there.

Hon. W. Newman: I think what you are trying to say is this, Jack. If I was in a municipal council in the area I would say, "Look, I don't want anything to do with

them. I don't mind them here but I don't want anything to do with them."

Mr. Stokes: That's what they are saying.

Mr. Good: Why can't you insist on this agreement for a developer who has nothing other than a camping facility on a weekly or daily basis for summer, or even for all year round, where his tenants are just campers coming in? If the local people insist on a central water system for those campers he has to get a guarantee from the municipality and the municipality says the same as you; their lawyers say, "Don't touch that at all." They are not going to guarantee the water supply. Now, for permanent people, I can understand this.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about campers, now? For campers' purposes I would think this would come under the Ministry of Health to some degree. I don't know. I could be wrong, but I think the Ministry of Health—

Mr. Good: No. The Ministry of Health would require a central water system guaranteed by the municipality.

Hon. W. Newman: Do we?

Mr. Barr: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Even on a turnover situation?

Mr. Good: And that is, I think, wrong.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe we should have a look at something like that. It's a tough one. I know it's a difficult problem.

Mr. Good: Because in that case if he has no water system he has no camp, and the camp is closed down. Nobody is hurt.

The committee adjourned at 10.35 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Wednesday, October 23, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1974

The committee met at 2:05 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

On votes 1902 and 1903:

Mr. Chairman: We have a quorum so I think we'll go ahead. We are going to meet from 2 to 4. I think the hon. minister has a couple of answers to questions that were asked yesterday. Perhaps we'd let him discuss them at this time and then Mr. Gaunt, I think, has something to say.

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): You were asking yesterday about the ozone layer. It's 22 kilometres near the equator, lowering at higher latitudes down to about nine kilometres at the pole. I guess you can convert kilometres to miles. I might have a little trouble.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): I will work it out.

Hon. W. Newman: A report on the production and use in Canada of many materials, such as beryllium, has been prepared. There is no production in Canada at present; the last production took place in 1950. The mining was carried out by Canadian Beryllium Mines, 1¼ miles north of Quadeville in Renfrew county, Ont. The mine is closed. This substitutes primarily as an alloying agent, and there are some companies using it. I have a Canadian William B. Driver Co. Ltd., Rexdale Atlas Alloys, and Johnson, Matthey and Mallory Ltd.

A special survey was carried out in 1973 to obtain measurements of beryllium in the ambient air at 16 locations across Ontario. All measurements were well below Ontario's desirable criterion of 0.01 micrograms per cubic metre of air, almost all being zero.

Mr. Burr: Thank you, Mr. Minister. This means that you know every plant where beryllium is used and you know the ambient air outside the plant is satisfactory. Have you any idea as to the air inside? I know this is not in your direct jurisdiction, but are you

people in touch with the occupational diseases branch of the Health ministry?

Hon. W. Newman: We have a very close working relationship with the occupational health group. I think you would have to ask the Minister of Health (Mr. Miller) for specifics on the inside but we do work with them on our end of it and their end of it.

Mr. Burr: The danger is in the manufacturing processes. We'll have to take that up under Health.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gaunt I think had asked to go on first, Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. M. Gaunt (Huron-Bruce): I won't be long. Mr. Chairman, I have two matters that I want to raise with the minister, both of which concern the sewer installation projects in two municipalities in my riding, namely Mildmay and Blyth.

Let me go back and give you a little history, first of all, on the situation in Mildmay. I see my friend across the way, the member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root), who used to be on the Water Resources Commission, is here so he'll be interested in this particular matter.

I can recall that when I was campaigning during the 1967 election I called in to a farmer's place, and he said: "You know, the sewers are going ahead in Mildmay and they propose to put the lagoon on part of my farm, but I don't want to sell it. I don't want to sell this land because I think the lagoon should go somewhere else." I said: "Well, I can understand your point. You've got a good farm unit here and if 20 acres or so is taken off I can see how it could affect your farming operation." That was really the last communication I had with him. He asked me to find out at what stage the project sat at that particular point in time. So I made a telephone call, I wrote him a letter and then I didn't have any more communication with him on the matter.

That was the fall of 1967. The matter has gone on and on and on. At this particular point in time that particular farmer resisted selling his property, so your ministry, I gather, was going to have to go to expropriation.

tion in order to get the property. So they backed off and decided not to take that property, and opted for another site.

We still haven't got the other site settled. It is still up in the air. In the meantime, the municipal people in Mildmay are rattling my chain and I have been trying to rattle the chain of some of your people in the ministry and we really haven't got anywhere up until now.

It seems to me that this is indeed a very cumbersome procedure. When one stops to think that a whole crop of young people is growing up while the ministry is trying to purchase a site for a lagoon, it is really just a little bit beyond my comprehension. I can't quite understand it. I can understand the reason for the delay in the first instance, but surely to goodness it doesn't take seven years before that matter can be resolved, and as a first step the location site finalized.

I called the deputy minister yesterday, I believe it was, because I was getting completely frustrated. On the one hand the municipality is sitting on my doorstep and I am trying to get the thing moving, so I called the deputy yesterday and he said that he would check it out. I did that in a state of utter frustration because I didn't know where else to turn.

So I make that point with the minister. Having said all of that, I hope that first of all the project in Mildmay gets under way very shortly and that we get the thing moving, even if it is only to the extent of getting the lagoon site finalized. I realize that these things are involved; I realize it takes a lot of time, but I'm not talking about the sewer system in place and operating—I'm talking about the land for the lagoon. We can't even seem to get that show on the road.

I make a plea to the minister in the hope that something can be done, because if all of these projects operate at this particular pace, I'm afraid we will be a long time cleaning up the sewage and pollution problem in the Province of Ontario.

Then I have another problem that involves Blyth municipality. It's a small municipality, really, about 800 people. We are having a lot of the same problems there although the project hasn't been on the drawing board for nearly as long. I think last February, along with members of the council, and some of your ministry people, I met to see if we couldn't get the schedule for the installation of the sewers moved forward in view of the fact that Blyth was having a great

deal of difficulty with their septic tank system as it related to their public school. The medical officer of health was threatening to close the school down because they were experiencing ponding out in the playground, and so we came down and tried to get that one sorted out.

I think we did get that particular problem rectified, or at least solved to the extent that the medical officer of health backed off, and the municipality and the school board made some other arrangement as a sort of an interim solution.

On May 17 the clerk of Blyth received a letter from your Mr. Timko, I believe, stating that the ministry was having considerable difficulty in obtaining a suitable site for the treatment works but that it appeared that the latest site that they had chosen would be available and would meet the requirements. That's what happened on May 17 and from that point on everything, from their standpoint at least went dead. So on Sept. 13 the clerk wrote to the ministry again requesting a meeting or a report but until just lately—this letter was written on Oct. 10, I believe to Mr. McTavish, and up until a few days ago they had received no reply to their letter of Sept. 13. Here again it's a case of where everything has really ground to a halt. While I understand why in one sense, I don't think it should take as long as it is taking to resolve the problem. That's really all I am saying.

I hope that we can get something going because, in these two municipalities at any rate, we are having some difficulty.

Hon. W. Newman: Just to comment in general terms, and I will get you some specifics in a moment, as far as Mildmay is concerned, we do sometimes have problems with lagoons, as you well know in some areas. In other areas out in your part of the country some people don't want lagoons. We do have to go to expropriation sometimes; sometimes we would prefer not. We prefer not to go to expropriation if possible. This can sometimes delay the projects.

In Mildmay's case I can't give you the details, but I am quite sure that for any project that was initiated by a municipality in 1967 there must be many pros and cons and many answers why it did not go ahead. I think what you are really concerned about is what's going to happen now and how soon is it going to get along. We expect that we will probably be in a position to go to tender in the spring of 1975 on the Mildmay one. On the Blyth one, you say you

want it moved ahead. I know you want it moved ahead. This is where we are getting ourselves in some difficulties within the ministry because we have so many projects on the go—somewhere close to 400 projects—and we just don't have the staff really to cope with getting them all moving along. Not only that, we don't have the money to get on with all these programmes. I think we discussed this yesterday.

To give you an update on Mildmay and Blyth, I am going to ask John Timko to give you an update on both of those, as both are in his area, I believe. If he would just take one of the mikes down there.

Mr. J. Timko (Project Manager, Southwestern Region, Regional Operations Division): Mr. Gaunt, my name is John Timko. I am the project manager for southwestern Ontario and I handle specifically the Blyth project. I believe I talked to you earlier this spring about the difficulties we were having on obtaining the site. In this case the site is a very key item because of the soil conditions in that area. We were sort of being pulled from pillar to post. We would find a site but the stream conditions were not good, and then vice versa. At the time I talked to you, we were just zeroing in on one site and we think that was satisfactory. Before we finalized anything, we asked our soils consultant to do a soil study on that, and he has been doing that during the last couple of months. His report has just come in to us and it looks like it is going to be suitable; so we will be setting up an Environmental Hearing Board hearing on that. That's where we stand on that.

Mr. Gaunt: The Environmental Hearing Board hearing will be held within—what's the time frame? A month or six weeks?

Mr. Timko: It could be held within six or eight weeks or something like that, yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Gaunt, in fairness, I think probably as far as the environmental hearing or as far as the site is concerned, that wouldn't stop the rest of the projects from moving ahead. Knowing the workload they have got ahead of them, I would think it would probably be December at the earliest.

Mr. Gaunt: As long as there is some visual evidence that we are making progress. This is the problem. I can appreciate your problem, but at the same time when my phone starts to ring and the doorbell starts to ring, I have a very difficult time in trying to jus-

tify what's happening, when I tell them that I don't really know and, as far as I am concerned, I can't see any evidence of any progress being made. This is the difficulty when you get municipalities pressing.

It used to be my experience that when municipalities were informed through the surveys and so on that they had to install sewage systems, some of them, particularly the smaller ones, hit the roof. They didn't want any part of it because of the cost, but now it is just the reverse. They want to know when they are going to get it. It's very difficult trying to move these things along. Having said that, I repeat again I can appreciate to an extent your point of view but I hope you can appreciate mine too. The chains rattle pretty vigorously on some of these. I just hope that we can keep these two projects moving along.

Mr. Timko: I will defer on Mildmay to the other project manager.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Maurice Sacco will answer your question on Mildmay.

Mr. M. Sacco (Project Manager, Northwestern Region, Regional Operations Division): On Mildmay, as you know, we did have problems with that first site. The project, I am really not too familiar with the earlier stage of the project, of course; the number is 67, so I imagine it was only started in 1967. One of the first things we do is try to obtain the site before we have a hearing, or at least get an option on it; so I suspect it was done very early on. We did, of course, run into problems with that site. We also ran into problems on the consultant's estimate for the lagoon itself, and we had got the design of the lagoon done some time ago on that old site.

When we knew we were going to have expropriation problems we also knew that we were possibly nine months away from going to tenders. And we couldn't call tenders until we had obtained the site. Therefore, we thought that we had better look for another site. This would, if anything, bring the project forward. Furthermore, we were a little concerned about the cost of having to buy the land as well as the cost of building the lagoon, so we went for an investigation again and came up with another site close by, which we believed would be a little cheaper and would not require expropriation. We are still not really sure about this because the farmer now says he will not sell the land. So it looks as if we will have to go to expropriation there anyway. We could go back to the first one.

In the meantime, we feel that even with expropriation, the land value would be a little less. Whether this is the case or not we don't know, but we think so and we are proceeding on this basis. I don't think we have had any final response yet from the farmer.

We are proceeding with the design of the lagoon in that area and, as the minister says, we hope to call tenders in the spring of 1975. That is the story to date.

Mr. Gaunt: Well, I suppose there is really no point in flogging the matter, but I have difficulty understanding what happened between 1967 and 1974. The transfer of that site took place only this spring, as I understand it, when you made the decision that since you were going to have to go to expropriation on the other site, you might as well transfer to another location in the hope that you wouldn't have to go that way.

Mr. Sacco: Of course, there was a big gap in there while we went through the Ontario Municipal Board. Although we looked at the site back in 1967 or 1968, we still had to go through the final design reports, and we still had to go before the Municipal Board and through a hearing, and it wasn't until then that we could get into the final design. We then went into final design, which takes six to eight months, and at that point we really were ready to go. We had the thing finished when we looked at the cost and said this cost is too high, combined with the cost of expropriation, which we believed would also be very high. We had no option at this very late stage in the game but to sort of go to another site, which delays it by at least another six or eight months. That is really the reason for the delay.

I know it sounds a long time from 1967, but the procedures do take quite a long time, particularly if you have to go through an OMB hearing. Then there is almost two to three years just in the design process.

Mr. Gaunt: If you have to go to expropriation on the present site, will this delay it beyond spring?

Mr. Sacco: I am not really sure. If we have to go to expropriation I think so, yes, because I doubt that we can call tenders. We certainly cannot go on the land earlier but we're still hopeful that we may not have to go to expropriation. In the farmer's mind there was some problem of transfer taxes or something and he was wondering about this. And maybe it isn't applicable for a lagoon. I'm hoping he will sell the land. He didn't appear

to be too concerned himself, but his banker told him—

Mr. Gaunt: That's right. That's right. He was prepared to sell it until he had a chat with his bank manager. I don't know whether that indicates anything or not, but anyway, after that happened he backed off. I'm certainly hopeful that you don't have to go to expropriation and that you can obtain the property without that lengthy delay in proceedings.

Mr. Sacco: I hope so too.

Mr. Gaunt: May I ask if there is going to be some sort of concentrated effort to finalize that? Have you been negotiating with him recently? If not, when do you intend to negotiate with him further about the matter?

Mr. Sacco: We have been negotiating with the farmer. I'm not sure exactly what his answer was in the last two or three weeks, but yes, we are expediting it. We are pressing it. We're very conscious of the delay. As I say, the drawings are almost complete on the lagoon now and we're anxious to push it for spring. Of course, if we have trouble with expropriation, yes, it could delay it even further.

Hon. W. Newman: On Mildmay, I would just like to say to you, Murray, as you know, we have been trying to expedite the matter. We would be in a position to go to tenders, as I say, in the spring, provided we get this matter sorted out. I think what you're really concerned about is, maybe you know the fellow and maybe you could help us sort it out. I don't know.

Mr. Gaunt: I know the bank manager.

Hon. W. Newman: But certainly if there is any way we can expedite it we will. If we have to go to expropriation there could be some delay. I'm not asking you to intervene, but certainly we'd like to get along with the project and hopefully we could go to tender next spring.

Mr. Gaunt: That's as good as we can do. Thanks very much.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gaunt, are you finished?

Mr. Gaunt: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): I want to deal with particular estimates here, and in looking through the estimates I find no

amount of money set aside here for any research.

Yesterday, my colleague, Mr. Spence, mentioned something about pesticides, and I'm alarmed that there is nothing allowed here for research. We've talked about vinyl chloride and the banning of it—perhaps there's a possibility of that here in the Province of Ontario. There's nothing here for research. I don't think the minister is aware of the situation that is taking place presently on the American side, and that's close to the Ontario border, in the Buffalo area, where the Roswell Park Memorial Institute is doing intensive research on vinyl chloride and its cancer link. Have any of your staff been in contact with this institute recently?

Hon. W. Newman: We were talking to our American counterparts on polyvinyl chlorides. I can't give you the specific institute, but we certainly have been in constant contact with them and with the federal people on vinyl chlorides.

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): I think, Mr. Minister, our approach in the whole field of research is that we maintain contact with the federal government and those appropriate institutions in the United States. Quite often—as Murray Gaunt well knows in the case of agriculture; we have a similar policy there—where an adequate research programme is under way, in an institution in the States or under the federal government, we may choose not to repeat it.

I think the other point to remember on vinyl chlorides is that it's just a relatively few months ago that it publicly became a problem. I think it's fair to say, Mr. Minister, that we moved very expeditiously to become involved in the field and become informed.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but there isn't a catalogue of the hazardous substances that are on the market today. As I mentioned before, Mr. Spence was heading around the word "pesticides." How many pesticides contain vinyl chloride?

Hon. W. Newman: How many pesticides contain vinyl chlorides?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, components of vinyl chloride.

Hon. W. Newman: I couldn't tell you exactly.

Mr. Haggerty: You see, you can't tell me.

Hon. W. Newman: No, but I can tell you this, that our pesticides advisory board is a highly technical board of highly technical people and they are dealing with pesticides. Now, maybe one of them can actually tell me. I can't tell you specifically.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there anybody on your staff here who could inform the committee?

Hon. W. Newman: I'm not sure whether there is or not. Let me find out. Is there somebody here who can tell me? Is Doug Wilson here? Maybe Doug can tell us how many of the pesticides contain vinyl chlorides.

Mr. D. Wilson (Supervisor, Pesticide Control Section, Pollution Control Planning Branch): My name is Doug Wilson, and I'm the supervisor of the pesticide control section. There are no formulations of any product in Canada that use vinyl chloride as a propellant. And that is the primary concern with vinyl chloride.

Mr. Haggerty: Is none of it brought in by imports at all?

Mr. Wilson: No, sir. It all has to be registered as an ingredient of the pesticide, and there is none.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I understand it's available in pesticides in the United States.

Mr. Wilson: That's correct.

Mr. Haggerty: Can you guarantee this committee there's none of it available here in pesticides in Ontario then?

Mr. Wilson: Not in a product that is manufactured or sold legally in this province.

Mr. Haggerty: Legally. But it can come in through the black market. Is this what you're telling me? If somebody wants to bring it in this way?

Hon. W. Newman: We do have regulations.

Mr. Haggerty: I just want a guarantee that this has been searched out by your staff, and that it isn't taking place in the Province of Ontario. As I said, Mr. Spence had mentioned a chap the other day who apparently is very ill from some pesticides, and yet nobody's responsible for it.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we were talking about that yesterday, I think. You asked about vinyl chlorides in pesticides.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): May I ask Mr. Wilson a question in regard to sprays? If I took an analysis of different sprays, would you be able to inform me what was in them that would maybe affect the human body?

Mr. Wilson: Normally, yes. It's very hard if you just ask for everything. If you can give us some kind of guidance on what to look for, certainly.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Minister, have your officials viewed the television documentary concerning polyvinyl chlorides that was shown in my community last Sunday night?

Hon. W. Newman: I wasn't home but I would assume—

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Assessment and Planning Division): Yes, we saw it.

Mr. B. Newman: I would suggest that maybe a copy of that be obtained by the ministry to check on it to see if it pertains to Canada or to Ontario as it does to the US. I thought it was a startling type of documentary. It was worth viewing by the officials to see if there is some Canadian concern or Ontario concern over it.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, there is concern, as we've said. On CBS, was it?

Mr. B. Newman: CBS, yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Are there any vinyl chlorides in sprays in Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: In our aerosol sprays?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think so. Not to my knowledge. I would again have to ask somebody—no.

Mr. Haggerty: You're positive?

Mr. B. Newman: What propellant is used, then, in Ontario, that is permissible?

Hon. W. Newman: I will have to ask Doug.

Mr. Wilson: All these things, in pesticides at least, are registered federally. There are perhaps 300 different materials, but most of them are organic materials as opposed to—

Hon. W. Newman: You're talking about the aerosol cans and the freon that we were talking about yesterday. Is this what you're

referring to?

Mr. Haggerty: I just want to know if your ministry is doing any research at all in this matter. I think it's an important matter, and I feel you're not doing much research in it.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, what I said yesterday about freon is that we're talking about it affecting the ozone layer, and so on and so forth. It's a global problem and our people are constantly in touch with the various US agencies in control and our own federal control people. We just don't have the staff or the funds to go into a massive research programme on everything ourselves. We just can't do it.

Mr. Haggerty: No, but surely there must be a catalogue in your ministry on many of these questions that have been raised here.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, certainly. We have them here, and if you want us to get them we'll be glad to do so on any particular substance you want.

Mr. Haggerty: The only research you are doing so far, as I understand it, is in air and noise pollution—right?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no. We're doing research on air, water, noise, soil and vegetation. We've done a lot of research in all those fields. We were talking about them yesterday.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I know that, but I'm thinking of a particular item here; and this is what I was questioning, whether it was done here. I know you are carrying on research now on noise.

I think yesterday you mentioned that you were supposed to have the data or some of the important regulations available for local municipalities to administer.

Hon. W. Newman: I said we would have a model ready by the end of November.

Mr. Haggerty: And this is going to be handed down to local municipalities to enforce?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. It will be available to any municipality in the Province of Ontario that wants to use it.

Mr. Haggerty: If they want to enforce it?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. We will provide the technical expertise and the back-up material that is necessary. But we just don't have the staff or the funds or the complement to actually do the enforcing work ourselves.

Mr. Haggerty: But surely this is going to be made mandatory across the province. You are not just going to let each municipality pick and choose a noise bylaw they so desire.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you saying that we should impose upon the province and all the municipalities of the province the wishes of the province in this particular case?

Mr. Haggerty: I believe if you want to control noise pollution, this is what you are going to have to do.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, yes, but you've got some small towns where what may be a nuisance noise to them may not be a nuisance noise to someone else. I'll give you a good example. I don't know about your community, but in the community where I go to church our churchgoers like the bells; the other people who like to sleep in Sunday morning are a little disturbed about church bells.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Maybe they should be disturbed.

An hon. member: Amen.

Hon. W. Newman: So I just use that as an example of the kind of situation each municipality faces. After all, they should have some say in the bylaws.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I think so—but I believe, though, when it comes right down to it you should say that they should pass a bylaw so that those citizens or residents in that community do have some protection.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Buy earmuffs for all those people who don't like it.

Mr. Haggerty: I brought to the attention of the minister a particular problem in my riding where a drop forge plant was constructed in a community. It certainly did disrupt the whole community, and yet there is no bylaw or any restriction at all to curtail that type of development in the area. No doubt about it, we were looking for the employment, but it could have been put further outside of the community.

Now, for example, I brought to the attention of your regional environmental staff in the city of Welland a problem concerning the public utility in the city of Port Colborne. It constructed a small transformer station, strictly in a residential area. There was no advertisement in the local paper about what

type of construction was going up, but apparently you might call this a plant. It is some form of a plant.

There is quite a bit of noise now emitting from the transformer. If you are in a local home it is just a continuous rumble, and it goes right straight through the home.

Of course, Hydro has now looked into it and they are putting up some type of a sound barrier. But apparently this morning a homeowner called me here in Toronto to say that they put the sound barrier up on the east side instead of on the west side of the structure; so apparently the noise is still there.

I think citizens do have some right to protection; and particularly when they purchase a home in a residential area and then have this type of a development take place. I think these persons were penalized by this type of development in the area. Under the present legislation, Hydro is like any other utility—it has the right to expropriate land and so forth. They feel they have the God-given right to put anything they want in there. I think the people must be protected.

Hon. W. Newman: I would like to know whether this was done by the local PUC or by Ontario Hydro?

Mr. Haggerty: By the local public utility.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, so I assume they are elected by people within the town.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, this is right.

Hon. W. Newman: What you are saying is that the PUC put something in that is creating a problem; and there should be some way of controlling the noise. I would have to agree. If I was on the PUC in that particular town and if I had elections coming up—or failing elections I would still try to serve the people in my community.

As far as the province is concerned, the model bylaw we are drafting will certainly contain modifications for different areas as it pertains to different types of noises; and this will help guide the municipalities in their bylaws.

Mr. Haggerty: In this particular instance there was no environmental study made of this particular area at all. I think this should have been done first before they—

Hon. W. Newman: Before they put in the transformer?

Mr. Haggerty: That is right.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, should we have an environmental study for everything that could happen? Maybe we should have an environmental study—and I'm not being facetious when I say this—every time we put up a house. Just how far do you go?

Mr. Haggerty: I suppose in this particular type of an installation it affects the television sets. It affects the complete environment within a particular home. They can't get their rest because of it. I think there must be some protection.

Hon. W. Newman: I am straying away from the subject here maybe, but much of the technology about the effects of Hydro on homes is well known, because I have had the same problem throughout my own area some two years where Hydro had to put in a special kind of insulator to cut down the noise factor. Whatever it was they did, they cut the noise down. If you have a noise bylaw in the town you are talking about—

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, there is a noise bylaw. I think I mentioned that before. But the only time you are ever charged for that is when you whistle at a girl going down the other side of the street. That's how the bylaw works today. You can have a truck going down there wide open with perhaps no muffler at all and nobody does a thing about it. If you are going to bring in regulations like this, I think there should be some strong effort by your ministry to encourage the municipalities to adopt the regulations.

Hon. W. Newman: If they get a good bylaw, adopt it and carry it out, it depends on the municipality which is involved. What I am saying is that maybe if Ray Haggerty drives down the street with the muffler off his car today, they may charge him, and they may not.

Mr. Haggerty: They'd like to lay their hands on me.

The other matter I want to bring to the attention of the minister—and I am sure now that we do expect some leadership—is the ban on glass containers, bottles and so forth. I think you have had numerous amounts of communications on this asking you to take some decisive decision to bring in some legislation to put a ban on glass containers. I think particularly of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. That is one that seems to get away with everything. I think many of these bottles can be returned, on the same basis the Brewers' Retail system uses.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Haggerty, but did we not discuss that yesterday?

Mr. Haggerty: No.

Hon. W. Newman: If we are talking about waste and reclamation, that is really vote 1904.

Mr. Haggerty: Vote 1904.

Hon. W. Newman: But I am quite prepared to talk about it now. It is up to the chairman.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, sure, I am asking, have you come up with a decision now?

Mr. Chairman: Well, if we talk on it now—Excuse me, are you going to vote on 1902, 1903 and 1904?

Mr. Haggerty: We are voting on 1902 now. I am sure it is in there someplace.

Mr. Chairman: Will you give me that assurance that you will do the whole three? I don't like doing it this way.

Mr. Haggerty: This is on programme administration and this must be a programme of the ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Remember, yesterday I said if you got talking about these, would you want to talk about them later, and you gave me the assurance you wouldn't.

Mr. Haggerty: Mr. Chairman, with due respect, I think on vote 1902, item 1, it says: "This programme proposes environmental standards for pollution abatement activities and performs assessment of air and water resources from viewpoints of availability," and so forth. I think it is pretty well covered under that section.

Mr. Chairman: Do you think rather than in vote 1904?

Hon. W. Newman: It is certainly in 1904 but, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to try to answer now. I am not going to argue about it.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, if you don't want to—

Mr. Chairman: Just so we know where we are going and are not jumping all over the place—

Mr. Haggerty: I don't think we know where we are going. That is why I am asking the minister. I want to know where we are going.

Mr. Martel: The proper vote to bring it up on is 1904.

Hon. W. Newman: We can bring it up on 1904 but I am prepared to abide by your decision, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Haggerty: I can let it go.

Mr. Chairman: We are jumping all over the place.

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Chairman, I think that we are getting mixed up. We are talking about everything and we are finalizing nothing. I still think that perhaps you would have been far better to have taken vote 1902 or item 2 by itself, dealt with planning and research and that sort of thing, passed the votes and then gone on. As it is now, we haven't passed anything. We have been fiddling all evening and again today and now we are jumping over into 1904.

Mr. Chairman: In all fairness, this is the way I wanted it but the chairman at that time gave you his assurance that he would take the two votes at once. I would like it in the order we did yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Martel: I moved it last night. The reason I moved it was that we were going to duplicate as it was, no matter if we followed it because the items in 1902 I believe are policy and the items in 1903 are delivery. This is what we are going to do.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Martel: We cover the waterfront under this vote.

Mr. Allan: I don't think we should go into 1904.

Mr. Chairman: Well then, if it is agreed, we'll stay on the two votes, 1902 and 1903. We will take Mr. Haggerty's last question in 1904.

Have you anything else?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I have one more item here. This concerns the minister's announcement back on April 30, 1974 concerning the Port Maitland fertilizer plant. It has been granted a final operating extension as a result of the late planting season in southern Ontario this year and an acute shortage of fertilizer in the Province of Ontario.

I see nothing wrong with this announcement, but I would have to question whether there is any monitoring being done in that particular area.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh yes, very much so. This is the whole reason for the extension; as a matter of fact, I believe we gave them two extensions last spring, if I remember correctly. With the control equipment they have put on the plant now, we are very hopeful that we may even be able to let them run on a year-round basis.

Mr. Haggerty: If you are carrying out monitoring in the area, I just want to know what are the fluoride emissions now?

Hon. W. Newman: The actual emissions right now?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Somebody would have to give me the exact figure. Is Colin Macfarlane here? Would he know those offhand?

Mr. Haggerty: He was here last night.

Hon. W. Newman: But we are very encouraged by the plant at Port Maitland.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I notice here—

Hon. W. Newman: And there was no vegetation damage.

Mr. Haggerty: I know we curtail it in the summer months during the vegetable growing season.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right, but they have installed a lot of control equipment. Colin Macfarlane, who is our regional director there, will answer.

Mr. C. Macfarlane (Director, West-Central Region, Regional Operations Division): Yes, we are very close to the goals of the ministry for all fluorides in the area. We can send the complete data to you for the last few years.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there any reading above normal?

Mr. Macfarlane: There has been no increase of vegetation damage whatsoever in the area. During the course of this winter, the performance of the plant with the new abatement controls that have been brought in will be evaluated to ensure that it does meet the goals, sir.

Mr. Haggerty: But do your monitoring data at the present time show if it has been above or below the average set by the ministry?

Mr. Macfarlane: There has been no change in the levels, sir.

Mr. Haggerty: No change in the levels then? What levels are we talking about? Give me some figure. Is it five parts per million or what?

Mr. Macfarlane: Can we get the data for you, sir?

Mr. Haggerty: Well, I just wanted to know the average.

Mr. Macfarlane: I don't have the data at my fingertips. I would be glad to get them for you.

Mr. Haggerty: All right. I would appreciate that.

Hon. W. Newman: We will get the exact details for you, but the last report I saw was very encouraging on the future production of a much-needed product without creating foliage damage in the area.

Mr. Haggerty: I asked one question the other day concerning the town of Fort Erie and the West Bertie provincial sewage works programme.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, can you give us—

Mr. Haggerty: I don't have to take the time of the committee if you can get the information for me.

Hon. W. Newman: Would you like us to send that to you then?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, send that to me.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Stokes.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Thank you. We were talking about research a little while ago, Mr. Minister, and you are aware there are a good many communities in northern Ontario that are finding it extremely difficult to install communal water and sewage facilities, given the formula under which you operate your provincial plans; unless it is in excess of \$120 per household, you won't get involved.

Hon. W. Newman: It's \$110 for water and \$120 for sewers.

Mr. Stokes: All right. In some conversations that I have had with Dr. Stadelman of the Ontario Research Foundation and from reading some news releases, I understand they are fairly well along with some less conventional methods of treating sewage. I am told there is one programme that has been undertaken by the Ontario Research

Foundation in concert with Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. that treats unusual situations, I am told, with a fair degree of success.

I suggested to the ORF that if they wanted a pilot project they could use a community in my riding that was badly in need of it. Of course they said no. They wanted a much more controlled experiment, and I understand they are using an apartment block out in Mississauga or someplace near Clarkson.

Hon. W. Newman: It's here in the city. Can I explain to you about this system? The only problem is, there's only one company in the province that makes them. I think the whole new system has been checked by the Ontario Research Foundation and it has been approved. I think it is a great idea, except that everybody accuses me of trying to promote this company. I'm not trying to promote it at all. It's a good thing in unusual circumstances.

In Toronto, what they are doing now—through funds from the federal government—is they're taking all the water that is coming out of an apartment block, except the drinking water, and running it through this particular aquarobic system, as they call it, and putting it right back through the system within the apartment. That's an oversimplification of it, but basically that's the concept.

Mr. J. Barr (Assistant Deputy Minister, Field Operations): I don't think it's aquarobic, it's another one.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, I'm sorry. You're not talking about the aquarobic system?

Mr. Biggs: Regarding the one the member is talking about, I guess it's almost a year since Central Mortgage and Housing contacted me personally, and we are co-operating with CMHC and with the Ontario Research Foundation on it. I've had at least two telephone conversations on it and our staff has had continuing contact, I suppose.

Mr. Stokes: With the escalating costs—

Hon. W. Newman: May I just add one little thing then?

Mr. Stokes: Now that you know what you're talking about?

Hon. W. Newman: No, no, no. I'm just saying that the system I was talking about was a septic type of system. I don't think this other one has been approved yet for use. Has it?

Mr. Biggs: It's an experiment.

Hon. W. Newman: The one I'm talking about is the one that has had official approval from the Ontario Research Foundation. That's the one I was talking about.

Mr. Stokes: Okay. Now since the costs of conventional sewage treatment plants are escalating just out of sight and a lot of communities that would aspire to this kind of service find it extremely difficult to do so with their own resources, even given the kind of dollars that you're prepared to put toward it—and we're talking about two different ones here—are there any of these that will materially change the circumstances as they affect smaller communities? Would it improve their ability to embark on sewage treatment plants that would be much more attractive than what you are doing with conventional methods under the provincial plants today?

Hon. W. Newman: At the present time, we think the systems we are using are the only route. What you are saying now is, because of the tremendous escalation in costs in the tenders coming in, would it be satisfactory to use another type of system. Unfortunately, this type of system we're talking about, that has had the approval of the Ontario Research Foundation, is basically set up for one and two units. They're not large units. The actual cost of installation in one of those units runs around \$3,000 per unit. So you're talking about a pretty high cost to the individual.

Mr. Stokes: What are you talking about when you refer to a unit? Do you mean a home?

Hon. W. Newman: A home, yes; an aquatic unit that is being made now over in—

Mr. Burr: Wallaceburg.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): Your two colleagues could tell you, Jack, sometime when you get together. They've seen it working.

Mr. Stokes: I'm not even talking about that. I'm talking about a communal treatment system.

Hon. W. Newman: Fine. You're talking about a communal treatment system for sewage?

Mr. Stokes: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: A new system outside of the ones that we are using?

Mr. Stokes: I'm talking about the one that was undertaken by the Ontario Research Foundation in concert with Central Mortgage and Housing.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right, but that hasn't been approved as yet, but if you want to hear about it I'll ask Ken Sharpe to explain.

Mr. Stokes: Where are we with that?

Mr. Sharpe: The one that is being developed with ORF under CMHC funding is a recirculating system which they are going to apply to an apartment building. The theory there is that they will recirculate all liquids that are used for human consumption and put them back into use again after the treatment. They haven't really satisfied our criteria on this, and in the meantime they are suggesting there will be a discharge, which we are working on and setting criteria for. But it's for an apartment building only. It's not for a municipality.

The other system we're talking about is for private household installation to replace the septic tank. That's the Walteck system. I think what you're referring to is a system which we commonly refer to as the package sewage treatment plant, which is a modification of the existing type of primary, secondary or tertiary treatment systems. There are a number of these available. Some of them are acceptable and are in use in Ontario. But the way they really make them cheaper is to cut out some of the treatment—that's the only way. They haven't really had a breakthrough in the technology.

Mr. Stokes: Okay, let me give you a picture.

You have a small community that can't attract industry because it doesn't have facilities. It's sort of a chicken-and-egg thing. Do you provide the facilities to attract industry, or do you get industry in and then in some way try to come up with the necessary funding to provide the services?

In the town of Beardmore the groundwater supply isn't potable; it's fairly brackish and they're asked to treat it before drinking it. Consequently they have to go two-and-a-half miles down the road to get drinking water. This is in 1974 in the Province of Ontario, right along Highway 11. We've got people going down there with their bottles getting water to take home to drink, unless they can treat this water.

What I thought was that it would be an ideal opportunity for the Ontario Research Foundation, in concert with you people, to

try this closed system out on a community. I don't know why you couldn't. It's fairly compact, and would contain about the same number of people as the average apartment building. The supply of water is there. If you can treat raw sewage, why can't you treat brackish water?

This is the point that I'm trying to make—that we should be coming up with new initiatives to help people in circumstances such as that.

Now the only alternative you people have come up with in this particular community, where we've got 40 to 45 elderly people who are on old-age security benefits and whatever supplements they can pick up, is to ask them to pay \$310 a year for a water and sewer project that you people haven't even called tenders for yet but which has been approved, it's gone through the various boards and got final approval.

We've got elderly people in those communities who are going to be forced to pay \$310 a year for a water and sewage treatment plant in a part of the province where we've got all kinds of water coming out of our ears, and yet we can't find a potable supply.

It's not your problem; it's just the result of where people chose to locate many years ago, and the water that happens to be there just isn't suitable for drinking. The ground is of a certain texture such that it doesn't lend itself to natural drainage and the septic tank method of treating human waste. So I'm asking simply, and I'm not going to flog it: Is there anything on the drawing board or is there anything that we know by way of new technology that would assist small communities that find themselves in a dilemma such as I have explained?

Hon. W. Newman: Not to my knowledge at this point in time, but I'll ask John Barr to comment on that. If there were I'm sure I'd know about it.

Mr. Barr: Most of the developments, as you know, Mr. Stokes, seem to relate to the treatment of water or sewage. Yet we find in our costs of projects that most of the cost is involved in the collection system of sewers and the water distribution system of a water-works project. Roughly, a rule of thumb is that two-thirds of the cost is collection and one-third is treatment. And most of our technological developments seem to be on the treatment side, which doesn't really get at the real cost factor.

As the minister has said, we don't really see an application at this point in time of some of the new technological developments, on waste treatment mostly more so than water treatment, which would have an application in Beardmore.

Mr. Stokes: One final question: What kind of liaison have you had with your colleagues in Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs on a bill that's on the order paper and has received first reading? It is Bill 102, An Act affecting unorganized communities, that will allow them to seek erection into a village or to form councils—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Are they bothering you, Mr. Stokes?

Mr. Stokes: It will allow unorganized communities to form themselves into councils and to participate in cost-sharing programmes under the aegis of the various ministries of this government. It's not mandatory; it's an optional sort of thing.

People in unorganized communities will be asking themselves whether they can afford to undertake water and sewer projects and other services in those smaller communities. What kind of formula are you looking at that will make that kind of thing relevant and meaningful to these unorganized communities? Have you reached the stage where you are sitting down and talking to your colleagues about how you are going to participate within the framework of Bill 102 to provide these services to these communities?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, let me just say that once the bill is law and these unorganized communities decide they wish to form themselves into municipalities, then there certainly will be applications for water and sewers in many of these municipalities. Of course a lot will depend on the funds available in the area—for instance, whether DREE funds or special TEIGA grants would be available—and we would be looking at all these things.

There is one particular municipality in your area that I am sure wants water and sewers, yet I know the cost is going to be extremely high when the time comes for them to get organized. However, I assume that particular area is included in the DREE area, and we would work out funding through that and through our funding of 75 per cent of municipal works.

Mr. Stokes: Well, you are going to have delegations coming down here, and they are going to say: "We want to know what the implications of Bill 102 are before we commit ourselves." There is really no point in organizing and forming into councils until they know the rules of the game.

Hon. W. Newman: As far as the Ministry of the Environment is concerned, once they have formed themselves into municipalities, they would have all the benefits and advantages—or disadvantages—of a regular municipality.

Mr. Stokes: That is the point I want to make clear, and I think it's important that I do so on behalf of all unorganized communities in the Province of Ontario.

We in this party happen to think there is a basic level of services that should be provided to most people wherever they may live in the Province of Ontario. We think that in this day and age people should be entitled to adequate water. We think that they should have a sewage system. We think they should have garbage collection. We think they should have Ontario Hydro. These things are taken for granted in most areas of the province, but there are about 100,000 people in northern Ontario living outside the confines of organized communities who have never aspired to any of these cost-sharing programmes that we are sitting here talking about.

What I'm saying is that I think your ministry, in concert with the other ministries, must establish a minimum level of services, paid for by the government, to which everybody in the Province of Ontario is entitled. I'm not saying that you should just hand out water and sewage treatment plants to everybody who doesn't have them in the Province of Ontario; but I think you are going to have to use a different formula for those communities that lack the ability to come up with the kind of dollars that you expect in many communities with an adequate tax base—and I am talking about a good mix of industrial, commercial and residential tax—that allows most communities in the Province of Ontario to levy taxes in such a way that there isn't an overwhelming burden on one particular segment. That isn't the case in most unorganized municipalities, where they have no tax base at all, it is strictly residential. That's why I am asking what kind of dialogue—if you haven't entered into it—are you prepared to enter into with your colleague, Mr. White, and whoever is going to take Mr. Irvine's place, to make sure that legislation, such as

Bill 102, is relevant and meaningful, and they are going to be able to participate in the provision of these services in a realistic way?

Hon. W. Newman: You mentioned various ministries, and all ministries are involved. There are equalization grants for municipalities which are strictly residential and where there is no residential base. In this ministry we are concerned about the people in the north too, as you know.

Mr. Martel: No, I don't know.

Hon. W. Newman: You don't know, so—

Mr. Martel: No, I am afraid I don't. You moved Burwash and it cost 225 jobs up there. I don't know that you are interested in northern Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: Anyway, I am talking about one of your communities up there which did get some funds.

Mr. Martel: Oh, yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I am talking to Mr. Stokes, Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Never mind, don't make statements that are irrelevant.

Mr. Chairman: I think we are getting away from what we are talking about here, Mr. Martel; perhaps you would let the minister answer Mr. Stokes?

Hon. W. Newman: Okay. In regard to the communal water system that has been put in up north, I think there were some special funds from Management Board for that community. Under our present grant structure, if DREE funds are available we work with those funds.

Mr. Haggerty: What are the DREE funds?

Hon. W. Newman: Do you want me to promote your federal departments for you?

Mr. Haggerty: Go ahead, tell me what it is.

Hon. W. Newman: Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

Mr. Haggerty: Where do the funds come from then?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, the funds come rather slowly, from Ottawa.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Mainly from the taxpayers of Ontario.

Mr. F. Laughren (Nickel Belt): What community are you talking about up north?

Hon. W. Newman: I was talking about Armstrong.

Mr. Laughren: That's the one you care about?

Hon. W. Newman: No, we care about them all. But what you are really saying is that you want all the answers before they make up their minds whether they want to get organized.

Mr. Stokes: At least we want a general idea of what the provisions are going to be, because they are not going to buy a pig in a poke.

Hon. W. Newman: I can tell you basically what the provisions are in my ministry now.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, but it is a whole new ball game when you are talking about heretofore unorganized communities. I have had representations from them already saying that if you are going to use the same formula, there is just no way they can make up the difference.

Mr. Martel: There's not sufficient assessment to pay for the better system.

Mr. Stokes: Will you undertake to discuss this with your colleagues in the Treasury and Ministry of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs?

Hon. W. Newman: Sure, we are meeting on a fairly regular basis anyway.

Mr. Stokes: The people in those unorganized communities are going to be asking those specific questions. I think you should be able to talk to them from a position of at least having discussed it with your colleagues; because it is going to be an issue, and I just want to make you aware of it.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, fine.

Mr. Chairman: Anything else? **Mr. Newman.**

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to ask of the minister, while we are talking about new technology, has the ministry looked into the California method of sewage treatment and wastewater treatment? It is known as the Owen Walltrip system and uses a sonic method for separation.

Hon. W. Newman: I assume that our staff has, and I would ask Mr. Dennis Caplice.

Mr. D. P. Caplice (Director, Environmental Approvals Branch): My name is Dennis Caplice. The Walltrip system was drawn to my attention about six or eight days ago by a Canadian who was looking at taking on the franchise here in Ontario. It's been drawn to the attention of our research people as of yesterday, and I am going to place some phone calls tomorrow to Michigan, which I understand has approved this for a small community called Holly, about 40 miles outside Detroit, Mich.

Now, I am not sure whether this is the information that was given me by this individual who is looking at it, but he did leave information with us and we are going to pursue this and see.

Mr. B. Newman: Doesn't it seem strange, Mr. Minister, that it is over a year ago since this was proposed in Holly, Mich., and your ministry is only finding out about it now?

Mr. Caplice: Well there could be others in the ministry that know of it. I only learned of it about 10 days ago.

Mr. B. Newman: I have a press clipping dated Sept. 9, 1973, that I have been holding to ask a question of the ministry.

Mr. Caplice: Is that right?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. It tells of Holly, Mich., being refused by the state.

Mr. Caplice: There are others in the ministry who could have been aware of it. I don't know whether John Barr was aware of it or not, but until the other day I had quite honestly never heard of the man.

Mr. B. Newman: I think maybe you should buy public—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I think so too.

Hon. W. Newman: Thanks for drawing that to our attention. I have made a note on it.

Mr. B. Newman: It's the Owen Walltrip system. I will pass this on to your official and then he can Xerox it and return it. Look into that. If there is some merit in the thing, then it could be a partial answer to some of the problems, I don't know.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we will have a look at it.

Mr. B. Newman: Right. I wanted to ask of you, Mr. Minister, why you don't publish in the newspapers organizations or industries that are actually polluters.

Hon. W. Newman: Why don't we publish?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, why don't you publish it, so that the community itself knows that certain industries within its bounds are polluting the environment? This way you are going to get input from the community, and you may hasten the day that industry corrects the problem.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I think we do get a fair amount of publicity about certain polluters. I don't think we should have to publish everything every time. We have a complete list of all the polluters; we know the levels at which we are monitoring them. I just don't think we should be publishing in the paper on a daily basis or a weekly basis that somebody from Sudbury or somebody from Windsor or somebody from Toronto is polluting the air today.

Mr. B. Newman: I don't refer to a one-shot pollution episode or accident on the part of an industry, but where an industry is polluting and hasn't corrected a problem even though they may be under a ministerial order. You know, if there is public awareness of it, the industry is more apt to correct the problem quicker than if there isn't public awareness. If a fellow breaks the speed at two miles over the speed limit, his name is in the paper and he is a villain already. Yet an industry can be polluting our environment for years on end, and the public don't know, really, the extent to which they are polluting the environment. I think it would have some merit, Mr. Minister.

Hon. W. Newman: Most industries have basically co-operated on their abatement equipment; most industries have cut down on their pollutants. We have had trouble with some. I think of one over in Niagara Falls which we had a little trouble getting sorted out, but I think we finally did.

Mr. Haggerty: Which one is that? There are so many down there that you kept under cover that we don't know what has taken place. The only one that we hear about day by day is Union Carbide, and that comes over radio station CKCL almost every hour on the hour,

Hon. W. Newman: But basically we have all these companies monitored, the material is readily available, and if the person is a major polluter they certainly get their fair share of publicity in the paper. You read it daily, almost about one company or another company, where there is a problem.

But certainly I just don't believe in publishing, if we have a co-operative effort going with an industry to clean up, and they are on a programme we think they can live with to clean it up. I don't think we have to advertise every day in the newspaper that—

Mr. Haggerty: No, but just how many ministerial orders are there on certain industries in the Niagara peninsula?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't give you the exact number. In many cases—and this is something I think we sometimes forget—we put orders on some companies, but in many cases we go to a company and we say: "Look, you are polluting with such and such a pollutant. Now we have gone over the whole structure of your building and your stacks, here is a programme we think you should be on and which we want to put you on." In most cases—not all cases but in most cases—we get co-operation from an industry to carry out our programme. There are cases, as you know, where we've laid charges and we've had to get tough with some of these companies, but basically we have had co-operation from the industry.

Mr. B. Newman: You mean the public isn't entitled to know.

Hon. W. Newman: The public is entitled to know anything it wants to know, and the information is available.

Mr. B. Newman: Why don't you make it available to them?

Hon. W. Newman: I just don't believe we should be publishing every day—

Mr. B. Newman: You don't believe the public is entitled to know.

Hon. W. Newman: I do. I believe that—

Mr. B. Newman: You just said you didn't.

Hon. W. Newman: —any information we have within our ministry—

Mr. Haggerty: Is that information available to the members?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh sure.

Mr. Haggerty: Send me a copy.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Haggerty: While we are on this subject, to follow up on the matter of Union Carbide, they are going to be phasing this section of the plant out by the end of this year, December.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Haggerty: I understand that possibly 200 men will become unemployed. Has there been any dialogue with the company, trying to induce it to continue with its operations there by putting on pollution abatement programmes or what?

Hon. W. Newman: We have talked to the company on many occasions. I believe the company is expanding some other part of its operations in the immediate area and will be taking on—

Mr. Haggerty: That's in Quebec.

Hon. W. Newman: No, part of their operation in Welland, I believe.

Mr. Haggerty: Welmet Industries isn't it? I think they indicated in a press release they may take on some of the employees.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, they will be taking on some. And of course we work with Manpower to try and help people relocate on jobs. Manpower steps in when these things happen. They are closing down because the cost of putting on abatement equipment is just not economically feasible. As you said, they are moving to Quebec, which is quite true, because they've got a very favourable hydro rate and they use a great deal of power.

Mr. Haggerty: That is interesting isn't it? A favourable hydro rate in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Chairman: We are really not on the hydro rate.

Mr. Haggerty: No, I know.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Newman, are you finished?

Mr. B. Newman: No, I wanted to ask two other questions. One concerns Waffle Electric Ltd. in Windsor, that I wrote you about, Mr. Minister, concerning a reconsideration of assistance to them in the case of the pollution abatement equipment that they did install. Simply because their application was

five days late, you made mention that you just can't do anything for them.

Hon. W. Newman: You are talking about the refund?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Under the legislation we have there is a cutoff date, and if we don't stay with that cutoff date we have problems. I don't know exactly how many days—I think you did write me but I don't remember—was it five days late?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, five days late.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm not sure. Did they qualify anyway, I'm not sure?

Mr. B. Newman: I've got the correspondence from you on that.

Hon. W. Newman: But we do have legislation and—

Mr. B. Newman: But you see, Mr. Minister, there you have one law for the rich and another for the poor.

Hon. W. Newman: How is that?

Mr. B. Newman: Some of the big industries—

Hon. W. Newman: How do you figure that? You really don't believe that?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes. A big industry in the community has been polluting the environment for years and years, you put it on a programme with a date, it doesn't meet that requirement, and you let it get by.

Mr. Haggerty: They get another extension of time.

Mr. B. Newman: And the little fellow here, whose total involvement was \$375.67, you don't assist him at all.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay. Before you go on saying we have one law for somebody and another law for someone else, we have many applications in from some of the very big, rich companies—if that's the way you want to put it—which have been turned down. They did get their applications in on time, but we didn't feel they qualified. So we are not treating one group any different than we are treating any other group.

Mr. B. Newman: Mr. Minister, what you fail to take into consideration is that the small operator doesn't have an individual in his organization who can keep him abreast

of everything and know that he has to follow through certain channels. He operates on—I shouldn't say a hit-and-miss method—but he is not knowledgeable the way the big organization is. Simply because he runs an organization here to which \$375 might be the equivalent of \$500,000 or \$1 million to the Ford Motor Co., you punish him. You don't leave a good taste in the man's mouth when he is attempting to correct a problem and does correct the problem.

Hon. W. Newman: We can't have laws for every case.

Mr. B. Newman: I thought you could have.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just carry on about that? That was part of the reason for the reorganization of the ministry, to decentralize so that the small industry or the small plant or the individual who has a problem will have access to one of our regional or district offices, so that we can deal with it and we can get a much better working relationship with the people in the various communities in which we are working. We find this is working very effectively.

Mr. B. Newman: Yes, I think that the reorganization would overcome the type of problem here. I think you could have reconsidered the organization's position in light of the lack of expertise compared with what the big industry does have. I won't pursue this any further.

Hon. W. Newman: You have got a very valid point but the thing is, if we make an exception for one, we've got to make it for them all.

Mr. B. Newman: The other question I wanted to ask, Mr. Minister, is concerning airports and noise pollution. Is your ministry involved at all with airports as far as noise is concerned?

Hon. W. Newman: Basically, that comes under the federal Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. B. Newman: Okay, I won't ask any other question on this. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope the minister is in better humour than last night.

Hon. W. Newman: I am always in good humour. I just like to get after you occasionally.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Shenfeld was going to have some figures for me today. I just wonder if he brought them along.

Hon. W. Newman: I have them here. If you would just like to hold on for a minute, I'll be glad to accommodate you. As I mentioned when I first started—you weren't here—I had them.

Mr. Martel: I knew if I didn't come that's what you would say.

Hon. W. Newman: I had them here. I probably misplaced them myself. If you can just bear with me for a while, I'll see if I can find them.

Mr. Martel: Of course, you realize you are damaging Maple Mountain.

Hon. W. Newman: I had those figures for you about Aug. 14. Is that what you were asking about?

Mr. Martel: No, I am not worried about Aug. 14. That was just an illustration of a figure I dug out of some of your statistics. In fact, with the assistance of my colleague, Mr. Burr, we calculated that if it went from two—Mr. Shenfeld might listen to this very carefully—over a 24-hour period to seven rather dramatically or, better still, from zero very quickly up to seven, that, in fact the reading at that specific time would have to be close to 168, to get over the 24-hour average to have it at seven.

Hon. W. Newman: We got into this at some length yesterday.

Mr. Martel: We still haven't finished.

Hon. W. Newman: I know you are a little confused on it.

Mr. Martel: No, I am not. I am afraid I am not the one who is confused. As a matter of fact, I think you are trying to mislead the public.

Hon. W. Newman: No. That is not right.

Mr. Chairman: He really doesn't mean that.

Hon. W. Newman: I would be glad to suggest that if you would like to sit down with one of our people who really understands this, we would be glad to let him show you mathematically on a piece of paper, so that you will understand exactly what does happen.

Mr. Martel: I think, if one goes over 24 hours and has a reading of one for 24 hours

and, all of a sudden, it jumps to seven, that at that specific time you have to have an overwhelming increase. That's what I am concerned about, at that specific time. It's very simple mathematics.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Minister, maybe if Mr. Martel has some other question he would like to go to, in the meantime perhaps one of your people—

Hon. W. Newman: I don't have in my notes the answer to what he is talking about now, but if he says the API goes from one to seven therefore it must go up to 100 and—what did you say?

Mr. Martel: It would likely go up to 168 if it was zero for 23 hours and, all of a sudden, it went up to seven.

Mr. B. Newman: To 161.

Mr. Martel: To 161.

Hon. W. Newman: To 161. You think that, and I'm quite sure that our staff don't think that. If you want to get into it now, fine. Mr. Chairman, it's up to you.

Mr. Martel: It is for the public.

Mr. Chairman: We hashed that all out yesterday pretty well, didn't we?

Mr. Martel: No, the thing was, Mr. Shenfeld said he would have some figures here today.

Mr. Chairman: If this gentleman got together with you afterwards and tried to explain it to you—

Mr. Martel: You might pacify me but you don't pacify the people you write crazy letters to, that no one can understand.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just read this to you?

Mr. Martel: Okay.

Hon. W. Newman: Is that all right, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Fine.

Hon. W. Newman: Quoting:

With respect to Mr. Elie Martel's question on the air pollution index on sulphur dioxide levels at the Ash St. station in Sudbury on Aug. 14, 1974, the levels Mr. Martel quoted were the hourly levels of

both the air pollution index and sulphur dioxide.

Am I correct so far?

Mr. Martel: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Continuing:

Mr. Martel had misunderstood the latter as being the 24-hour average ending at the times given. The hourly levels of sulphur dioxide on the morning of Aug. 15, 1974, report 0.01 parts per million at 8 a.m. and 9 a.m.; 0.02 parts per million at 10 a.m.; 0.57 parts per million at 11 a.m., 0.54 parts per million at 12 noon; 0.15 parts per million at 1 p.m.; 0.03 parts per million at 2 p.m. and continued low readings thereafter. All times are standard times.

Mr. Martel: That is really relevant. As long as it is not daylight saving time, we are all right.

Hon. W. Newman: Continuing:

The maximum air pollution index on Aug. 15 was 13 as a result of the two hours of relatively high readings which occurred on that date.

Does that answer your question?

Mr. Martel: That answers the question for those readings, Mr. Minister, although the figures which you have submitted to me do not agree even remotely with mine even for the hour. For example, at 12 I have 5.7; you read 5.4. At 1 I have 5.4; you did not have 5.4.

Hon. W. Newman: What do you have at 12?

Mr. Martel: I have 5.7—oh, 0.57.

Hon. W. Newman: You have 0.57?

Mr. Martel: At 1 I had 0.54. At 2 I had 0.15. At 3 I finally got to 0.03; you had that at 2.

Mr. Ferrier: Maybe that's standard time.

Mr. Martel: That isn't what bothers me. What bothers me is the tremendous increases over a relatively short time. When you look over the charts that Mr. Shenfeld sends me every month, you see low readings; then all of a sudden it jumps away up. That really bothers me, because that is the 24-hour average.

Some hon. members: No, no.

Mr. Martel: It certainly is, Mr. Shenfeld.

Hon. W. Newman: No, it's not.

Mr. Martel: Have you got your chart?

Mr. Chairman: In all fairness, we went—

Mr. Martel: When you go down the chart on any given day; I'm not worried about that specifically—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, in all fairness, I think we went over this yesterday. In order for the gentleman to explain it to you so that you understand—

Mr. Martel: Oh, I understand.

Mr. Chairman: —perhaps he could get together with you after and explain it. In all fairness, we went through this quite thoroughly yesterday, and I think the minister has given you an answer. Perhaps you could get together with the gentlemen later, if that's all right with the minister.

Have you any other questions?

Mr. Martel: Yes, I've got several other questions. I'm glad Mr. Maeck's here; he got all excited last night and I think he's going to get excited again today. So I may as well let him have it—

Mr. Maeck: We'll see, Elie.

Mr. Martel: Before I get to Mr. Maeck, though, Mr. Minister, I would like to say that the sewer and water system in Valley East continues to give me problems to no end.

Two weeks ago, with your executive assistant, Mr. Clark, who did a very good job on it. This is just one example. The contractor was supposed to put the sewage line at a depth of 9.6 or 9.4 ft, but he put it at 13.6 ft. Therefore, when the residents went to hook up to that sewage line, they couldn't find it at 9.6, 10.6 or 11.6 ft. As you know, the water table there is very close to the surface—that's why we had to dewater the whole system, you'll recall—so, by the time they got down to about 12 ft, the people were working in water. Some of them even got down to 13.6 ft and still didn't find the sewage line.

They contacted your ministry, Mr. Brown, and they contacted the regional municipality. The regional municipality said: "Ha, ha, we didn't build that; that's the Ministry of the Environment's problem." The Ministry of the Environment said: "Ah, but we turned it over to the region with the introduction of the regional government bill."

The constituents are hung up in the middle, with both groups disclaiming any

responsibility. I ultimately went to your executive assistant and passed it on to you, I assume. We are going to get some compensation, because your ministry is going to go after the contractor.

The point that bothers me though, Mr. Minister, is that a constituent has a problem every time he goes to your staff or goes to the regional government. They both say: "Of course it's not us; it's the other guy." And unless they come to me, they are in a bind.

I will give you another example. At one end of one street, the ministry people brought the water lines across the street for the people. On the same street, at the other end, the people are now going to have to pay to bring it across the road themselves. They went to your friend the mayor, who happens to be the chairman of regional engineering, and also the mayor of Valley East. They went to him, and he said: "Ah, that's regional." It is not the mayor of Valley East's problem. He happens to be the chairman of regional government for the engineering sector. These people then went on to the chairman of regional government, Don Collins, who said: "It's not our fault; that's the ministry's." The Ministry of the Environment says: "Don't blame us."

Now, what's going on? That's ridiculous. These people ultimately end up in my office.

Mr. Maeck: You are getting it fixed?

Mr. Martel: Well, we got them compensation; but that's not the point. It's ridiculous. Somebody's responsible. You built the darn thing. You might have turned it over to the region. Now, I think it's time you told your staff that they resolve the problems when they are drawn to their attention and they simply don't fob these people off.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know the particular people in question, but I'm sure they write you on quite a regular basis; just as my constituents write me on a fairly regular basis about some of their problems, too. I am just trying to tell you that we have tried to look after your constituents and treat them as fairly as anyone else.

Now, as far as the 9 and 19 ft, I just don't quite understand. The sewers were put down 13 ft and they are supposed to be 9 ft?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. W. Newman: I would have to ask one of our experts to explain to me what happened there. I can't tell you.

Mr. Martel: That one is resolved.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, that's resolved.

Mr. Martel: That's not what is bothering me, Mr. Minister. I appreciate the work. Every time I have contacted you—I give you credit for it—you have had it looked into. In fact, it has been resolved. But that isn't what's bothering me.

What's bothering me is that when they go to your representatives, your representatives say, "Ah, but that belongs to the regional municipality. Under the bill that introduced the regional municipality of Sudbury, sewer and water were turned over to the region; and therefore it is not our responsibility."

They then go to the regional government and the regional government says, "Oh, no, wait a minute. The Ministry of the Environment constructed the sewage line."

So, they are caught and they start looking desperately around to see who can help them out of their dilemma. I am just saying that they shouldn't have to—the people shouldn't get the run-around. I don't think I could put it any simpler than that. People shouldn't get the run-around.

Hon. W. Newman: Then let me say this to you about my staff, and I say this in all sincerity about the various regions across this province: They have co-operated and have tried to do a job for the people in the various regions that they represent.

Now, if you have got a specific problem that you can't resolve in the region, then, fine, you come to me. But I am quite sure with the capable staff we have that they can look after your problems.

Mr. Martel: Boy, it is sure hard to get through to you.

Mr. Ferrier: People should not have to come to him.

Mr. Martel: People shouldn't be put off from pillar to post. I finally said to your man, Ron Clark, two weeks ago: "Look, don't send Ken Brown to Sudbury to resolve this problem; because I have got his letter to Mr. Chenier and I have got regional municipality's letter to Mr. Brown, and both of them are saying we have no responsibility in the area."

When your staff down here got hold of it—Mr. Clerk, he checked into it. They found out they were down—4½ ft below where they should have been.

I am saying that you don't run people from pillar to post. That's all I am saying. Now, who is responsible for the sewer? I know that it was turned over to the region, but the errors made in construction should not now be the responsibility of the regional municipality of Sudbury—because it was built under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment. It was your contract with the people, with Valley East, with the contractors—and so on. And your people down here simply can't fob it off.

Anything that has to do maybe with the maintenance, that's a horse of a different colour. The regional municipality is now responsible for maintenance. But construction errors and problems in construction should be handled by your people in the Sudbury area, because that was their responsibility. They shouldn't be telling the residents, "Ah, that's regional."

I gave you that example, Notre Dame St. in Hanmer. On one end of Notre Dame they ran the water connections across the street to the lot lengthwise. At the other end of Notre Dame they didn't do it for nine families, and so those nine families are just getting buffeted back and forth. The regional municipality says, "It's not our responsibility." I've written you on it months ago and got no reply. It wasn't your responsibility either. Whose responsibility is it? That's what I want to know.

Hon. W. Newman: When a construction contract is originally called, the actual lines going in are all designated on the necessary maps agreed to by the municipality and our ministry. Those are the lines that are put in. I don't exactly know the streets you're talking about, whether the other lines were put in as a special service at that point in time or whether they were a part of the contract or not. But whatever is so laid out in the contract is what is done.

Mr. Martel: That's right, except that that raises the question, why would you run the water lines across the street at one end of a street and at the other end you don't?

Mr. Haggerty: Maybe the people didn't want any lines there.

Mr. Martel: I wish you wouldn't interfere, because it's a ridiculous point. People want it; they're trying to get it. One of them happens to be a man who is on a disability pension, with an income of \$253, and he's now got to pay almost \$1,000. It would have been nice for him to have the water brought

across the street for him, as was done for the residents at the other end of the street. It makes a big difference.

Mr. Wiseman: Maybe it's not proper but I would like to ask you a question: Who was the supervisor on that—the region or—

Mr. Martel: No, no, the Ministry of the Environment had its own supervisors. They had a consulting firm.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, but we work with the municipalities, as you know, when we are doing a contract and it's agreed. We've run into this problem on a constant basis. A municipality wants to put water and sewage in this part of the municipality, and then when they start, maybe the adjoining township wants to be included, or maybe they want to extend the town or some other houses want to be brought into it. Sometimes you wonder why these contracts are delayed and this is the reason. If it was laid out in the original contract where the services were to go and it was mutually satisfactory both to Environment and to the municipality—unless there was an error made in this particular case, I don't know.

Mr. Martel: I don't know either, but I'm beginning to find out, because when I go to the regional municipality their engineering people say: "We don't know. That was the Ministry of the Environment." That's the whole point. It still comes back to one point: No one wants to pay a bill and so everyone has disclaimers as to that being their responsibility.

Hon. W. Newman: No, but if there was a contract called and a call for certain things to be done, and there was a tendered price, then the contractor has an obligation to do it.

Mr. Martel: You have Mr. Clark check the correspondence. I made reference some months ago to Mr. Laforest, who is a handicapped individual.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I remember that.

Mr. Martel: You people have said "no" and the region said "no." Yet he lives at one end of the street and they put it across the road, and here he is handicapped at the other end and he's got to find \$1,000 somewhere.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe what we'll do for you is get the information as to what the contract called for. Really, that's the way to do it.

Mr. Martel: Right. But I would hope, Mr. Minister, that you would say to your staff up in Sudbury, "If it occurred during construction it's our responsibility. Let's look after it when they come to us and don't pass people pillar to post." I'm sure you would agree with that. If it was your responsibility during the construction stage and it's not part of the maintenance then, in fact, it's still your responsibility.

Hon. W. Newman: There is always a certain amount of growing pains when you have a regional municipality—as we have in my own area—taking over sewers.

Mr. Martel: I must say I have had to straighten some things out that you people here have thrown their hands up at. Finally, when we got closer to the minister they started to find answers that weren't forthcoming when they were dealing directly with the constituents.

Hon. W. Newman: I think that our staff try to co-operate and do a good job.

Mr. Martel: I made it pretty clear to Mr. Clark that I didn't want it discussed. I didn't intend to have Mr. Brown sent up, because I was very upset by the letters he had written my constituents.

The last point, of course, is, I'm glad Mr. Maeck is still here.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, could I have a quick supplementary? When you put in these sewers along the streets you provide pipes off to the lot lines, I presume. To what depth do these reach? In other words, when the owner tries to tie in, how far down must be go? Is there a standard level at which he should reach that?

Hon. W. Newman: On sewers, it's as much gravitational flow as you're going to have without too many pumping stations, so that sewers could vary a great deal. Water has a pretty standard depth. I don't know what it is. We try to generally go to basement level for sewers, but keeping in mind the gravity flow. And for water service we go down about 6 ft.

Mr. Burr: I'm just talking about the sanitary sewer. Is it to the basement floor level?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, as a rule, but depending upon how the area is laid out, because I know I've had problems in my own area where they've had to cut much deeper, maybe through a little ridge, to get the gravity flow, so the rule of thumb is about basement level.

Mr. Burr: And if there is no basement?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, it still would be the basement level.

Mr. Burr: About four or five feet?

Mr. Haggerty: Why would you take the basement level? Aren't you encouraging problems that way? What you are suggesting is that they are going to drain their basements into the sewers, and the first thing you know you are going to get a backup on it—right?

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Basement toilet.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, it is the same thing. I know you are going to tell me about a trap, John.

Mr. Chairman: I presume your question was answered, then?

Mr. Haggerty: I think I have the picture, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel had another question?

Mr. Martel: One final point I wish to—

Mr. Root: He addressed a remark to me and I replied. Mr. Chairman, my apologies. I said you always put the sewer below the basement level or you have to put a pump in to pump the sewage up into the sewer.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but the problem I had in mind was when there was no basement, you see. Mr. Martel was saying that when the people dug down the four or five feet they expected to dig, there was no pipe and they had to keep on going. Wasn't that the situation, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: I went down to 13 ft 6 in. and still haven't found the sewer.

Mr. Chairman: Would you go ahead then, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, last night I started to raise the point about industrial problems, talking about monitoring, and I made the point that you people couldn't get into certain areas where there were certain problems.

I recall recommending to your predecessor in that ministry that all things dealing with the environment, whether it be air, noise or water, should be in one ministry, and that when we don't have them in one ministry there is a tendency to dilute the whole thing and we don't get the expertise in a concen-

trated area where that expertise can be made most use of. My friend from Parry Sound got a little excited when I made the point that in the mining field, which I know something about, unless Natural Resources invited in Health people or Environment people in fact they didn't get in, unless it has changed to some degree. I wish it had.

My understanding is that the Workmen's Compensation Board at the present time will have between 500 and 600 men tested in the Sudbury region alone for industrial deafness. That is well over the 138 I outlined last June or May. That is 500 to 600 men who must be tested. In fact the doctor who is going to test them is Dr. Howard Pearsall, one of Ontario's leading specialists. The Workmen's Compensation Board has made the arrangements.

It concerns me, as it did during the estimates of the Ministry of Natural Resources, that it is after the fact again. We are not going to be able to avoid these 500 to 600 men going deaf or partially deaf.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Martel, a minute. Is this Natural Resources you are talking about, or is this Environment?

Mr. Martel: I am talking about noise pollution. I suspect it falls within this ministry, though.

Mr. Chairman: It seems to me, having sat on the Natural Resources estimates, that you are repeating what you said in that. We had a full discussion there, I think, and I would hope that you wouldn't go through the whole thing again—

Mr. Martel: No, I don't intend to.

Mr. Chairman: —in these estimates because this is Environment.

Mr. Haggerty: We are waiting for the noise regulations to come in.

Mr. Chairman: If he is talking about noise, that is one thing, but Mr. Martel seems to be repeating, as I recall, what we went all through in the Natural Resources estimates. Stay with this ministry, please.

Mr. Martel: I intend to. We are talking about 500 to 600 cases. I don't want to talk about the cases, Mr. Chairman; I want to talk about the fact that the problem is still there. We are going to have a commission, but the commission has been delayed. Not until January is it going to hold its first hearings. There is an argument as to whether they should have but one hearing in Toronto or

whether they should go out, as the minister suggested in his statement, across the province.

I am not talking about that. I am talking about the inability of this ministry, with its expertise and its staff, to do the testing that is necessary for noise exposure. They have not got the right to go into a mine or a smelter to do the testing unless they are invited in by the Ministry of Natural Resources. I don't think the Ministry of Natural Resources has invited them in at this stage of the game and it should all be in this ministry.

I made the same point last year with respect to gas, but you know a fence doesn't make the difference. It does in our legalistic terms make a difference as to whether the minister's staff can get on to a mine site or into a mining area to have industrial gases tested or to determine how they affect people who work there. It's a false barrier; that's what I am driving at.

The whole thing is ludicrous. This staff has expertise, but it can't get in to do the job it should be doing. The Ministry of Health can't get in. In fact, the Minister of Labour can't get in to ensure that the Construction Safety Act is being complied with.

Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, doesn't this have to do with working conditions? We are dealing with the environment.

Mr. Martel: Aren't we dealing with noise?

Mr. Allan: No, I am not annoyed—

Mr. Martel: I said, are we dealing with noise? I didn't say "annoyed," I said "noise".

Mr. Chairman: Somewhere he goes back to the noise once in a while.

Mr. Allan: It is just a repetition of the hours and hours you spent in the Natural Resources estimates last year.

Mr. Chairman: That's what I was trying to bring to Mr. Martel's attention.

Mr. Allan: I love to hear you speak. You speak so nicely, but really when you say the same thing over and over again, it becomes tiresome.

Mr. Martel: Don't try and flatter me, Jim, I want to know why this ministry can't get in and do the job it should be doing. Do you think that's pertinent? They deal with noise levels.

Mr. Allan: We are dealing with the Ministry of the Environment—

Mr. Martel: Right—and noise—

Mr. Allan: —not working conditions within a mine or within a building.

Mr. Martel: Oh, is that right, Mr. Minister? Does your ministry not get involved in conditions within plants and so on?

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about noise now?

Mr. Martel: It could be noise; it could be gas; it could be anything. This vote covers them all.

Mr. Chairman: I agree with you, Mr. Minister, it has been sort of general—what you have been talking about—

Hon. W. Newman: May I just read a section of the Act to him? Maybe this will clear the air—

Mr. Martel: It's about the only thing that will clear the air.

Hon. W. Newman: "For the purpose of the administration of this Act—" and this is the Environmental Protection Act, the one I passed this year, I believe.

Mr. Haggerty: In 1971, Bill. You haven't passed anything yet.

Hon. W. Newman: It says 1974. Do you want to borrow my glasses?

—may from time to time and upon production of his identification, enter at any reasonable time any building, structure, machine, vehicle, land, water, or air, and make or require to be made such surveys, examinations, investigations, tests and enquiries, including examinations of books, records and documents as he considers necessary; and may take and remove or may require to be taken or removed samples, copies or extracts, and the Crown is liable for any damage or actual costs that are incurred thereby.

Does that answer your question?

Mr. Martel: Except the mines.

Hon. W. Newman: I thought it said everything in here—

Mr. Chairman: I understood it to say mines as well.

Mr. Martel: Tell me then what testing you have done for noise in the mines at Elliot Lake.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, our job in the Ministry of the Environment is to deal mainly with emissions. This is one reason I want to get on emissions.

Mr. Martel: What about noise?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we deal with noise. But if you would like me too, I will go over the noise programme again and the fact that we have been doing experimental work in Hamilton and in Toronto, and that's all.

Mr. Martel: That's all.

Hon. W. Newman: I believe we are also doing a little bit in Oshawa at this point in time. We are concerned about vehicular noise and stationary machinery noise—

Mr. Martel: Well, that's not mines.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, but we don't have the staff or the money to get into a massive noise programme. We are working at it. That's why I said the model bylaw for municipalities will be available by the end of November.

Mr. Martel: But that's what bothers me.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel, I think this was discussed yesterday when you were absent.

Mr. Martel: This is precisely the problem. You have some staff, the Ministry of Health has some staff, and the Ministry of Natural Resources has some staff. If it were all in one ministry in an effort to deal with industrial wastes, gases, noise levels or whatever—if we put it where it all belongs, then you might have the staff in place to be able to direct the surveys, the testing and so on that you as a ministry see are necessary to protect people in the province.

I am saying it is watered down too much. I have been saying for years that everything dealing with environmental conditions should be where the environmental expertise is, and that's in the Ministry of the Environment.

Hon. W. Newman: You're saying that occupational health should be completely involved in this ministry? Is that what you're saying?

Mr. Martel: I'm saying it shouldn't be watered down, Mr. Minister. It shouldn't be in four or five different ministries. I've been saying it for years.

Hon. W. Newman: You're telling us, in effect—

Mr. Martel: Yes, I'm asking you to try to extract it—no disrespect for the Ministry of

Natural Resources or the Ministry of Health. I'm saying let's bring it together so that we have the staff, the competent staff, who are working on all facets of this type of problem, which is a relatively new one, in one area so we can deploy them in the best means possible. As it is now it's unco-ordinated because the staffs are all off on their own merry goose chase on something, and if it was all in one place I think that it would serve the province much better.

I'm not trying to go over the stuff that I gave in June. I'm just saying that it's got to come under one roof and one ministry so that in fact the minister or his staff know the total problem in that particular field. To continue to water it down is absolutely ridiculous. It seems to me after years of saying it that it's time we got a little co-ordinated. I'm sure you agree with me. I know your predecessor did.

Hopefully the government people on the other side would see the sense to it, so that we could cope with the problems in the best way possible, because we know it's going to continue to rise. New things are going to start happening tomorrow that aren't happening and that we don't know of today. If we don't put it in one place we're never going to lick the problems. We really aren't.

Hon. W. Newman: We appreciate your comments.

Mr. Chairman: Have you any other questions, Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: Dare I ask how involved you are in any type of economic planning? You do hire the odd economist, I understand. What do they do?

Hon. W. Newman: We have two on our staff.

Mr. Martel: What do they do in this field? Do they have an input, let's say, if we're planning an industry for example. We want an industry to locate in an area and the tendency has been to try to buy them into the area or something. What are they doing to look ahead to the construction of infrastructures that are necessary to induce industry to locate?

You were with me in Europe when most of the major corporations told us that if they were to go into an area, Mr. Minister, they wanted the proper infrastructure. It wasn't really the grant or anything that induced them to go to an area, it was that the services—whether it be sewer, water or educational levels and so on—induced people into a given area.

What type of input do your economists have in determining the infrastructures necessary, let's say, in the Cornwall area or the Sudbury area to develop the types of infrastructure that might be necessary to induce secondary industry into those underdeveloped areas?

Hon. W. Newman: Aren't you into the planning field now? We only have two economists for the whole ministry. We don't have a lot of economists so we must have a very efficient operating setup.

Mr. Martel: Isn't there a problem though? If you're going ahead and putting sewers and water in, the problem is that you could be installing them in areas that are on the down-trend. For example, I look at Geraldton; when the mines closed, the capital investment that was there went down the drain. Whereas if we look to an area where there's possible expansion, it's advisable to improve it. It seems to me there's a real need for your staff to have some input in that type of planning, in economic terms.

Hon. W. Newman: You can call it economic planning if you want. It's just straightforward planning on the growth—the potential growth and the projected growth. We call on the expertise of many other ministries to help us with that, too.

Mr. Martel: It's not just that simple though, Mr. Minister, if you want to induce industry into an area. You were with us when various corporations said that the infrastructure—sewers, water, services and so on—would be what would induce them into an area. The most necessary services then for the development of an area today are largely sewers and water. I'm just wondering what input you have in the dialogue with other ministries.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we have a lot of dialogue with basically TEIGA and Housing on this.

Mr. Martel: You have a lot of input with two economists.

Hon. W. Newman: We have a lot of expertise to deal—

Mr. Martel: Oh, I see. In the sewer and sewer aspect. I think you have to carry it one step further.

Hon. W. Newman: That's fine to say carry it one step further, but in Housing and in TEIGA we have the expertise in the planning area, and we are dealing with them on a regular basis.

Mr. Martel: What do your economists do then?

Hon. W. Newman: I guess they are on staff mainly for specialized work assignments.

Mr. Martel: Have you got anything they have done that you might be able to give to us?

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe Mr. Sharpe might give you some idea if you want a specific case.

Mr. Martel: I don't know. That's why I raised the question.

Mr. Sharpe: They have just recently done a study on the pulp and paper industry for us, looking at the alternatives that are available, to assist us in promoting our pollution control facilities. That type of thing is the type of assignment that the economists we employ do for us.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Laughren, you are next. Do you want to wait until tomorrow? It's 3:55. Have you many questions?

Mr. Laughren: I have only one thing I want to talk about.

Hon. W. Newman: Before you ask about it, talking about the looping plume and the pooping loon, Mr. Martel brought that up yesterday.

Mr. Laughren: I am almost afraid to ask you a question for fear I'll get a reply like the looping plume one, but I'll forge ahead anyway.

There is a small, beautiful community called Gogama which has a polluted water table, polluted by nitrate in a chemical spill which occurred about 10 years ago in the community, on the railroad tracks. The level of pollution is so serious that they have been ordered by the health unit to boil the water for infants who would drink the water, although adults can absorb it into their system.

There have been studies done on the communal water supply that are now available to government employees in Gogama but not to the rest of the town; and as well for the communal sewage disposal system, which is available for government employees but not for the rest of the residents of the town.

It really bothers me to see a town split in two along those lines. You have government employees who, through no fault of their own—mainly Ministry of Natural Resources people, OPP and so forth—live in the government housing. It's all very nice and it's all

very antiseptic and they have good drinking water, while the rest of the town has no sewage disposal and has no communal water supply. That is a terrible way to split a town in two. You are really, in effect, dividing the town into two classes of residents, and that is really inexcusable.

The argument put forth by your ministry in the past has been that it is too expensive or that the existing communal water and/or sewage system cannot be adopted to the rest of the town. I find that hard to believe, in particular why the water pumping system couldn't be expanded to include the whole community.

I don't think it's fair to say wait until Bill 102 is introduced, because they haven't got the assessment there to operate on a normal grant structure anyway. It is going to take a commitment on the part of this ministry to say it just can't allow this to happen in a community like this.

It's very interesting that when those of us in the north make arguments for servicing small communities, the argument is always used that it's too small a number of people for that kind of expenditure. Yet here we have in the town of Gogama a few government employees with the very kind of system that we have been trying to get for an entire community. It has been done by the government when it suits their purposes, mainly to service their employees properly.

I don't feel bitter about the employees having that service—more power to them and more power to the ministry for providing it—but let's provide it to the rest of the community as well.

Mr. Chairman: Did we not hear about this, Mr. Laughren, in the Natural Resources estimates? I think you brought this same thing up.

Mr. Laughren: Yes, but they passed it on to the Ministry of the Environment.

Hon. W. Newman: I see. We didn't put the services in. They were put in by Natural Resources for their staff.

Mr. Laughren: But your people have done some studies.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, and on Gogama I am going to ask Mr. Sharpe to speak on that particular matter. As I say, we have a lot of projects.

Mr. Sharpe: We had some discussion with Natural Resources because this question has

been raised in much the same sense that you have raised it. There is an existing water supply and sewage treatment works for Natural Resources housing there. They first looked at expanding this to serve the other residents, and this isn't possible.

I think when the system was built the wells were generally satisfactory and now they have been contaminated by indiscriminate spills of gasoline and poor septic systems, and so on.

We now say that we can help the situation, but it will depend on dealing with an organized municipality rather than an unorganized municipality, which is the problem that's frustrating all these unorganized municipalities that want to move ahead. We can't enter into an agreement which requires a capital obligation on a group of people that haven't any structure to raise the money and to pay for the services.

Mr. Laughren: I don't like to be terribly parochial, but can you imagine—in all honesty—a community in southern Ontario, however small, with a polluted water supply where the residents had to boil the water before they could allow their children to consume it? Can you imagine that being accepted?

Hon. W. Newman: How big is Gogama? What is the population?

Mr. Laughren: About 600. That is intolerable; and you really are copping out when you say you can't deal with it because there is not an organized municipality. Whose fault is that? Whose fault is it that the legislation doesn't allow you to deal with that?

Hon. W. Newman: By the same token, there are other ways—just like we did in the community where I used to live. We got a communal well and we put in our own system.

Mr. Laughren: They shouldn't have to do that. You have that example on the other side of the tracks of the unpolluted water supply.

Hon. W. Newman: We don't have enough supply, though, apparently. There is not enough to supply them.

Mr. Laughren: There is a whole lake there. It's built on a lake.

Hon. W. Newman: No, but with the system of Natural Resources—and I can't speak for Natural Resources, because I don't know what their system is.

Mr. Laughren: Their what?

Mr. Sharpe: Their system is limited in capacity.

Mr. Laughren: Sure, but it is not as though you have to go out and build a whole new system. You could expand the one that's there.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, we have had discussion on 1902 and 1903. Are they carried?

Mr. Haggerty: No. I have some more here.

Mr. Chairman: Do you still want to talk on it?

Mr. Haggerty: I had to give somebody else a break.

Mr. Chairman: What about 1902 then? Are you off that?

Mr. Haggerty: Well, you may cover it in that area dealing with industrial wastes.

Mr. Chairman: Fine. This is the only problem with jumping around like we have been doing. If we had taken it vote by vote, I think we would have accomplished something—but we talked all day. Fine, if you don't want to carry it. We will meet tomorrow after question period.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I might run a half hour late tomorrow. I won't really know until tonight.

The committee adjourned at 4:05 o'clock, p.m.

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee
Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 24, 1974

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1974

The committee met at 3:50 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

On votes 1902 and 1903:

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Has the minister any information on the matter of fallout? Have you anything up to date on the monitoring that takes place at these plants?

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): The nuclear power plants are monitored on an hourly basis basically by Hydro employees and, I think, Atomic Energy of Canada. They are monitored on a constant basis. For instance, the people working around the plant have to wear a special little button which indicates whether there is any—

Mr. Haggerty: But the people outside don't though, do they?

Hon. W. Newman: Do you mean working outside the plant?

Mr. Haggerty: No, people living in the nearby communities.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no, but they are monitoring on a constant basis.

Mr. Haggerty: Have there been any infusions at all; say causing a hazard to the community?

Hon. W. Newman: Not at all.

Mr. Haggerty: None at all?

Hon. W. Newman: There were some articles in one of the papers the other day, I believe, about some cracks in some of the cells but there are back up precautions for all those sorts of situations.

Mr. Haggerty: What precautions are taken by your ministry in the matter of the waste from the nuclear plants? Do you reprocess any of the nuclear waste at all?

Hon. W. Newman: Do we reprocess?

Mr. Haggerty: Reprocess, that's right. Recycle.

Hon. W. Newman: No, no. I understand Ontario Hydro—now, I may be wrong on this—has deep storage tanks for storing the used cells.

Mr. Haggerty: Is there any method of recycling this so that you can reclaim some of the nuclear substance there?

Hon. W. Newman: Not to my knowledge at this point in time.

Mr. Haggerty: Does anyone in your ministry know?

Hon. W. Newman: We wouldn't be specifically working on that anyway, recycling the material.

Mr. Haggerty: But the Ministry of the Environment does deal with air—

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, we do deal with the federal Ministry of the Environment. We deal with Atomic Energy of Canada.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Is that their responsibility, when it comes to nuclear plants and the sampling of the environment, or is that sort of a shared responsibility?

Hon. W. Newman: It is basically theirs. We do some work in conjunction with them. I don't know what the exact percentage is but maybe the deputy of somebody could tell me exactly what percentage they do do.

Mr. E. M. Biggs (Deputy Minister): It is basically their responsibility. I think this can be stated quite positively, but as far as the provincial responsibility is concerned there has been a contingency plan worked out between the officials of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health, so that if there is a problem it can be dealt with immediately by the people who are available, but it is a federal responsibility.

Mr. B. Newman: How about the heat pollution from the nuclear plants? Is that likewise a federal responsibility?

Hon. W. Newman: You are talking about the heat generation from a nuclear plant?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: It's a concern of ours, Natural Resources and others, and we are doing studies on it constantly.

Mr. B. Newman: Is there any fear at all, such as I have seen expressed in American newspapers, with the development of nuclear plants along Lake Michigan and likewise along Georgian Bay on the American side, especially the big one that they are planning around Saginaw, that there could be so much heat generated that the temperature of the lake could increase to a point where it could be harmful to certain types of fish?

Hon. W. Newman: We are constantly looking at this matter and so is the Ministry of Natural Resources, and they are monitoring.

Mr. B. Newman: You don't monitor it yourselves though, do you? Or do they?

Hon. W. Newman: No, I don't think we specifically monitor the heat, but we are doing work at the nuclear plants all the time.

Mr. Haggerty: What you are saying, Mr. Minister, is that there's no recycling of nuclear fuels at all in Ontario? There's no reprocessing of nuclear generators at all? I understand that they have a system in the United States—this again is outside the city of Buffalo, New York—where a plant there in the last year, I guess it is, has reclaimed 530 tons of nuclear fuel.

Hon. W. Newman: We are into the energy field now and I am really not that familiar with it. We use the Candu reactor and I think they use a different process than we do.

Mr. Haggerty: But you are still storing nuclear wastes someplace in the Province of Ontario, right? Some of it could be laying around, what, for how many thousands of years?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you how long.

Mr. Haggerty: But it could in the future cause some serious problems.

Hon. W. Newman: Not really, because there has been a great deal of precaution taken just so this wouldn't happen.

Mr. B. Newman: Those are famous last words though.

Hon. W. Newman: If we are going to get into the details and technical aspects I suggest Dennis Caplice can probably answer your question.

Mr. Haggerty: I would like to know if there is a process in the United States—

Mr. B. Newman: That reminds me of the story of the advertisement in the newspaper: "Wanted: scientist to work on atomic energy, must be free to travel."

Mr. D. Caplice (Director, Environmental Approvals Branch): I'll try and clarify it for you.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Mr. Caplice: What was the question again?

Mr. Haggerty: The reprocessing of waste from nuclear generators.

Mr. Caplice: Of the waste from nuclear generators? There are no reprocessing facilities in Ontario.

Mr. Haggerty: There aren't.

Mr. Caplice: No. The one you are referring to is outside Buffalo.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, yes.

Mr. Caplice: The wastes from the Pickering station are currently being stored in bays out there. And the plans are to store until, I think, a period in the early 1980s, the wastes at the Bruce generating site itself. Atomic Energy Canada Ltd. along with representatives, I believe, from Atomic Energy Control Board are looking at the long-term storage of waste that will arise from the nuclear programme across Canada. There are stations proposed in New Brunswick and Quebec—already the Quebec Gentilly II is in operation. But looking into the long term handling and storage of these wastes is a federal responsibility.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words there is no consideration given to the possibility of recycling this nuclear waste.

Mr. Caplice: That is being looked at as well.

Mr. Haggerty: It is being looked at, good.

Mr. Caplice: Below-ground storage is being looked at, and above-ground storage as well.

Mr. Haggerty: We are going to end up as your press release said today—where are we going to find room for all this material? If you can reprocess it or recycle it, then I think this is the direction the Ontario Hydro should be moving in.

Hon. W. Newman: Certainly I agree with you. I don't know the difference between the Candu reactor and the reactor they use in the US. I'm not that familiar with it.

Mr. Haggerty: It is a process where they can reclaim much of the nuclear waste and put it back into use.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, but ours are much more efficient.

Mr. Haggerty: Efficient or not, you still have the waste there, which could be a potential hazard in the years to come. If you can recycle it and reuse it, I think this is the direction your ministry should be directing Ontario Hydro.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. Where we can reuse and recycle material, we will.

Mr. Haggerty: I have a letter here from the York and Toronto Tuberculosis Respiratory Disease Association, this is the letter addressed to the Hon. William Davis. It says:

The environmental health committee of York and Toronto TB and Respiratory Disease Association would like to take this opportunity to express very deep concern that legislation now in preparation by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment on environmental impact assessment should have more than token provisions for citizens' involvement in the assessment process.

Since this is an extremely important piece of environmental legislation of strong precedent-setting value for the rest of Canada we therefore urge you to carefully consider the suggestions presented by the Canadian Environmental Law Association in their brief "Principles for Environmental Impact Assessment" and in particular the need for independent members on the review boards.

Now have you given any consideration that the public will be sitting on some of these review boards?

Hon. W. Newman: I have been talking to the Environmental Law Association; I know they have been talking to various groups. I sent a letter to the Environmental Law Association yesterday. They sent me a copy of their proposals as far as environmental im-

pact assessment legislation is concerned, and we are looking at it.

Mr. Haggerty: Can I get a commitment that consideration from the general public will be on these reviews?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know exactly. The environmental assessment review will be done and the structure and nature of any board will be announced at the time of the introduction of legislation.

Mr. Haggerty: In fullness of time, is that what you are trying to tell me?

Hon. W. Newman: I tried not to use those words.

Mr. Haggerty: Concerning the development at Nanticoke, in the past your ministry has done some research dealing with water quality in the area. Now I understand Stelco will be constructing their new facilities on Lake Erie and Texaco will be establishing a plant in the vicinity of Nanticoke. Are there any further reports on the quality of water in that particular area?

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about the lake water, the ground water or—

Mr. Haggerty: The lake water.

Hon. W. Newman: I'm not exactly sure what you mean.

Mr. Haggerty: I was going to mention hydro was in production, but for the last four months it hasn't been. Maybe there are some changes in the quality.

Hon. W. Newman: I see.

Mr. Haggerty: I was just wondering with that plant shut down, has there been any change in the water quality at all.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you, but Mr. Sharpe may be able to give you an update on that.

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Assessment and Planning Division): We did a base line study on the water quality prior to the establishment of the complex in that area in order to compare possible future quality changes with the existing conditions before the complex went in. We have the baseline study and we are continually monitoring this situation. I don't really think there is any change at the present time.

Mr. Haggerty: There isn't?

Mr. Sharpe: No.

Mr. Haggerty: You've been monitoring since the hydro generating station at Nanticoke has been shut down, for about three or four months now?

Mr. Sharpe: We've been monitoring in the lake continuously all summer.

Mr. Haggerty: You haven't seen any changes to date? Or maybe your reports haven't been compiled yet?

Mr. Sharpe: We have the information in now. We are looking at it. But we haven't noticed any change.

Mr. Haggerty: I could get into this matter in more detail. I guess the ministry constructed a large water intake in that particular area to service areas further upstream along the Grand River?

Hon. W. Newman: What was your question again?

Mr. Haggerty: I think it was the expense. I forget how many thousands of dollars for a water intake in the Nanticoke area to service a future water development or—

Hon. W. Newman: We have been doing some evaluation work there on intakes and so on.

Mr. Haggerty: I thought you had the intake constructed.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): The oversize one was Hydro's intake.

Mr. Sharpe: We spent \$1 million on a contribution to take water from the forebay of the Hydro plant at Nanticoke.

Mr. Haggerty: They are supposed to supply water up into Brantford, Kitchener, Waterloo—

Hon. W. Newman: That whole matter is under review and discussion at this point in time. I am sure—

Mr. Good: We will get into that a little later.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you going to get into that, Ed?

Hon. W. Newman: I'm quite sure, I was wondering why you didn't get into it sooner. I knew you would be.

Mr. Haggerty: Perhaps my colleague from Kitchener would like to get in. Do you want to get in to this?

Mr. Good: All right, let's get on to that.

Mr. R. B. Beckett (Brantford): Just a minute now.

Mr. Chairman: We are going to another subject. Mr. Burr is next, and then Mr.—

Mr. Good: Are you finished?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I am finished.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question about the asbestos fibres in drinking water. Has the ministry yet discovered why Windsor's drinking water before filtration has the highest asbestos fibre count in Ontario—somewhere around 25 million fibres per litre? In other words, have you discovered the source of the asbestos pollution of the Detroit River?

Hon. W. Newman: I really can't answer that, but I imagine somebody here can. Is there anybody from the staff here that can answer that question? I really can't answer that question for you, Fred. Sorry.

Mr. Burr: Well, the ministry was working on it.

Hon. W. Newman: But I will take it under—you said there was 25 million—

Mr. Burr: About 25 million fibres per litre.

Hon. W. Newman: Of water coming into the Windsor plant before filtration?

Mr. Burr: Yes, the Windsor filtration plant. Then it is filtered and they get about 90 per cent of it out.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you offhand but certainly we'll get that out. I'm sure that some of our staff are on to it and we will certainly get an answer for you, if not this afternoon for tomorrow anyway.

Mr. Burr: While you are getting the answer perhaps you would find out for me whether distilling the water removes the other 10 per cent of the fibres or are they so light that they are airborne and would be recollected? Perhaps you could find that out too.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe we can answer that for you right now.

Mr. Sharpe: Filtration or standard water treatment processes remove the fibre.

Mr. Burr: I am sorry?

Mr. Sharpe: Standard water treatment processes remove the fibre.

Mr. Burr: No, they remove only about 90 per cent of the fibre.

Mr. Sharpe: It brings it down to acceptable limits.

Mr. Burr: Well, yes.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Ten per cent is acceptable, is it?

Mr. Burr: But the 10 per cent is still higher than the raw water in other places.

I am just curious to know, if you took that water and distilled it, whether the remaining particles would be distilled out or are they such that they would be collected again in the air and returned to the distilled water? Could you find that out for me?

Hon. W. Newman: Certainly.

Mr. B. Newman: Then you are not monitoring the water along the Great Lakes for asbestos fibres as a result of the Reserve Mining complex up in the western end of Lake Superior—the complex that the State of Michigan is now attempting to close? The tailings from some mining operation have been flowing right into the Lake Superior end. There is an awful lot of controversy in the State of Michigan over this.

Hon. W. Newman: You are talking about the asbestos? Yes.

Mr. B. Newman: The asbestos, yes.

Hon. W. Newman: On the US side where it's been to the courts—

Mr. B. Newman: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: —and it's been back. It was closed, then it was opened again.

Mr. B. Newman: That's right. The effect of the tailings is felt right down throughout the Great Lakes system, so I would assume that you should be monitoring the waters all along to see how far it does reach and if it can have any harmful effect on the water quality as it goes downstream.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I am quite sure we are. They're not on the US side, of course.

Mr. B. Newman: No, but it wouldn't naturally come on our side.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know how many hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of monitors we have on water in various

places but I am quite sure that is one of the areas we are covering. Maybe one of the staff who is dealing in that particular area of the province could answer that for us.

Mr. S. E. Salbach (Supervisor, Planning and Co-ordination, Water Resources Branch): Steve Salbach, supervisor, water resources branch. As part of the upper Great Lakes studies, there is a programme under way that monitors the water quality in Lake Superior. This is carried out, incidentally, by the US, not by the province, but we co-operate to the extent that we provide them with samples. The results of these programmes are not yet known.

Mr. B. Newman: But you are getting the samples and providing them to the American government for analysis?

Mr. Salbach: That is correct.

Mr. B. Newman: So they could be coming along and giving you any analysis of it. You wouldn't know whether their analyses are correct or not, would you? You would assume they are correct.

Mr. Haggerty: Can't that be done by Inland Waters Research in Hamilton?

Mr. Salbach: I don't believe so. I don't think they have the capability of analysing for asbestos. It is a very specialized analytical technique.

Hon. W. Newman: We have very good co-operation in some respects.

Mr. B. Newman: In some respects, not on air pollution though. Or even in water.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. But I am just pointing out that in some respects as far as testing goes, we do some with them.

Mr. Burr: Well, Mr. Chairman, we know that asbestos inhaled over a period of time can be very dangerous. But whether ingested asbestos is dangerous we don't really know. At least a couple of years ago, we didn't. Has any more research been done in this area?

Hon. W. Newman: I couldn't tell you that. I think really you would have to ask the Minister of Health (Mr. Miller).

Mr. Burr: Yes, but this is water pollution. It is in your field.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, but I think as far as the medical facts are concerned it would be the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Burr: Well—

Mr. Biggs: Mr. Minister, it is not much more than an assumption, but I think that when the treatment brings the asbestos level down to the acceptable level, that level in the consideration of the health people is not harmful.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but they haven't proved, as far as I can find out, that it isn't harmful. They admitted that there had been very little study up to two years ago when this was first considered.

Mr. Biggs: With respect, sir, you could name many things in this life of ours that people haven't proved are harmful.

Mr. Burr: Oh yes, I am just asking whether any more research has been done. And you don't know of any? That's fine.

Hon. W. Newman: That is correct. Unless Health is.

Mr. Burr: That's fine.

Mr. Deacon: But the standards have been set by the Ministry of Health? You consider acceptable standards what they say are acceptable?

Mr. Biggs: That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. Deacon: You say it is your understanding. Is that definitely the case, Mr. Deputy?

Mr. Biggs: Dennis, or anybody else who can answer this?

Mr. Caplice: Dennis Caplice. I don't believe that in either Canada or the US there has been a standard per se set for drinking water containing asbestos-like fibres or asbestos. There have been guidelines set and it appears that all of the filtered water supplies on the Great Lakes system come in well below those guidelines. But the case—

Mr. Biggs: The question was, Dennis, was there a health input into those guidelines?

Mr. Caplice: Yes. The gentleman who knows most about the inhalation of asbestos, Dr. Silikoff, I think, in Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, has been devoting a lot of time advising EPA and others in the US as to the dangers from ingestion of this material through drinking water. But there has been really no clear picture emerge as to what levels are dangerous when it comes to asbestos in water supplies.

Mr. Deacon: But the standards that you consider acceptable are ones that have been recommended to you by the Ministry of Health or a health body?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, Dr. Stopps in our own Ministry of Health has been following this work very closely and we have been in touch with him.

Mr. Burr: What is the standard for asbestos?

Mr. Caplice: I am not sure whether it is a standard that is quoted in microns, in terms of the numbers of particles which you were referring to, or whether it is a total weight intake. Obviously, the weight of material you are taking into your body varies according to the size of the fibres in the particular water you are analysing. The fibre length varies considerably throughout the Great Lakes system. So I think they have struck the guideline in a total quantity intake, in a weight number. I can't quote that number to you now, but we can find out.

Mr. Burr: Thank you. Now as I said, it is recognized that asbestos when it is inhaled it does damage to the lungs. There's no question about that because the asbestos workers have been studied sufficiently to tell us this. But the asbestos workers have also three times as much cancer of the stomach, the colon and the rectum as would be expected.

Now does this tell us something, too? Does this indicate that this asbestos has come in the food or in drink? Well, all right, this is something that you haven't the information on.

Hon. W. Newman: I think this is, you know, it's a medical situation.

Mr. Burr: Let me see. Dr. Silikoff and Dr. Culver Hammond of the American Cancer Society, back on Oct. 6, 1972, said: "Asbestos, already linked with lung cancer in insulation workers who smoke, was further linked yesterday with cancers of the esophagus, stomach, colon and rectum."

I don't know enough about it to know whether the asbestos that is crushed into the lungs can get into the stomach and the colon and the rectum or not. And if it's not from that source, is it that they have swallowed the asbestos particles in their work? And, therefore, are the asbestos particles in the drinking water harmful to us? That's the question. I'll just raise it and leave it.

Hon. W. Newman: Fine, thank you.

Mr. Burr: Now, Mr. Garnet Kaye, who is or was the supervisor of waterworks in the sanitary engineering branch of your ministry, has suggested that "care should be taken when using asbestos for the building of roads

and the control of ice on roads." Does that mean asbestos is mixed with salt or with sand, or is it used by itself for de-icing roads? Could I have some information about that?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, only from my limited knowledge, on the roads, as far as I know it's just plain sand and salt. I don't know of any asbestos that's in it at all.

Mr. Burr: Well, what does he mean? Is he here?

Hon. W. Newman: No, he's not here.

Mr. Burr: Could anybody tell me?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know. He said this in a letter to you, or—

Mr. Burr: No, he says this in *Water and Pollution Control*, the September, 1973 issue, page 34.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I can't answer as far as salt and sand on the road is concerned because I don't think there's any asbestos involved. He's not here and I can't answer that question.

Mr. Burr: Well, my question—

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe Mr. Sharpe could.

An hon. member: We'll get Dennis to answer.

Mr. Caplice: I don't wish to speak for Garnet Kaye; I'm not sure of the total context of that sentence, but asbestos is a major part of brake shoes in automobiles. And I believe if you assume that cars brake frequently on the roads, which they do, then any washing of the roads and runoff, of course, could contain asbestos-like materials which would, of course, eventually, through the storm sewer systems in most municipalities, reach surface waters.

Mr. B. Newman: It's also used in water-pipes, isn't it?

Mr. Caplice: Yes. Transite pipe—

Mr. B. Newman: Any health hazards from its use?

Mr. Caplice: —from a well known manufacturer contains asbestos.

Mr. Burr: Well, what he said was that: "In areas of asbestos-bearing rock, care should be taken when using asbestos for the building of roads and the control of ice on roads."

Hon. W. Newman: I would assume that you are talking about—and I am only guessing at this—asbestos-bearing rock which might be crushed, or something.

Mr. Burr: It's just in the areas of asbestos-bearing rock. I don't understand that either. That's why I was asking about it. My question was going to be whether this extra care has now been taken, but—

Hon. W. Newman: I would assume that if there was any danger at all we would be working on it. I don't know of any danger. Maybe Dennis wants to comment again on that. Certainly you've got a lot of asbestos-bearing strata around this province.

Mr. Caplice: Yes, the asbestos-like fibres that are very controversial in this Reserve Mining case are resulting from the mining of rock material for the recovering of iron. At all points where there are mining operations of this type you should from now on be cautious and look for asbestos. I believe also asbestos is incorporated as part of asphalt make-up.

So, it's another one of these substances that is in fairly wide use in our society and occurs fairly frequently in nature. And I think throughout that article Garnet Kaye was trying to point out the points in our overall environment where we should be conscious of asbestos being present and look for it.

In our own mining situation in the north we have monitored a number of creeks flowing away from mining operations and a number of water supplies. Of course, there are some asbestos deposits mined in Ontario also, for commercial purposes.

Mr. Burr: Well I am quite willing for this care to be exercised. I was just trying to find out whether the ministry is exercising it.

Mr. Caplice: Yes, we are conscious of it and we have a large number of results over and above those that have been reported by Garnet Kaye in that article.

Mr. Burr: But the control of ice on roads, which is what he mentioned—you don't seem to know what that means.

Mr. Caplice: Not exactly, in the context that he said it.

Mr. Burr: Maybe you could let me know?

Mr. Caplice: Yes.

Mr. Burr: Thank you. Now, in the spraying of asbestos compounds, is that still—

Hon. W. Newman: I gather what we are talking about is that we have to use caution where they are getting sand and salt from areas where there is asbestos fibre in the rock strata. They should be cautious about getting it out when they are taking sand out for road-building, for sanding and salting—

Mr. Burr: It sounds like an impossible job.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, it is. I would think it would be almost impossible. But in, for instance, large storage areas of sand I suppose the idea is to watch that it is not stored too close asbestos-bearing rock strata.

Mr. Burr: This is an easier question, Mr. Minister.

Hon. W. Newman: Thank you.

Mr. Burr: Is the spraying of asbestos compound still being allowed in Ontario construction jobs?

Hon. W. Newman: I believe it is but I would have to double check on that. Basically that again comes under the Ministry of Labour, but as far as I know—

Mr. Burr: But this asbestos blows through the city, all around the jobs. This is your job. Now you tell me that inside factories is not your job. Okay, that's fine. That's the occupational branch of the Ministry of Health. But outside the buildings is the environment and that's your job. And to have asbestos particles blowing all over the city, around these jobs, is very dangerous, both for the workers and the people who live and work and walk around these areas.

In New York City in 1970 they put in regulations that tarpaulins must be used to cover areas where asbestos is being sprayed, and that the loose asbestos must be picked up, or picked up by a vacuum, put in a container and the container buried. The member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) brought this matter up four years ago in the House, I assumed this had been attended to.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, my understanding is—and I could stand to be corrected, I don't profess to be knowledgeable about all these subjects, that the Ministry of Labour, demands either plastic or tarps when they spraying asbestos. I don't know anything about the cleanup afterwards. I assume that would be part of it too.

Mr. Burr: Your understanding is that this has been done?

Hon. W. Newman: But let me check it out for you with the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Burr: All right. Is asbestos one of the air pollutants that is regularly being monitored outside factories where it is used?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. To give you a good example there is one at the Johns-Manville plant in West Hill, and others. They are constantly being checked and monitored.

Mr. Burr: On the outside?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. In some cases the abatement programme has been very effective in cutting down emissions, because there were problems in the area with the plant down there. I know because it's in my area and I'm not getting the complaints I was. About a year and a half ago I think they cleaned it up.

Mr. Burr: Are you contemplating any legislation to prevent the running of automobile and truck motors while the motorist is absent on a delivery or getting his lunch?

Hon. W. Newman: I am not contemplating any legislation, although we do get complaints from time to time especially about a group of vehicles together with motors idling. We are now trying to co-operate with these various groups, and we are getting quite a bit of co-operation from them. I am not planning any legislation telling them they must shut their car engines off.

Mr. Burr: Well, I get complaints down in Windsor about trucks in the middle of the night, around 3 a.m., leaving the motors running for up to an hour. Now, is there any reason why a truck engine is so hard to start that they can't—

Hon. W. Newman: It is easier to let some diesel engines run for a period of time than it is to shut them off and try to start them again.

Mr. Deacon: That is usually a matter of ease, but I think it has something to do with engine damage in some diesel engines. It's not in my own case, but I think—

Hon. W. Newman: What do you mean, when they—

Mr. Deacon: —in certain size diesel engines, there is a problem; this is what they claim. I think it should be investigated by you because that is certainly a major source of annoyance to people.

Mr. Burr: It certainly is.

Mr. Deacon: Noise and air pollution.

Mr. C. T. Rollins (Hastings): Mr. Chairman, there are definitely diesel engines that you do not shut off after they have gone a certain mileage or are at certain temperatures. They are so wired that you don't shut them off for a time, but certainly not an hour. There is a reasonable time that a diesel does have to idle to unload after its operating procedure. And the engines do have to run on those diesels, especially the heavy ones.

Mr. Burr: I am glad there is a reason.

Now, could you give me the reason for this one? I attended the CNE opening this year. It was a beautiful day; the temperature was exactly 70 degrees. Yet the supermayor's air-conditioned car was standing there all the time he was going through the ritual of opening the fair with the motor running for the air-conditioner. Now, why should anybody need air-conditioning at 70 degrees?

Hon. W. Newman: Just a matter of personal feel, I guess.

Mr. Burr: Ah, well that is my personal opinion. I want to register it.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay.

Mr. Burr: Here is a little letter that was in the Toronto Star about four years ago. It was written by a person who came from Melbourne, Australia and she said that in her home city "no driver would dream of leaving his motor running or his ignition key in place. The law prohibiting this is strictly enforced. Toronto is the first city where I have seen this allowed in more than three and a half years of world travel."

Hon. W. Newman: You mean leaving keys in the car and such things?

Mr. Burr: No. It is the fact that the engine is running and polluting the air and nowadays of course, wasting fuel. But I think in Montreal you can't leave your motor idling for more than four minutes or you are liable to a fine.

Mr. Haggerty: You are right there. And farmers with big diesels don't leave them running while they are sitting in the house having lunch or dinner.

Mr. Burr: They don't?

Mr. Haggerty: No, they don't. They shut them off and that diesel engine isn't any different from what a truck engine is.

Mr. L. Maeck (Parry Sound): Oh, come on now, Ray, there is a great difference.

Mr. Haggerty: You go look at the big ones. You go look at these big tractors. There is no big difference at all.

Mr. Maeck: There is a great difference.

Mr. Haggerty: You don't leave yours running do you, Lorne?

Mr. Maeck: I leave the big one running; the really big one.

Mr. Burr: Are you monitoring cadmium in the air as well? Is that one of the pollutants you are monitoring?

Hon. W. Newman: We have certain levels for cadmium. We are doing some monitoring—I don't know to what extent and at what plants, but we certainly are working on cadmium.

Mr. Burr: Well, lead refineries use cadmium. Would Canada Metals be termed a lead refinery?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I would think so.

Mr. Burr: In the trouble that we have had with the lead poisoning of the neighbours, has the possible effect of the cadmium been measured or investigated?

Hon. W. Newman: I am quite sure it has, in some detail. I will just remind you of the statement the Minister of Health made within the last month. That there have been no overt—I think those were his exact words—cases of lead poisoning. I wanted to make sure that we had the record straight on that one.

Do you want some details on what we are doing about the cadmium at the lead refineries?

Mr. Burr: Yes, is the standard one part per million or a half a part per million? I have seen the two figures in the press.

Hon. W. Newman: I have to ask Mr. Lou Shenfeld to answer that for you. Is Mr. Shenfeld there? Would you mind coming up and taking the mike.

Mr. L. Shenfeld (Supervisor, Meteorology and Air Quality, Air Resources Branch): We are monitoring 16 metals across the province at a number of stations and cadmium is one of them. We have monitored cadmium in the vicinity of the lead plants and all our reports indicate that they meet our standard.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Mr. B. Newman: Put on the record the metals you are monitoring so we don't have to ask.

Mr. Shenfeld: Right now?

Mr. B. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Shenfeld: I will get them; just a minute. There are 16 of them.

Mr. B. Newman: You don't monitor gold and silver?

Mr. Shenfeld: Cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, nickel, vanadium, zinc, arsenic. Now there is selenium and vanadium. Some are monitored only occasionally and they are rare, so I haven't got them all here.

Mr. B. Newman: I was going to ask about selenium but you answered it.

Mr. Burr: Did you mention beryllium?

Mr. Shenfeld: Beryllium is another one of those that we monitor. But all our reports showed either zero or non-detectable amounts, so we discontinued it. Each sampling procedure costs money so we don't want to waste it.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, I have read somewhere that in the emissions from an auto engine that burns lead-free gasoline you have 50 parts per million of cadmium, which of course is away over the limit, and that this is not found in the ordinary leaded gasoline.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about the ones with the big mufflers on them or just the standard cars using non-leaded gasoline?

Mr. Burr: No, I am not talking about tires.

Hon. W. Newman: No, no, you were talking about cadmium emissions from cars?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about the cars with the new catalytic muffler on them using non-leaded gas, or cars using non-leaded gas with the standard muffler?

Mr. Burr: Just non-leaded gas. I don't know what goes with it, but in lead-free gasoline there is cadmium emission which more or less counterbalances the good effect of reducing the lead. Whose responsibility is it for studying this and making recommendations?

Hon. W. Newman: I believe that you are probably referring to some tests done down in the US. I'm not sure what we've done; maybe somebody could answer. We certainly would be checking on those figures. It's difficult when you are dealing with so many metals.

Mr. Burr: Yes, of course, but do you make any recommendations to the federal people on these pollution control devices?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh yes, we are in touch with the federal people. The very simplistic fact is that the federal people are located in our building. They have a whole floor, and we have a very good working relationship with them most of the time.

Mr. Burr: Then you should be able to find out whether this is the case.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh yes. Certainly we are aware of any work that they are doing and they are aware of work that we are doing.

Mr. Burr: Could I have a report on that?

Hon. W. Newman: On cadmium? Yes certainly.

Mr. Burr: In the lead-free gasoline.

Hon. W. Newman: Lead-free gasoline being burned in cars without the catalytic mufflers and with the catalytic mufflers. We will look into both of them.

Mr. Burr: I don't know. It is the lead-free gasoline that is supposed to emit the 50 parts per million of cadmium.

Hon. W. Newman: We will look into it and let you know.

Mr. Burr: Okay. This isn't a question but just a comment that the medical journal The Lancet reported a couple of years ago that cadmium in the lungs, liver, and kidneys of smokers is 15.8 milligrams, and of non-smokers 6.63. I thought you would like to know that, Mr. Minister.

Hon. W. Newman: I am sorry. You said it wasn't a question, so—

Mr. Burr: Yes, you can read it in Hansard.

Hon. W. Newman: I was just fumbling with my cigarettes in my pocket. Can't smoke in here.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished?

Mr. Burr: No, no.

The Pittsburgh Corning Corp. dismantled its plant down in Tyler, Tex., because of asbestos pollution, which was beyond correction in that plant. This was in May, 1972, or possibly 1973. I am not sure which year. But 10,000 bags of asbestos fibre, which had been left in the warehouse after the company closed the factory and either buried or otherwise disposed of virtually all the rest of its insides, were shipped to Holmes Insulation Ltd., at Point Edward, Ont. There is a five-part article which is very interesting. It is entitled: "Annals of Industry; Casualties of the Workplace," by Paul Broder. The writer called Dr. Mastromatteo, our environmental health services director, and made some enquiries about this plant. He was following up what happened to the bags of asbestos fibre.

Dr. Mastromatteo said: "I've never heard of this plant." He investigated, and in August he had x-rays taken. These showed that of the work force numbering between 50 and 75 men, six or seven of them had signs consistent with the development of asbestosis.

The point I'm making, Mr. Minister, is that the inventory or catalogue of the Ontario users of dangerous pollutants was far from complete back in May or June of 1972, or possibly even 1973. That's why I'm concerned that it should be up to date and complete by now.

Hon. W. Newman: We constantly are trying to keep it up to date and are working on these matters. As you know, we are always getting new things thrown at us, and we try to do our best to keep it up to date.

Mr. Burr: Yes. Well, it seems almost incredible to me that these workers were in this dangerous position and our Ministry of Health wasn't aware of their existence.

Dr. Mastromatteo said that the Workmen's Compensation Board had just received, in the previous few months, several cases requesting compensation for this illness arising from asbestos pollution.

This brings up another question: When a building that has been insulated with asbestos is eventually dismantled, what precautions are taken to keep the large amounts of asbestos from coming loose and flying off into the surrounding air? Whose responsibility is it to be concerned about this?

Hon. W. Newman: You were talking about the plant down there. Of course, that is occupational health and comes under the Ministry of Health, but you are now asking

another question regarding the asbestos insulation that is used in homes I assume?

Mr. Burr: Or buildings.

Hon. W. Newman: Whose responsibility is it to stop it from flying around?

Mr. Burr: When the building is dismantled.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we have—

Mr. Good: It is in the air services, I presume?

Hon. W. Newman: We do have some regulations, I believe, do we not? Dealing with demolition? I am sorry, these are in process—I am sorry—

Mr. Burr: You are drafting regulations?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, on this type of thing.

Mr. Burr: To prevent pollution of the air from demolition?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, basically.

Mr. Burr: That is coming along? How soon?

Hon. W. Newman: We are trying to take a realistic approach on the matter, because we realize that you can't completely contain the dust from any building you are tearing down within the building site, especially in a place like Toronto.

Mr. Burr: Yes, that is understandable. How soon can we expect such legislation or regulations?

Hon. W. Newman: As far as I am concerned, in the very near future, but it has to go through the process and I can't tell you what is going to happen in the process.

Mr. Burr: I see. I would like to ask some questions about noise. Is this appropriate at this time?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Burr: Back in February of 1970, the Hon. George Kerr announced he was going to introduce a bill on noise pollution. The Toronto Telegram made a big headline and said: "Last week Ontario Resources Minister George Kerr put this province ahead of the rest of Canada with his announcement of projected noise control legislation." And, of course, because various other provinces already had some legislation, it seemed rather strange that this mere announcement put us ahead.

But later on, on April 21, 1973, the Hon. James Auld was given some headlines in the Hamilton Spectator that said: "By the end of this summer Ontario may have a loophole-free law that can deal effectively with everything from ear-splitting mufflers to air-conditioners that whine in the night." According to the Hon. James Auld, "behind the legal changes are years of research and the measuring of noise from thousands of vehicles in Ontario cities."

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Burr: Now, I heard a statement very recently that we are going to get some legislation. Is it really imminent?

Hon. W. Newman: Really what?

Mr. Burr: Imminent.

Mr. Good: In November.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just say this? We discussed at some length—

Mr. Haggerty: Who are the minister's ghost writers?

Mr. Burr: And do you fire them if they make mistakes?

Hon. W. Newman: Any programme that I announce is going to go forward, I can assure you, as long as I am here, and this programme is a good programme for the Province of Ontario. I'll come back to what I said about noise the other day, but let me tell you that this is a good programme. I realize I'm talking about vote 1904 and I shouldn't be, but coming back to your question on noise, we did get into this the other day at some length and I did commit myself to a model bylaw by the end of November, 1974.

Mr. Haggerty: When in November?

Mr. Good: The end of November.

Hon. W. Newman: What did I tell you the other day? The third week in November or toward the end of November.

Mr. Haggerty: It will be a Christmas present.

Mr. Good: Does this mean that some municipalities will have laws and others won't? It will be a hedge-podge.

Hon. W. Newman: Not necessarily. We have done some experimental work in Hamilton, Toronto and Oshawa, basically on

monitoring noise. We have the technical expertise in the ministry. We would help any municipality that wants to pass this bylaw or wants to change it to suit its own needs in its own municipality. We will lend all the technical expertise that they need on this model bylaw.

Mr. Burr: Will no part of your legislation be province-wide?

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't say there would be legislation. I didn't even say there would be regulations for sure. It looks like there might have to be some regulations to back up the bylaw. I'm not sure. But certainly as far as the model bylaw is concerned it will be available for the municipalities of the Province of Ontario. We have the technical staff, the back-up staff, we just do not have the funds or the complement to put it in effect across the province and run it as a provincial situation.

Mr. Burr: That is going to be a big disappointment to lots of people who have been looking forward to some kind of protection.

Hon. W. Newman: We have the technical expertise. We will have the model bylaw. We will be lending assistance to any municipality in the Province of Ontario which wants assistance.

Mr. Burr: I heard you yesterday say that in some village or other a church bell would ring at 9 o'clock and wake people up, and therefore you would have to allow a certain amount of local option on some of these things. But is there anything more serious that needs differences in various parts of the province?

Hon. W. Newman: If you're talking about funds there are many programmes that we would like to do within the ministry. But we have to be cognizant of the fact that we only have limited funds to do certain things.

Mr. Burr: No, no. I'm talking about passing some rules and regulations. That doesn't cost—

Hon. W. Newman: What's the point of passing them if you don't have the staff to enforce them? Let's be practical about it.

Mr. Burr: The local police could enforce it.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. That's fine. No problem. If a municipal bylaw is to be passed, that's fine. If they want to pass the bylaw and we have a model bylaw we'll lend them all the technical expertise they need.

Mr. Haggerty: You know what will happen to that when you have a regional police force. They'll say that's local jurisdiction, that's a local bylaw just the same as a dog licence, or a dog catcher. It comes under a bylaw officer so that means they will have to go out and hunt for a bylaw officer to enforce it.

Hon. W. Newman: No, they can enforce it.

Mr. Burr: I was thinking about these rock bands. Quite a few of these make noise that reaches the 115 decibel level or even more. According to the rules for Ontario's Industrial Safety Act, 115 decibels can be tolerated for only 15 minutes at the most.

Hon. W. Newman: Sometimes less as far as the rock band is concerned.

Mr. Burr: Yes. But when you go into a place where a rock band is playing there are the musicians themselves, of course. I don't know how they stand it. But there are all kinds of other employees in the building. They have to submit to this assault on their hearing and it's been well reported that this does impair the hearing of the musicians. And certainly, it's very painful for people who happen to be in the audience unless they've gone for that sole purpose of being inundated with this noise.

Couldn't you have some level where a policeman could walk in and test the noise and speak to the bandleader and say he's exceeding the allowable decibels and cut down the amplification? Nobody would object. Everybody would applaud.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just say this: How far do you go in controlling people? If you've got a rock group playing at some place in Toronto or anywhere else the people go because they want to hear that rock group.

Mr. Burr: They can hear it without being deafened.

Hon. W. Newman: But the trouble is that many of them know you're not long in there before you realize it could be very harmful to your hearing. But that's a personal choice, whether you go in or don't go in.

Mr. Haggerty: But not in some cases. I can refer you to a case in the city of Port Hope in one of the parks along the lake where they had a group of musicians who came in with their large amplifiers—and they are large—and you can hear them across the town. There was no need for it. People complained about it, but there was no regulation to enforce.

Hon. W. Newman: It would be under the noise bylaw, the model bylaw. I would assume that sort of decibel rating would be able to be controlled. But talking about the individual walking into a room and saying, "Look, you are making too much noise, you have got to stop," and I think you have got to use some caution as to how far you are going to go in stopping people from doing what they want to do.

Now, if they are disturbing other people—which is what you are talking about—that is a different thing. That can be controlled by the bylaw. If the municipality had a bylaw and they wanted to go in and tell a rock group to cut the noise down, I suppose they could do it if they wanted to.

Mr. Burr: I was invited to a wedding not so long ago and all the people at our table left as soon as they could decently leave, it was that bad.

Hon. W. Newman: That must have been the choice of the bride or the groom, I am quite sure, because you were at a wedding.

Mr. Burr: It wasn't my choice.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I know.

Mr. Burr: You said I went there by my own choice.

Hon. W. Newman: What about the Ontario Legislature? Sometimes I am sure we exceed the decibel level that is allowed.

Mr. Burr: And outside of the band, it is probably not the choice of the employees. They have to work under those conditions. This model bylaw that you are planning, does it provide any suggestions about the decibel levels?

Hon. W. Newman: We have basically the ground rules I believe I mentioned in the House—the decibel ratings that we permit for certain types of noises. I can't give you each one, but I think cars are—what? It is 75 to 80 as the maximum, or something like that.

Mr. Burr: These are being suggested for the bylaws.

Hon. W. Newman: These are being suggested; and as a matter of fact I was down to see some of the test equipment myself. They were running some trucks, a motorcycle, hot rods and similar types of vehicles.

Mr. Deacon: Surely, though, the real problem is not in the different increase in volume, but what the standard volume of noise is.

For example, at St. Clair and Yonge—I don't know what the standard volume of noise is, but if you have an increase of so many decibels in sound, that is what really bothers you. I would think that the disturbance of a rock band at Yonge and St. Clair in the middle of the rush hour would be much less objectionable than it would be if it were at 2 o'clock in the morning in somebody's backyard.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): When we complain about them, though, it gives away our age. I am sure there are a couple of young girls here who would agree that the music is quite good. We will lose all our young voters if we talk like that.

Mr. Deacon: You may lose all your ears, too.

Mr. Burr: In your model bylaw have you provided for the problem between neighbours where one neighbour puts in a swimming pool filtration unit, right up against the edge of the neighbour's property and less than six ft from the family room entrance? This was the cause of a real feud recently in one of the Toronto suburbs.

Mr. Deacon: Etobicoke has this sort of bylaw.

Mr. Burr: Yes, Etobicoke has bylaws of various kinds; they might deal with this. But does your model bylaw make provision for this kind of a problem?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know. It depends on the particular area and the distance from the lot line. They can have building regulations based on the building code in the area. What is happening is that many of the manufacturers of various types of equipment—air-conditioners and other units—are coming to us and asking us what they can do. The federal people also are really trying to make an effort to manufacture equipment that isn't so noisy.

Mr. Deacon: It is also installation that's very important in these matters. You can build a very quiet air-conditioner, but if you install it the wrong way you can have vibration that can be a problem, but I know that that's what manufacturers say, it's going to take a total approach in the bylaw enforcement.

Mr. Burr: Do you consider it part of your responsibility in protecting the hearing of the farmers? The farmers, who drive machines, do suffer hearing defects after a while. There

is one article I have here, it says: "Non-insulated cab is noisier than no tractor cabs at all," and there is a picture of a farmer who is wearing ear protectors. Is this part of your responsibility? Or considered to be?

Hon. W. Newman: Not really. We feel the manufacturers of agricultural tractors are trying to bring out mufflers that are as quiet as possible. But certainly as far as the manufacturers go, they would at the federal level insist on certain types of equipment to keep the noise down. But by and large we don't really get involved directly with the agricultural equipment people.

Mr. Burr: In Kitchener not so long ago there was a disturbance in one of the apartment buildings. A couple of men set off firecrackers, they bellowed through bullhorns, they pounded on other tenants' doors. Apparently the landlord had told them they were evicted. And they created an awful do. And when they were charged in court for creating a disturbance in public they got off because their lawyer proved that the apartment building was not a public place.

Now, the judge was very sympathetic, and he described the conduct of the accused men as "frightful," but he said "I cannot convict." Does your model law cover, or suggest ways of covering, some of these loopholes?

Hon. W. Newman: I haven't seen it in detail, but I would imagine that if our technical people want to sit down and you want that kind of bylaw in your municipality, probably you could work it out with them.

Mr. Burr: Well I think you are going to end up—

Hon. W. Newman: People have a right to live too, you know and we do make a bit of noise from time to time.

Mr. Burr: That's right. The people in that apartment building had a right—and peace and quiet—

Hon. W. Newman: The bylaw depends on how stringent you want to be. This is why we'll be working with the municipalities to help them—

Mr. Burr: Each community will vary the bylaw, I presume?

Hon. W. Newman: I would think in some respects it depends—

Mr. Burr: And then there's the problem of the railways, where the railway engineers sometime blow their horns even though

they're coming to a crossing that has signal flashers and gates, they still blow their horns and disturb large numbers of people in residential districts. Do you feel you have any responsibility for—

Hon. W. Newman: Well, we don't hand out birth control pills, I'll tell you that.

Mr. Burr: I have heard that joke too.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, fine. But the other thing is that it has to be done by local bylaw, I think in co-operation with the CRTC if I remember correctly. There are many towns—I think Orillia, for instance, is one town; I may be wrong where they passed a bylaw where a train could not blow its whistle within the town limits. And the same thing apparently is in St. Thomas.

Mr. Haggerty: It doesn't sound its horn. The trains don't blow their horns from Toronto to Hamilton and on the other side of that it's just a continuous blow at crossings to Niagara Falls.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, well it's done by local bylaw.

Mr. Burr: Thank you, Mr. Minister, or Mr. Chairman.

Hon. W. Newman: And I wasn't trying to be facetious when I said that first part; I was just trying to kid you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Good, followed by Mr. Root, then Mr. Deanson, then Mr. Spence.

Mr. Good: Mr. Spence has one short item. If I let him in I'll be next. Okay, you go ahead.

Mr. Chairman: If it is not too long.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent): I'll keep it very short. Municipalities purchasing or leasing gravel pits for garbage dumps can cause great concern to the farmers in the surrounding areas. They find they are dumping the garbage in these abandoned gravel pits, and of course before they were abandoned they were just about at the water line. They have been burning some of this garbage and some egg cracking plants dump their shells there; these egg shells cause a very nasty odour. We have had fine co-operation from your regional office in London, but I would like to know the policy of your department in regard to using gravel pits as garbage dumps.

Hon. W. Newman: The policy of the department in using gravel pits or any other area for garbage dumps is that a municipi-

ality would have to make an application to the ministry to use them. They would also have to do an engineering study to check the permeability of the soil, the sub-soil structure, the leachate problems and all the other matters that would be involved with it.

Eventually the Environmental Hearing Board, which is an independent board, would have a hearing on the pros and cons from the area. They would then make recommendations back to our executive director either for or against it. Then it goes down to our people; they evaluate the study they did, and if we are not satisfied we go back and do more study.

Gravel pit site approval depends on the ground water table and on the containment of the leachate from garbage—and of course each day it would have to be hauled-in and back-filled with top soil.

Mr. Spence: Each day, Mr. Minister?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. Let me expand that a bit because in some areas in northern Ontario and in eastern Ontario, you might have a very small municipality that maybe dumps a ton of garbage a week. It is hardly fair to ask them to have a tractor or bulldozer standing by to back-fill it on a daily basis. So I think you have to use some discretion.

But basically any of the sanitary land-fill sites around the greater Metro area, where they close down the operation at night, has to be covered. Now if there is a particular problem that we can help you with or a particular situation that needs to be dealt with, I am sure our regional people would be glad to help you with it.

Mr. Spence: I appreciate that, Mr. Minister. My concern is they are not covering this garbage and this is of big concern to the farmers in the surrounding area. Also, in an abandoned gravel pit the garbage in the summertime is dumped on dry earth, but in the fall and spring the water level rises, so farmers in the surrounding area are frightened that their wells will be polluted and they will be put right out of business. Of course we would like to find a solution for both if we can.

Hon. W. Newman: If you would like to give me a specific site we can tell you. Maybe it is one of our sites. As I said in my statement today we have cleaned up many of the 2,100 sites we had in the province. We have 1,600 sites now; 65 per cent of them are satisfactory. Some are

still not completely satisfactory. If the one we are talking about is one, it may be the municipality might have to look for a new site. If you can give me the name, or if you want to give it to me afterwards—

Mr. Spence: I will give it to you after.

Hon. W. Newman: —of the particular dump you are talking about and the municipality it is in, then I can have a full report on it for you.

Mr. Spence: I think, Mr. Minister, something can be worked out, but I just wanted to know from you the policy in regard to garbage dumps in gravel pits, so I will be able to talk to these people. Of course officials from your London regional office are very co-operative and I find them working to find a solution so that they may continue.

Hon. W. Newman: Right. When you tell me, it may be one of the sites that we want to close down and they have no alternative at this time. We are working with the municipalities. If they have a site that is unsatisfactory as long as we know they are really making a sincere effort to find another site, we won't close that site down if we can help it. Sometimes it is so bad we have to close it down and it creates some problems for them. But we try to co-operate with the municipalities as much as possible.

Mr. Spence: I know you do. We find we are in between the municipalities that are dumping the garbage and the farmers who fear that if their wells become polluted they will lose their whole operation. They won't even be able to sell their operation.

Hon. W. Newman: We will be glad to look into that and give you a full report on it.

Mr. Spence: Thank you.

Mr. Good: On that same point, I was rather startled when you said in the House today that only 65 per cent of your sites meet your specifications. Among those that do not, there wouldn't be any that have been opened since the issuing of permits came into effect?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh no, no. When we got involved there were 2,100 sites across the province.

Mr. Good: And those that aren't satisfactory are old sites—

Hon. W. Newman: Right, and we are trying to find solutions to them.

Mr. Good: —that haven't been brought up to standard and will be closed when they are fixed?

Hon. W. Newman: For instance, an area municipality may come to us and say, "We know we have a problem here, but we have another site over there." And then when we start testing it we find out that is not necessary either. So you just can't close them all down at once. But I think we have made a vast improvement.

Mr. Good: I know, but among those that are not considered satisfactory, there wouldn't be any that have been issued permits since the permit system came in?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no.

Mr. Good: Do you ever require a vinyl lining in lime sites?

Hon. W. Newman: The trouble with vinyl lining is how long it lasts. We often use a clay lining with—

Mr. Good: Yes, I know.

Hon. W. Newman: —some other material mixed with it which is much longer lasting. There is experimental work going on with vinyl lining in—I am not exactly sure whether we are doing it here in the province—but I know there has been—

Mr. Good: I see you're advertising it, that's the first I heard about it.

Hon. W. Newman: But the trouble is all you need is one small hole punctured through it, and with the pressure of the weight of the garbage you know—the whole purpose of the vinyl liner is just for façade or show.

Mr. Good: Finishing up this noise thing that we started the other day and which Mr. Burr was continuing on, I am completely confused now when you say that in November you will be issuing a model bylaw that can be adopted by those municipalities. Are you saying then that you are not proceeding with the regulations relating to vehicular noise that will be enforced by environmental officers in conjunction with local police officers, as was the testing that was done in Hamilton and Toronto?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. We think maybe within the confines of the Municipal Act it might be able to be done. If it is not, then

we will have to bring in the necessary regulations to back up the bylaw.

Mr. Good: The Environmental Protection Act states that a contaminant is, among other things, "any sound, vibration, radiation or combination" which impairs the quality of the environment or causes injury or damage to it. According to the releases which started back in 1973, the first enforcement would be that regarding vehicular noise where the decibel levels have been set, and this would be reinforced by an environmental officer in conjunction with a police officer setting up a sound meter at the side of the road, the same as you would a speed trap. Is this procedure being abandoned? I think this should be made clear if it is.

Hon. W. Newman: I am saying that we don't have the staff to do a province-wide programme within the ministry.

Mr. Haggerty: What staff have the municipalities got?

Hon. W. Newman: We will give that the backup of necessary regulations or whatever is necessary to make their bylaw enforceable.

Mr. Haggerty: In other words, the motorist can travel from one town to another and his muffler system might be okay in one town or one city and he gets into the next one and he'll have to pay a call on the courts.

Hon. W. Newman: You know how successful—

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): I got pinched in Regina. I got pinched for speeding.

Mr. Haggerty: You got pinched, John?

Mr. Root: Yes, for speeding in Regina on my 30th wedding anniversary—the only place in Canada—

Mr. Haggerty: I am ashamed of you, John.

Mr. Good: This confuses the issue considerably, if I might say, Mr. Chairman, to the minister. A model bylaw, as I understand it, was wanted very much by the municipalities to replace that 1858 bylaw which was passed and given royal assent in the name of Queen Victoria and with which the municipalities had been living ever since. It prevented the barking of dogs and the ringing of bells which are causing undue noise.

I was always under the impression that it would be through the Environmental Protection Act and environmental officers that the

ambient noise levels, stationary noise levels and vehicular noise levels would be enforced and a model bylaw for the municipalities would deal with other nuisance noise, such as rock bands. Now you are saying that all types of noise control are going to be covered by municipalities where they pass such a bylaw and enforcement would be by bylaw enforcement officers. Is that what the ultimate plan is?

Hon. W. Newman: The criteria would be basically set up within the ministry—the criteria of what the level should be. But I don't know how the final bylaw will come out to our legal branch—that is why I can't answer that in full; except that we want to set it up in such a way that we know what the standards are for cars, trucks, stationary vehicles, and so on.

Mr. Good: So you set the standards and the municipality, through the Municipal Act, or whatever vehicle—

Hon. W. Newman: By some vehicle or other.

Mr. Good: —makes it a local bylaw and enforces it. Really, then, your only involvement in it will be to suggest how the bylaw should be worded so that it stands up in court. As you know, it has been found it is most difficult to have existing bylaws stand up in courts of law at the present time. This, I think, is a very inadequate substitute for what we have been led to believe is going to happen—especially after you read the releases that were put out; the summary of provincial noise programmes for 1973-1974 as released from your own ministry.

Now, granted the dates have been pencilled in and changed twice to take care of the long time that has elapsed since it was first promised, but now you are telling us that it is going to be a different animal completely, and the province will have no hand whatsoever in enforcement. Is this what you are saying?

Hon. W. Newman: What I am trying to say is that we want to work with the municipalities to do it. Somewhere along the way we are under restrictive spending measures within the government and the departments.

Mr. Good: Yes, I know that.

Hon. W. Newman: We will be co-operating with the municipalities. We are doing testing and we will continue to do testing, not only what we have been doing but other testing also, within the ministry. We can't say that

we are going to pass legislation and regulations and enforce this across the province; we just can't afford to have the staff that we would need. We are trying to give the municipalities—

Mr. Good: Yes, but you have farmed out your private sewage treatment regulations to other bodies to enforce, haven't you?

Hon. W. Newman: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Good: You have farmed out—and I use your words—private sewage treatment regulations to other bodies, such as the local health boards, to enforce.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Good: Why can't you set the standards here and have them enforced by local police force or environmental officers as they appear in the area?

Hon. W. Newman: Isn't that what I have just been saying?

Mr. Burr: No.

Mr. Good: No. You are saying that the municipalities have to pass a bylaw.

Mr. Haggerty: They don't have to.

Mr. Good: No; and what about those areas that won't pass the bylaw?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, that's fine. That's their responsibility. After all, they are elected representatives and they are representing the people.

Mr. Good: You don't let a municipality get away with not having a good sanitary control over a private sewage system. You see to that by making province-wide regulations. Now, shouldn't the same thing apply to noise regulations? You have been talking this up for years and years, as long as I have been here. It is going to end up in a piecemeal thing out in the municipalities.

Mr. Burr: They have been getting re-elected on it.

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): That's all right.

Mr. Root: People love us. Why not?

Mr. Good: I think that's terrible.

Hon. W. Newman: I have just finished saying to you—and let me make it very clear again—that we will have a model bylaw prepared for the end of November; and we will

know what the criteria will be within the ministry. We will work it out. But as I said before, I don't know whether we need regulations or not to make this effective. And that is why I said we would have it at the end of November.

Mr. Good: All right, I suppose if it appears in the Municipal Act, or however you are going to do it. I don't have the number of the Municipal Act section here, but it states that a municipality may pass bylaws as set forth under the environmental protection legislation or something like that; some will and some won't.

Mr. Root: So the township can live with it.

Mr. Good: What kind of an operation is that? Don't you consider noise pollution legislation as important as other aspects of environmental protection?

Hon. W. Newman: I feel it is important. Certainly, I feel noise pollution is important. But I feel we have other priorities and other very urgent matters to deal with in the ministry. It is just a matter of complement and staff.

Mr. Good: I am very disappointed, and I think the public will be too when they find out that this great hoax has been put forward for the last five years. Now it is ending up with something that the municipalities are going to have to do and could have done in the first place if they hadn't been told to wait for the province.

Kitchener has been working for three years on a noise bylaw. They've been told to wait for the province: "There're going to come out with noise legislation." And then this is the best you can come up with. I think that's terrible.

Then, what is the latest word on rationalizing or getting some degree of uniformity in allowable limits of industrial waste in municipal treatment plants? Have you done anything on this in the last year or two?

Hon. W. Newman: Industrial waste going into the municipal sewage treatment plants?

Mr. Good: Yes. This is now set by municipal bylaws as to the limits of these wastes, which means that a factory may not locate in Hamilton because their limits are very low, but they can locate somewhere else because there they have very high limits.

In a speech made by a former minister at which I was present—

Mr. Burr: On a point of order, Mr. Minister, aren't we getting into waste management now?

Mr. Haggerty: No, sewage.

Mr. Burr: Well, that is how you manage your wastes.

Mr. Good: I am talking about industrial wastes that go into municipal sewage treatment facilities.

Mr. Chairman: I think that would come under 1903, would it not?

Mr. Wiseman: Is it not the first vote of 1904?

Mr. Good: No. These are municipal programmes. Under 1904 it is provincial programmes related to that. It has to do with municipal sewage.

The minister at a former time said:

In the regulating area we are going to continue to encourage municipalities to enforce existing municipal regulations. I realize there is a lack of uniformity in municipal ordinances. That is something that will be receiving our attention very soon. [This was at least a couple of years ago.]

However, it is unrealistic to expect that all municipalities throughout the province will have, or indeed require, the same level of control. While the economic advantage that a plant enjoys by being located in a specific municipality is one item, our main concern must be the fate of the heavy metals that are discharged to municipal sewage treatment plants.

I'm sure, Mr. Chairman, the minister realizes that when plating companies, for instance, don't have proper in-plant reclamation procedures, and the municipality allows higher limits than necessary to go into the municipal treatment plant, they don't get treated in the plant. They either throw the effluent into the river or it gets hauled away in the sludge and dumped out on agricultural land.

I'm just wondering whether anything has been done to get some uniformity across the province in this regard so that there won't be an economic advantage by being allowed to pollute more in one area than in another area.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just answer that myself? Basically when we put in provincial works anywhere, we insist on a model bylaw being passed, which does limit this. I think you are talking about a certain company

that is rather concerned because of objections to our model bylaw, I believe.

Mr. Good: No, I am not talking about—

Hon. W. Newman: Anyway, within the agreement we draw we have a model bylaw which we basically insist be passed to control effluents.

Mr. Good: You mean an agreement when you are running a local sewage treatment plant.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes. We also have a model bylaw that municipalities can pass if they do their own.

Mr. Good: What about the municipalities that run their own treatment plants? This is what I am talking about.

Hon. W. Newman: We have a model bylaw for them to use. I can't tell you how many exactly, but in many cases they have passed them, have they not, on their own?

Mr. Good: I don't have the figures with me now, but the last time I looked into it there was a great variation in the chromium limits that were allowed to go from the plating plant into the local sewage treatment system. The municipal people would come along with a dipstick and take a sample out every few weeks and see that they were keeping within their limit. If they weren't, they'd have to put better equipment in the plant. But industries have located in different municipalities on the very simple basis that "over here we can dump twice as much into the local sewage plant as we can over in this municipality."

I'm just wondering, in the light of the minister's statement—he says this is something "that will be receiving our attention very soon"—if it's receiving any attention or what's being done?

Hon. W. Newman: As I said, when we have model bylaws for municipalities, if you're concerned about a specific case—

Mr. Good: Oh, here, I have the notes here. What are the amounts, for instance, for chrome? When I got these figures—and this was when the minister made this speech a couple of years ago—in the city of Kitchener, two parts per million were allowed. In Toronto, 10 parts per million were allowed. If you were putting in a sewage treatment system in Toronto, how many parts per million of chrome would be allowed to be put into the system?

Hon. W. Newman: I'll ask Mr. Dennis Caplice to give you the exact figures.

Mr. Good: It's a good job you're here to-day.

Mr. Caplice: I think I know the question you are getting at. There has been some work since the date of the material that you're reading from. The Municipal Engineers Association does have a committee looking at attaining some uniformity on the critical constituents in municipal bylaws, such as the heavy metals, because these heavy metals, in going into sewage treatment plants, have the potential ultimately to be captured up in the sludge and thereby go back on the land. I have no recent information as to how far along the committee is in attaining a model type bylaw where uniformity would be part of the picture, but I can get a report on that for you.

There's been some disagreement among the members of the committee, I believe, about the desirability of complete uniformity for those critical constituents in the province.

Mr. Good: What about the plant that gets around the limits by using twice as much water, which dilutes the—

Mr. Caplice: We've looked at that question as well—whether for the critical constituents we should not be talking parts per million, we should be talking total pounds. I think that is the way to get at the critical elements, such as chromium and copper and that, to talk about an acceptable poundage limit as opposed to parts per million, when we realize they can play with the water supply and dilute that down.

Mr. Good: You see, it's very critical in my area in Kitchener—and part of Kitchener is in my riding, though most of it's in Mr. Breithaupt's—where the limits are two parts per million. A plant says, "There's no way we're going to locate there. We can go to Toronto and dump five times as much into the local sewage system, because those are the limits." This is going through the system; it's not being treated anywhere; it has to be collected and re-used. The heavy metals either end up in the waterways, as mercury did from Dow, or out on the land in the form of sludge, one or the other. I think it's a pretty important thing that should receive some attention from the ministry.

Mr. Caplice: It is receiving attention through this task force approach.

Mr. Good: Well, I'll be back next year to ask you what's happened in the last year.

Mr. Burr: Just on that point, in Windsor in 1969 the city did pass a bylaw regulating industrial wastes entering the city sewers, and the enforcement officers there have had to become real Sherlock Holmeses. They've had to stay up until 4 o'clock Monday morning to catch the violators doing it. I don't know all the achievements of the city's enforcers, but they've dealt with eight metalworking shops and 10 electroplating plants that have been offending for many years. Fourteen of these installed costly equipment and four of them closed down. The result is that 5,000 gallons of caustic soda and 9,000 gallons of acid no longer enter Windsor's sewers every month. These plants are inspected any time from once a week to once a month, as are also six beverage producers, nine laundries, 12 dairies, 190 gas stations and all the food processors and the meat packers. Would this be the model bylaw that you spoke of? Windsor adopted this?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Burr: What percentage of municipalities in Ontario have adopted this kind of an industrial waste bylaw? Or how many haven't?—perhaps that would be more—

Hon. W. Newman: How many have not?

Mr. Burr: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: I'll ask Dennis to answer that.

Mr. Caplice: The municipalities with sewage works number 247. This is a count of about six or seven months ago. Municipal sewage works, that is, individual plants, number about 284 and the municipalities having acceptable by-laws by our count would number 213.

Mr. Burr: That still leaves you 70-odd?

Mr. Caplice: Yes, it would leave about 70-odd that have not seen fit to—

Mr. Burr: That have not accepted the bylaws.

Mr. Caplice: Right. Some of these plants, you must recognize, are in very small municipalities and the industrial makeup of the municipality could be very small. In other words, some northern Ontario communities with sewage works might not even have an industry in them that contributes directly to the sewage works. They may have industry,

but the pulp and paper and other major resource-based industries are not generally users of the sewage works.

Mr. Good: Excuse me, while you are there what does your bylaw say about chrome?

Mr. Caplice: The current model bylaw says that in discussion with the municipality they can range anywhere from two to 10 parts per million on chrome. This is the old bylaw which Windsor used to draft its own. In other words, we have not set a specific limit in the bylaw. We have left the range open and that's what we're trying to look at now. We're tightening that up and getting down to a uniform acceptable limit for the critical elements across the province. We have, in the old bylaw, left a range in there.

Mr. Good: Because it would appear that Kitchener took the low end of your range—

Mr. Caplice: Right.

Mr. Good: —two, and Toronto has taken the high end at 10.

Mr. Caplice: Those with small sewage treatment plants inevitably took the low range because it was critical to protect the biological system. That was the original intent of the bylaw. It was to protect the biological processes operating in the sewage treatment plants. We've now ranged through the environment to the point where we recognize that the heavy metals go right through and they get incorporated in the sludge or they go out in the water. We have to move towards uniformity for these critical elements as opposed to just concentrating on protecting the biological process.

Mr. Good: You see, that's why everybody moves to Toronto.

Mr. Haggerty: It's wide open.

Mr. Good: Yes, it's wide open.

An hon. member: Life's just a breeze.

Mr. Caplice: No, that's not fair to say that Toronto is wide open. Toronto probably has the best enforcement.

Mr. Haggerty: That is the best example right there.

Mr. Caplice: But Toronto is one of the few municipalities that penalizes for exceeding the bylaw. There are a lot of municipalities that have bylaws that don't see fit, for one reason

or other, to penalize. But those that exceed in Toronto, I must admit, through a very well organized programme—

Mr. Haggerty: So for every one of those above 10 they're going to cause hazardous conditions later on, though—

Mr. Caplice: Yes, but they're not the only elements.

Mr. Haggerty: —more than the municipalities that are dumping two parts per million.

Mr. Good: The next thing I want to get an up-to-date report on is the water situation in Waterloo region. I won't go into a lengthy history. You probably have been briefed on it already, Mr. Minister. Mr. Haggerty made reference a short while ago to the fact that when the intake was put in at Nanticoke for the Hydro installation it was oversized about 10 per cent or something, which would also allow that same intake to be used if and when a pipeline is built up the Grand River Valley from Lake Erie.

The water supply in the Waterloo region has been very critical, as many in your ministry will tell you. The farmers have had the same problems that were duplicated in London years ago before they had a pipeline—where the farmers' wells were going dry. They blamed the water being taken for city use and, in most instances, the blame rightly belongs there.

Most of the immediate problems have been looked after, as far as supplying the farmers with alternate sources of water goes, deepening their wells, or putting in a new pump when their water supply has been interrupted. But while the interruption has maybe been looked after, there is no doubt that the water table is going down and down and down and areas are becoming drier and drier when the rainfall becomes more infrequent. Because we are the largest population in the province that is not situated near a large body of water or doesn't have a pipeline, such as London has, we all know we are going to have to do something about the water supply or stop our growth, one or the other.

The alternative to the pipeline has been discussed. That, of course, was the Ayr recharge system which didn't receive very favourable reception from the people who lived in the area which was outside the region. By all intents and purposes, I believe that has been dropped.

The first question I want to ask is is it strictly a local matter as to the decision on how that municipality meets its future water supplies? I know if a pipeline were to be built the province would share part of the cost, but if other sources of supply are looked at, say, for the intermediate term, where does the province stand on cost-sharing on that basis? And what is the last word on this water thing in the Waterloo region?

Hon. W. Newman: The regional municipality of Waterloo has met with me on two or three occasions. We have discussed the Ayr dam water recharge system and the fact they will be taking, I believe, another five million gallons of ground water per day by 1980 to meet the requirements of the Waterloo regional municipality. We have discussed the agricultural land that would be destroyed by the Ayr dam. We have also discussed using other recharge setups that might be available in the area. We have also looked at the pipeline from Lake Erie to service the regional municipality of Waterloo.

The regional municipality of Waterloo has the responsibility for supplying water to the area. They will need additional water supplies by 1980-1981. An Ayr dam recharge system will give them water somewhere around 35 or 37 cents per thousand—in that neighbourhood. The pipeline route will cost them somewhere in the neighbourhood of 61 or 62 cents per thousand. I could be out a few cents either way. I am just going by memory on that. What we have said to the regional municipality of Waterloo recently is that the royal commission on the Grand River flood is studying the whole matter and we feel, and have recommended to the regional municipality, that they should wait until such time as that report is in because the report could recommend a dam on this river or could recommend no dam.

That is the way we left it, I believe, the last time we met with the regional municipality people which was somewhere within the last month or so. We have asked them to wait until the royal commission report comes down on the Grand River flooding.

Mr. Good: Yes, but that is really not enough.

Hon. W. Newman: They still have the opportunity as the regional municipality to make the decision as to which route they wish to go. It is their decision.

Mr. Good: All right then. What about the provincial financing?

Hon. W. Newman: On any provincial financing, if you want the dam route you would have to decide, for instance, how much the dam would actually be for conservation, and how much would be for water use. I think it is based on a 75-25 basis, 75 per cent for water recharge for the regional municipality, and 25 per cent for conservation. I am not exactly sure of the grant on this type of system from our ministry or whether there would be any. On a pipeline route which would have to come up there would be 15 per cent.

By the way, there are three or four pipeline routes. It could come from Lake Erie, it could come from Lake Huron or it is possible to come from Lake Ontario. The most practical route, of course, is the Lake Erie route. I am aware of that. There are courses in between, and there are other areas that could be serviced at a future date if the pipeline route was decided to be taken.

Mr. Good: In other words, formulas are now in existence as to what the province would pay. It is not worked out on a basis at the time and negotiated.

Hon. W. Newman: No, when a pipeline is put in, it is the overall cost. Keeping in mind—and I can't answer this specifically—the Nanticoke area and any work that is going to be done there; these figures that I gave you take into consideration the servicing of that particular area.

Mr. Haggerty: That is 61 cents per thousand gallons?

Hon. W. Newman: It is 61 or 62.

Mr. Biggs: That is close enough.

Hon. W. Newman: It is right in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Haggerty: Per thousand gallons?

Hon. W. Newman: That is right, per thousand gallons of water on a pipeline route. The Ayr dam recharge system runs about 35 or 37 cents per thousand.

Mr. Deacon: Doesn't this show there is a need for us to take a total provincial approach to supply and become the Ontario Hydro of water supply? You have this conundrum where they can take a short-term solution and just look after the Galt-Kitchener-Waterloo area rather than have the province look at it from an overall provincial grid system and put in a system to serve the other communities on the Grand and convenient to the Grand. This

could make the system a lot more economical in the long run and also eliminate the need to, say, flood the area that we are hearing so much objection to, and I think with good reason.

We had that very unfortunate situation develop in the dispute between St. Thomas and the water resources commission a few years ago, because the cost of building a pipeline from Lake Erie to St. Thomas involved a much higher cost per thousand gallons than the cost of that Lake Huron pipeline down to London. You can't have a discrepancy of an 18-cent per thousand gallons cost to London and 57 cents or something—the original cost they tried to force on St. Thomas. You have to do something to try to level these things out, so the province has to step in the gap. Doesn't this show the need for us taking a provincial position?

Mr. Chairman: I'd like to correct Mr. Deacon. There wasn't any such a set rate forced on St. Thomas.

Mr. Deacon: No, in the end it was negotiated down.

Mr. Chairman: There was a 35-cent rate negotiated.

Mr. Good: It was negotiated, but the actual cost—

Mr. Deacon: Yes, that's right. But if you went on the self-sufficient cost without provincial help, it came down to 35 cents, as the chairman said, and that is right. The fact was the province had to step in to try to alleviate the extra cost of that St. Thomas facility in order to bring the cost down to a more equitable differential. There really shouldn't be these differentials and this is what bothers me about the Waterloo situation. The only reason they would be flooding that area is that we are not dealing with that water supply situation on a total provincial needs basis.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just say, in commenting to you, if a pipeline route was chosen, that rate would remain at 62 cents, no matter how many people hooked in on it.

Mr. Good: This is what I wanted to ask.

Hon. W. Newman: It has a maximum capacity. For instance, the city of Brantford could or could not hook in. If a pipeline went in it would be up to them.

Mr. Good: If Brantford, Cayuga and all these other places down the river used the pipeline, is that considered in this costing of

61 cents a thousand gallons or is that strictly for the Waterloo region?

Hon. W. Newman: Wait a minute. We have taken in the ultimate capacity of the pipeline to serve X number of people. That's how we came up with this figure.

Mr. Haggerty: How many people would that be?

Mr. Good: In the original capital costs, it makes quite a difference if one municipality or 10 municipalities are helping to pay for it.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. We are capitalizing the total costs. I don't have the details on it with me, but the way we figure it is with maximum usage of the pipeline—stop me if I am wrong here—we are talking about 62 cents per thousand.

Mr. Good: And maximum usage would allow everyone along the system to use it, is that correct?

Mr. Deacon: Can we get some explanation and details and a breakdown on this, because I think it is an important factor? What if Brantford doesn't need it? What if Brantford has another source of supply, but Galt and Kitchener do need it and you decide against the dam? Surely there is going to be a difference in costs in that pipeline, because if Brantford and, say, Paris and any other convenient area don't hook into it, then few hook into it. You can't tell me—at least, maybe you can—but I would like to see the figures. I think it is important that we understand that. That that 61 cents, regardless of how many hook in, is going to stand just doesn't hold water to me, and I am sure it doesn't to the minister.

Hon. W. Newman: Let's get the details. I don't have any with me. Have we got them here?

Mr. B. Drowley (Assistant Deputy Minister, Utility and Laboratory Services Division): I don't know.

Hon. W. Newman: I dealt with it. I had all the details.

Mr. Deacon: The more we get on to a system, usually you might find it makes a lot of difference in the cost.

Hon. W. Newman: That's right. By the same token, let's talk about—no, I won't talk about that now.

Mr. Deacon: No, because we'll talk about that in a few minutes.

Hon. W. Newman: No, we're talking about rates. Maybe Don Jeffs could give us specific details—he worked with us on this programme—on exactly how the cost figures are broken down.

Mr. D. Jeffs (Assistant Director, Water Modelling, Water Resources Branch): Don Jeffs. The details are from memory and they are, I think, close to correct. If we do not serve Brantford and the Nanticoke area, the cost per thousand gallons would run about 64 cents.

Mr. Good: If you do not serve them?

Mr. Jeffs: If we do not. If we do serve them, if we serve Nanticoke, Brantford and Kitchener-Waterloo-Cambridge it's about 61 or 62 cents.

Mr. Deacon: Just three cents difference for that?

Mr. Jeffs: Yes.

Mr. Deacon: That's hard to comprehend.

Mr. Jeffs: We would have to enlarge the treatment plants to take the added capacity for Brantford and Nanticoke.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, but your enlargement of your pipe sizes and the capacity of that pipeline—which is a fair portion of the cost, is it not?—certainly doesn't double the actual cost of construction in doubling the capacity—by no means.

Hon. W. Newman: I can understand your trouble—and I had trouble too until I had all those facts and figures in front of me. We have them all and I will see that you get them, so that you can see exactly how the cost breakdown is.

Mr. Haggerty: You would be phasing out all the water treatment facilities in existing communities, wouldn't you?

Mr. Good: Where is the water treated under a pipeline—at the local level?

Hon. W. Newman: At the lake.

Mr. Deacon: It could be done at the local level.

Hon. W. Newman: There are problems treating it at the local level, because every time you want to cut off somebody you have to put in another further treatment. It's better to treat it at the lake and take it on up.

Mr. Good: The next thing I want to ask the minister is to what extent is his ministry used to regulate growth around the province.

Hon. W. Newman: To what extent is our ministry used to regulate growth?

Mr. Good: Yes, excessive growth or growth patterns.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I suppose these are all planning processes of the province. We have an input with other ministries.

Mr. Good: Do you purposely sit on certain treatment expansion programmes, for example, because another area of government says, "That does not comply with our Toronto-centred region plan" for instance, or "That doesn't fit into our growth plans within the province"?

Hon. W. Newman: Any projects that go ahead in any municipality go through all the government departments, basically to see if there are any comments coming back to us to say, "We don't think this area is a growth area. Therefore we think you should have a second look at servicing outside the immediate area, and at whether you should just service this part of the area."

We do have an input, yes.

Mr. Good: But TEIGA could say to you, "We don't think you should approve any expansion to that particular system."

Hon. W. Newman: The trouble is, if the people are there our basic policy is to serve them, not to go in and service subdivisions for any particular individual.

Mr. Good: There was an interesting article in last night's Kitchener paper:

"Ontario Stifling Kitchener, Wallace Again Charges. City solicitor takes another swing at the province for delays in granting approval to the province's \$9.2 million expansion of the Doon sewage treatment plant."

Then there is a long part regarding all the delays. I will just read you the last part:

Sam Klapman, Kitchener planning and development commissioner, supported Mr. Wallace's complaint at a later housing committee meeting when he said the province is delaying the plant expansion to slow down development in the city. Mr. Klapman said it was pretty damned obvious that the agreement for the treatment plant is sitting in the Minister of the Environment's office and has been sitting there for some time.

Could I have an up-to-date report on that expansion to the Doon sewage treatment plant?

Hon. W. Newman: Sure, I will ask Brad Drowley. He has the complete list of programmes in front of him there.

Mr. Good: And do you in fact receive orders from TEIGA to delay expansion?

Hon. W. Newman: No, we don't receive orders from TEIGA to delay it. Sometimes we have financial problems in our own ministry to get the amount of money we need for all these projects, especially with inflation. We have so many programmes going on now, but we will give you an update on that, or Mr. Drowley will.

Mr. Deacon: Isn't this an illustration of why perhaps you should have a self-supporting separate organization which can raise money, as Hydro can, without—

Hon. W. Newman: I am sure we would all like that.

Mr. Good: The province backs Hydro, but why you people take such an archaic view of sewer and water works across the province—

Hon. W. Newman: Now, just a minute. I disagree with that. What do you mean archaic?

Mr. Good: All right, I know you are bound by the system; I should have said the province. Why does the province take such an archaic view?

Hon. W. Newman: What do you mean by archaic?

Mr. Good: Just what we say, where municipalities have to wait and wait. We have been hearing about a pipeline and a water supply in that area for years. Dr. Pleva from the University of Western Ontario said about 25 years ago that a water grid system was what was going to be needed for Ontario's future expansion.

Hon. W. Newman: May I ask you—you were asking me about—

Mr. Good: No, you don't ask me questions. I ask you—

Hon. W. Newman: No, but you are talking about the Ministry of the Environment, and I just want to make sure the question is right. You say the Ministry of the Environment is holding up the sewage programme in Kitchener—

Mr. Good: No, these are the charges made in last night's paper. Now I want an up-to-date report on them—

Hon. W. Newman: We will give you one.

Mr. Good: —and then I will decide who is right. In fact, I give notice of this question.

Mr. Drowley: Mr. Minister, Mr. Toza can give you an up-to-date, factual report on that.

Mr. M. Toza (Project Manager, West Central Region, Project Co-ordination Branch): The final design on the plant itself is complete and is being reviewed by the ministry.

Mr. Good: So you are holding it up?

Mr. Toza: As far as the agreement is concerned, it is not sitting in the ministry's office. We have not received the Ontario Municipal Board's approval and we cannot prepare or execute an agreement unless we have the board's approval. We hope that the information the board needs has all been submitted and that we might get this approval any day. If we get this approval and we execute the agreement, then we might call tenders before the end of this year.

Mr. Good: You might call tenders before the end of this year?

Mr. Toza: Yes, but it depends on the board's approval and execution of the agreement between the ministry and the city of Kitchener.

Mr. Deacon: Why in tarnation does this require OMB approval?

Hon. W. Newman: They all do because of the rate structure.

Mr. Deacon: That is what makes me so ruddy mad about these things. What difference does it make to the OMB as to what people are paying if they agree to hook in? I cannot understand why the province keeps this in its legislation.

Hon. W. Newman: Let me give you a very good example. There is one case where the estimate came through at about \$120 per household. When the final tender came in it was almost double that. If the town had agreed to go ahead without OMB approval and this had happened, what would have happened in that municipality? They just felt they couldn't afford it.

Mr. Deacon: Doesn't that get back to why we should be taking on this responsibility as a provincial responsibility instead of the itty-bitsy approach we are taking to each

project? We are burdening the municipalities with these varying rates. One town might have very low rates because it happens to be in great agricultural land and we can easily put the water lines in; but in another one, where there is tougher construction, the rates are away up.

Hon. W. Newman: We have a subsidy programme that pays up to 75 per cent, you know.

Mr. Deacon: I know we do, but if we had a subsidy programme that was worth its salt it would be one that looked after a situation that you just described. But here we are wasting our time going before OMB, instead of recognizing that town has got to have water. It is just as important to them as hydro or anything else; it is essential for any development, yet we don't treat it that way. They are held up by an OMB hearing that really is meaningless, because the people have got to have water and they are going to get help from you by one means or another in order for them to be able to get those supplies at an economic level.

I urge you as the minister to go before your colleagues and tell them about the archaic nature of this whole setup. As my colleague from Waterloo North said, we are back in the dark ages in relation to our supplying municipalities with their water and sewer services.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I don't think we are in the dark ages, but I'm not going to get into that now.

Mr. Deacon: Yes, you are, when you have to go to the OMB. It's just a lot more paper work.

Hon. W. Newman: I realize there are delays at the OMB level, and we would like to find ways of getting around many of the delays.

Mr. Deacon: If you took the responsibility there would be no need to go to the OMB.

Mr. Good: To finish off the vinyl chloride thing: Regarding the question I asked you in July, you said, "Did I say that?" I will read you what you said after I asked what you were doing in Ontario to reduce our standards of 200 parts per million in view of the alarming research that had been done and the temporary emergency reduction to 50 parts per million as a result of this. You said:

Mr. Speaker, we are aware of the tests that are going on down there. [I presume

you meant down in the States.] We have our people working on it at the present time. Our criteria change quite regularly. I can't give you the exact criteria count right now but certainly we are studying this matter on a very intensive basis now as a result of the enquirers we had several weeks ago.

Then I ask a supplementary and you just say, "Our staff is working on this and are checking all industries that are now making vinyl chloride in the province."

Well, you indicated the other day that there has been no change in the standard, that you do set the standard, even though the Minister of Health looks after the health of the workers in the plant.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Good: But you haven't been moved to the extent that this 200 parts per million should be reduced. Now our research got some information at that time from your people which indicated—I don't know to whom they were talking—that they are giving consideration to reducing it even lower.

At the present time, the regulation in this province allows a level of 200 parts per million. There is now under active consideration a proposal to reduce that allowable level to 25 parts per million. That came from somebody over the telephone last June from your ministry to one of our researchers and I'm just wondering why something hasn't been done.

Hon. W. Newman: As I said yesterday, we are working on all the emission things and I think I told you yesterday, or maybe you weren't here at the time we were discussing it, we have a full and comprehensive report from our people who have worked very hard on this this summer. I'm just going to read from it:

Preliminary discussions have been held regarding the standard ambient air quality criteria for vinyl chloride. Based on occupational standards and increased community exposure time a value in the range of 1 to 25 parts per million is under consideration as a 30-minute design standard with corresponding 24-hour ambient air criteria of one-half the 30-minute standard.

Mr. Good: What does that mean?

Hon. W. Newman: It means that over a 30-minute period we would allow 25 parts per million. And this is what we're consider-

ing at this point in time. As I said yesterday, we are processing regulations on ambient air in microgrammes per cubic metre of air of various contaminants. This has not been included because we haven't come to a final conclusion, but this is what we're considering.

Mr. Good: Okay, so you're still working on it.

Hon. W. Newman: We have a mass of material. I thought I had it here with me, but I don't:

Mr. Good: One other short item that I hope I can get an answer for. This is further to what Mr. Martel was talking about, the API, and the fact that the indexing is done on the basis of particulates and SO_2 .

Now I have come in on Highway 401 and there's one overpass where there's the city of Toronto, right before you. That's where you can judge how heavy the smog is down in Toronto. Some days it looks just like a big cloud and on other days it's quite clear. But the funny part is that sometimes when you see a foggy haze over the city, you hear on the radio or when you check it that the API is very low.

I looked into this a little bit and I'd like someone with a lot more technical knowledge to explain it to me. I am told that smog is a photosynthesis process between hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen and that really the API, which just monitors the carbon dioxide and the particulates, is not really monitoring the most dangerous part of foreign elements in the air, which are the oxides of nitrogen and which I suppose are mainly due to automobile exhausts. About 80 per cent of it, I think, is from automobile exhausts. Why is this not included in the API?

Hon. W. Newman: Why is the haze you see not included in the API?

Mr. Good: Yes, which is caused by oxides of nitrogen.

Hon. W. Newman: Not necessarily. I'm going to ask Mr. Shenfeld if he'll come up and give you the technical atmospheric reasons why you sometimes get this condition without a high API.

Mr. Shenfeld: When we designed the API—the air pollution index—we wanted to relate it to health hazards. Now, the data we had on health hazards indicated levels of sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter. It

did not include data on nitrogen oxides and other contaminants which may have occurred during the time that the health hazards occurred. So we only had those two contaminants. Now, those two contaminants have been considered by the World Health Organization to be the most important contaminants, on a world-wide basis.

For the other contaminants that you mentioned, the health hazards which may occur are not as well documented at all. We really don't have the data on this contaminants on which to set an API.

Mr. Good: Is it right that the haze and the smog are really formed by things other than what you are monitoring in your API's?

Mr. Shenfeld: The suspended particulate matter in the air is monitored in the API. What you are talking about, if I understand you correctly, is a situation with a high humidity, at which time the water vapour in the air does restrict your visibility. We do not consider water vapour to be a contaminant.

Mr. Good: But the nitrous oxides, you are saying, are not as dangerous as the sulphur dioxide content in your API.

Mr. Shenfeld: That is correct. The present data on nitrogen oxides that were obtained up to about a year or two ago are very suspect now. There is really no good hard data on nitrogen oxides—actually nitrogen dioxides—on the basis of their effect on health.

Mr. Good: And where does car exhaust enter into that picture?

Mr. Shenfeld: If car exhausts emit particulate matter or if they disturb the dirt on the road to bring a particulate matter into the air, that will be monitored in our API.

Mr. Good: Yes, but apart from particulates—the exhaust fumes?

Mr. Haggerty: Don't you monitor the hydrocarbons at all?

Mr. Shenfeld: Yes, we monitor all the contaminants that pretty well can be monitored. But as far as relating it to a health hazard goes, this is not documented at the present time. We do not have criteria, for example, for hydrocarbons, because we don't really know what these can do. Actually there are some hydrocarbons that are not harmful at all. We measure total hydrocarbons and these include all the hydrocarbons in the air, not those that are just the harmful ones.

Mr. Good: Thank you. That's all for now.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, there are three or four questions that I wanted to ask. I haven't driven the Trans-Canada Highway for some months. Is the mill at Terrace Bay still putting its waste water down the roadside ditch beside the highway? It's very odorous, and I always felt that it would be a very good thing for Ontario if that waste water were put into a pipe and its odour not dispersed right alongside every tourist travelling the Trans-Canada.

Are they doing anything about it? This is the industrial waste from the mill at Terrace Bay.

Hon. W. Newman: Maybe we could ask Mr. Pitura, who is our regional director.

Mr. L. Pitura (Director, Northwestern Regional Operations Division): Len Pitura, Thunder Bay. There has been a proposal submitted by the company for improving the treatment facilities there, Mr. Root, and right now we are discussing that report. There are a few things that we don't quite agree with, and we will be sitting down with the company again some time, probably within the next two months, with the idea of correcting the situation as you have pointed it out.

Mr. Deacon: When did you first ask the company for a submission? That's one that has been very obvious to people for a long, long time.

Mr. Pitura: The submission is sort of wrapped in with their plans for an expansion in the area. This is one of the things that we have sort of insisted upon before any production expansion.

Mr. Deacon: I thought you had been going after various plants like this around the country to insist on their submission of a programme to reduce pollution, such as that, when it is so obvious. There must be a lot of others that we don't know about.

Mr. Root: That's more of an air pollution problem. I think the company had settling basins. It always seems to me every time I drove that highway with my wife she asked what that odour was. I said it comes from Terrace Bay, right down beside the highway.

Mr. Deacon: I don't think that odour that you are smelling in Terrace Bay is necessarily from that water. That's from the paper mill.

Mr. Haggerty: That's the paper mill.

Mr. Root: It's the paper mill. It is the effluent from the paper mill.

Mr. Deacon: But the effluent is not necessarily the source of the odour.

Mr. Pitura: No, not from the waste treatment facilities itself. It would be an air emission. This is another one of the problems that we have encountered.

The company did make some corrective measures by trying to reduce air emissions through new equipment. Some of it did not work as it was engineered, and this is another bit of an hang-up which has affected some of the results.

Mr. Deacon: What about the water waste treatment? Has that not been dealt with until just recently by your branch?

Mr. Pitura: They have a treatment facility there now, but what we are saying is it is not perhaps adequate and we are improving it.

Mr. Deacon: Not perhaps adequate! Was it ever adequate? Haven't you gone into plants like that in some of the other parts, and not just there? In other parts of the north country I have seen where the rivers are being killed by that sort of pollution.

Mr. Pitura: We have several plants in the pulp and paper industry in the northwest which are not adequate, and these are the ones we are tackling right now. We are getting them on approval programmes and we issued certain deadlines for getting these facilities in. A lot of them have announced expansion programmes. What we have tried to lay down is no expansion until we actually get improvement in the treatment of air, water and solid wastes disposal.

Mr. Deacon: Has your problem in moving faster been that of fear of closing down the plant?

Mr. Pitura: In some of the areas that has been a problem; it has been a marginal operation. It is a question that perhaps a certain investment in waste treatment facilities would just be enough to close down the plant. However, that picture has changed because of the buoyant market. Therefore that is why we are trying to emphasize stronger than ever treatment facilities in all sectors.

Mr. Deacon: Is this not a much easier time for you to emphasize that and therefore to close them down—threaten to close them down—and actually do something? I would think it would really pay now to improve these facilities the way that the markets are now, as you say, quite buoyant.

Mr. Pitura: This has helped us in our dealings with the companies, the ones I have met in the last two months. The fact that there is a buoyant market has made it much easier for us to deal with them.

Mr. Deacon: Hadn't you worked out for some period of years abatement programmes for each of these plants?

Mr. Pitura: Yes, there has been a programme over the past few years.

Mr. Deacon: Is the time that has elapsed not sufficient justification for pretty strict enforcement now to introduce those programmes?

Hon. W. Newman: We are talking policy. In fairness to our staff, I think that I should answer that.

I did speak to the pulp and paper industry about three weeks ago and I came down pretty hard on them, pointing out that we were going to get tough with them and we are going to tighten down on them on all our programmes. This is exactly what our staff is doing. I think we are talking policy now.

Mr. Deacon: Anybody who takes a canoe on some of those rivers will get an awful shock.

Mr. Root: I had one or two other questions. Do you want to leave them until after dinner?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we may as well recess until 8 o'clock.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Standing Resources Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Thursday, October 24, 1974

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1974

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(continued)

On votes 1902 and 1903:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Root has the floor.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask a question about a situation that has developed in Wellington-Dufferin. Some years ago, and I know everybody's interested in recycling and we hear a lot of talk about it, the township of Maryborough agreed to allow a plant to recycle animal waste, feathers and animal waste, and make it into a protein feed for livestock. They called it Rothesay Concentrates.

This plant has been rather offensive to the people in the area in that it leaves the Water Resources Commission in a poor position. A dam broke on a little lagoon that was holding liquid waste and it polluted a stream. It now gives off odours from time to time. This is one of the problems of recycling people talk about and about which they get quite upset.

Now I know in the days of water resources we had them in court and got a conviction; and I understand that the Ministry of the Environment have had them in court several times, I don't know just how many times. I think the plant has spent a lot of money trying to correct this situation, but from time to time I do get complaints.

Now some months ago the leader of the NDP (Mr. Lewis) went up there. He was invited by someone and—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Terrible, John.

Mr. Root: Well that's all right. We welcome them. The NDP and the Liberals have been my best recruiting ground for 30 years. I like to have them come around.

But anyway, he met with the local council, and I read the press report where the statement was made that your ministry wouldn't take any action because it happened

to be my riding and I had been chairman of the Water Resources Commission and at that time was chairman of the Environmental Hearing Board. Now at no time have I ever interfered with any charges in my riding. There have been charges and convictions, perhaps no member has had more charges and convictions in a riding than I have had.

But anyway, this hit the press, and the suggestion was made that if you wanted any action get in touch with the NDP, that they would see that it was brought to the attention of the House.

Now I am bringing it to the attention of the House; and to get it in the record I would like you to report what is the status of Rothesay Concentrates at the present time. We ran into it at the hearing at Palmerston where the reeve, representing his people, said they had had problems with odours from this plant. It is a recycling plant, let's keep that in mind. It provides employment in the area—I think they pay fairly good wages—but I have had complaints. I passed them on to the minister, I am passing them on here tonight; and I would like a report on just what is the status at Rothesay at the present time.

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): Well John, I can assure you I am well aware of your correspondence on the matter and well aware of the operation that is going on up there at Rothesay Concentrates. There have been some problems and I believe there were some charges. I am not exactly sure of the details, but I would like to call on Colin Macfarlane. We have done quite a bit of work in that area and maybe Colin could give us a report on that.

Mr. C. Macfarlane (Director, West-Central Region, Regional Operations Division): The original plant stems back to about 10 years ago, sometime before the introduction of an air pollution control system in substantial measure in the province, and complaints have stemmed from about 1966. This plant at Rothesay is really two plants, one of which existed at Elmira, which was concentrated at the Rothesay plant in 1970.

In 1970 an incineration system was installed to reduce odours from the operations.

This was not sufficient and in 1971 a substantial number of complaints were received, but some improvement was achieved at that time with the addition of caustic to the liquid waste ponds. Also there was a general improvement in housekeeping, which is very important to an industry which is traditionally associated with malodours.

In 1972 a number of substantial improvements were made, including conversion of the incinerator to burn off gases; an aerator added to the liquid waste pond and a new air condenser was added. During the period of November to mid-February of 1973 daily visits were made to the plant by the former air management branch of the Ministry of Environment. However, despite this, there were still frequent complaints though none at that time could be associated with an amount of odour which would be consistent with a prosecution likely to succeed in the courts.

In 1973 an abatement programme of a much more substantial nature was attained. This included the paving of the yard surrounding the plant; the fact that no further storage of raw materials out of doors was to take place; the clean up of accidental spills within four hours was to be accomplished; and a temperature recorder was installed on the incinerator; all in 1973. Treatment equipment for the liquid waste was completed in March of this year. A treatment device for general plant ventilation over and above the incinerator was also completed in March of this year.

Due to a failure in the supply of equipment from the original manufacturer, there was a delay of the order of three months, but it now has been completed.

In the summer of this year there was an extensive in-plant survey conducted by a highly reputable consultant. The compliance date for the liquid wastes was met in March; however for some months after that, during the break-in period, we had some complaints. We met with the reeve and the clerk and council of Maryborough to describe to them what the extent of the control order is and what has been achieved.

The progress in the two main odour sources at the moment are that the plant ventilation air consists of plant air scrubbers which have been installed and are operating, and a liquid waste effluent treatment system has been installed. With the help of a consultant who has been brought in to achieve an efficient operation of the equipment, I think it is now at the state where the plant can be operated successfully if due

care is taken in the maintenance of the plant and in the general housekeeping of the plant.

The remaining source of odour which existed until the end of August was associated with the remnants of the liquid wastes which were stored in lagoons which have now been removed. With care the plant can operate substantially odour-free for the remainder of its life. About \$1 million has been expended in the course of the last 12 months or so by the company.

The important part was that the equipment would be used well and maintained well to ensure a continuity of odour-free operation. We met the council recently and with its members were taken to the site by the company to be shown the extent of what they have done at the time. We have told the company that there will be no tolerance of carelessness in the operation.

Mr. Root: Could you say how many convictions were registered during the—

Mr. Macfarlane: There were two convictions dealing with liquid waste escapes from the plant. If memory serves me correctly, the company pleaded guilty to both charges and was fined \$2,000 on one charge and \$1,000 on the second charge.

Mr. Root: This was in addition to the charge that was laid by OWRC some years ago?

Mr. Macfarlane: Indeed, sir, the charges laid by OWRC for the Ministry of the Environment.

Mr. Root: Thank you. I haven't had any complaints in recent weeks and I just hope that you can get this under control. It is a recycling plant and this is the type of thing that everybody is talking about. When you are recycling waste sometimes situations develop, and I wanted to have it in the record just what is going on so that people will know that you are not putting your telescope to a blind eye.

Mr. Macfarlane: We have taken care, sir, to ask the clerk of the township at least on a weekly basis what the status of complaints are that he has heard about. And we are, of course, making visits on a frequent basis to the plant.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Are you indicating, John, that the NDP had nothing to do with this?

Mr. Root: Oh no, I am not suggesting that. It's a free country up there and we

welcome visitors. But I wasn't too pleased when I read in the press the comment that the ministry wouldn't take action because it happened to be in my riding and I have never interfered at any time.

Mr. Deacon: What a shocking statement.

Mr. Root: I have had the support of every municipality in the riding.

Hon. W. Newman: It is quite obvious we have taken very strong action.

Mr. Root: I want to be fair, but if you are going to recycle—

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): You want everybody else to be fair too, though.

Mr. Root: Right. I had another question. I am quite interested in what Mr. Good, the member for Waterloo North, said about the problem confronting Kitchener. This causes me concern about the development of large cities inland where there is not sufficient water to supply the needs.

Mr. Haggerty: It is your government, John.

Mr. Root: My riding, as you know, is at the headwaters of about six conservation authorities. I think I have said before that I've got probably the most dammed riding in the province, and by that I mean water control dams.

I think there are three north of the Kitchener-Waterloo area. They are building one now north of Guelph; that water runs out of the hills in my home township.

They are buying up land for another, and I just wondered whether, in the planning for the development of the province, enough thought is given? I'm thinking of the environment and I'm thinking of good agricultural land. I can see, where this dam is going in Guelph, that fields of corn on century-old farms are going to be under water in a few years.

Mr. Haggerty: Shouldn't be allowed.

Mr. Root: Some people talk about saving the farm land. I am wondering whether, in looking at the total environment, we should be building such large cities on good farming areas where there is not sufficient water to support them. Would we not be better to encourage the decentralizing of industry and municipalities, allowing some of the smaller municipalities that are in the Toronto-centred region and some of the other plans—

Mr. Haggerty: You sound more like a Liberal now, John.

Mr. Root: I am the representative of Wellington-Dufferin.

Mr. Deacon: You are talking good sense, John.

An hon. member: Now you are talking good sense.

Mr. Root: No, I am not talking about what the member was saying before supper, that you should have a universal grid system to supply the whole province.

My own personal view is that you should allow municipalities to grow to the point where they can economically supply water and adequately treat wastes and not pollute their neighbors. I get a little bit concerned when I see that the planners say that some city can grow to 100,000.

I have nothing against the city of Guelph. It is a very fine city. It's our county seat. Or nothing against Kitchener. A very fine city; my son lives there. But if they can't supply water and they have to build these great dams and take over thousands of acres of farm lands to store water, to dilute their sewage, effluent, or supply the water, maybe—

Mr. Haggerty: Providing Mother Nature is good to them, they will have water.

Mr. Root: Maybe the time has come when they should take another look at this planning. How large should these cities grow? Maybe some of the towns and villages should be allowed to grow to the point where they can economically supply water and where they become more viable units. If you keep a village too small, you can't attract lawyers, doctors, dentists and all the services that are needed.

Maybe I am a little sensitive in this, but I am on the head waters. We have nice clean water running out of my riding and we dam it up to dilute the sewage from some city. This allows them to grow, and I wondered whether in your discussions in this resource field, where you are dealing with the conservation authorities and that, a little more thought might be given to whether we are planning in the right direction.

Maybe you don't have any input into this, but I must say that I am concerned when I can see 4,600 acres going to build one dam and purchase of land for another; century-old farms are disappearing and it does cause

me concern. I don't know whether you want to comment.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I may just very briefly comment on it. You are basically talking about the realm of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Ministry of Housing which deals with this. It really isn't in my policy field but certainly I do appreciate your comments on the planning in your area.

Mr. Root: Maybe I shouldn't raise this, but I know that Toronto has great difficulty in finding a place to bury their garbage. I sat in on some hearings and I listened to many arguments. Now I hear that you have a 2,000-acre zoo and you are having trouble running the zoo, and I begin to wonder whether maybe the zoo shouldn't have been put out in the country and bury the garbage on the 2,000 acres. Maybe the 2,000 acres wasn't suitable for sanitary landfill; but I just sometimes wonder about these things, on the planning. Maybe you don't want to comment on that. Maybe you never had an application to bury garbage there.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think we actually received an application for a sanitary landfill site in that particular area that I am aware of, but certainly—

Mr. Haggerty: Does the CPR run through it?

Mr. Deacon: Just to the north of it.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): Put an application in for your county and get the zoo out there; you will have the landfill site in Toronto.

Mr. Root: I just thought if Toronto can't control the vandalism at the zoo, maybe they should move the zoo out into some nice—

Mr. Evans: Wasaga Beach.

Mr. Root: You don't have to answer that one.

Hon. W. Newman: No, I don't think I am going to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deacon, Mr. Haggerty and Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Deacon: Yes. First of all, I was distressed to finally see that we are going to have this \$200 million millstone put around our necks in the Toronto-centred region. I realize that the minister got into this situation rather late in the game and probably

couldn't do much about it but it is going to be far more costly than \$200 million to the people of this province by the time they measure the cost of the first-rate agricultural land for which this is going to mean the end just because that's where we have provided for development to occur.

The whole York service scheme, I realize is one that was resorted to after the former Water Resources Commission said there should be no more upstream plants, that there was no way of dealing with the nutrients on a sensible basis with small plants.

I have felt that it was a very great mistake and it will cost us dearly in the future to have not said we must find an answer to dealing with the nutrients in a more constructive way. We must find a scheme for doing this, because otherwise we're going to restrict development to a band north along the lake, or on lakes. We must find other ways to utilize the land of this province where we're not using the best land we have.

Unfortunately, we've now moved ahead with this to the point that it's undoubtedly going to go ahead, but I see in our area the opportunities there have been in the past, and for the last six years I've been urging this ministry and its predecessor to carry out experiments to prove how nutrients that come from towns can be made use of.

For example, one of our sewage plants that was causing difficulties and was cited quite often in the York service scheme hearings was the Richmond Hill plant, and yet just a short distance below Richmond Hill was a publicly-owned extensive acreage of land called the Langstaff Jail Farm. I'm sure that my nephew, who has been farming that farm, would have been glad to have had the benefit of liquid waste, after its primary and secondary treatment there, to use to triple the corn production, which that could have done. Then we wouldn't need to be dreaming up methods of storing the waste water that's actually been purified but still has phosphates and nitrates.

In fact, when we think of the 92 golf courses there are in the Metro area and the fact that those golf courses are now drawing on deep wells and lowering the water table in the agricultural areas they're in the midst of, and I think of the amount of money they're spending on fertilizer that was available out of these plants, it seems to me a crime that this government has been so slow in taking advantage of the experience and the evidence that has been provided in other jurisdictions as to what can be done.

I know it sounds strange, but in Singapore, for example, they advertise the fact that their beautiful municipal gardens are being irrigated with the waste waters of that city. They have lush gardens, I can assure you. The citizens seem to have accepted this. It's one of the cleanest cities in the world. It has good sense and it is good sense. We have in our province all sorts of areas where within a short distance of our treatment plants, there are agricultural lands the productivity of which could be greatly increased if we had been moving in this direction.

Some years ago I was told we were going to be doing something in the Alliston area; and I forget why that didn't go ahead; but surely this ministry could have been doing something to get together with the Ministry of Health and get ahead with that sort of a programme.

It certainly worked in Michigan. A good deal of work has been done in other American jurisdictions. I've seen some of the areas in climates similar to ours where they have been utilizing the wastes in a productive and constructive manner, and yet we're going ahead with a multi-million dollar scheme to build a huge plant at great cost, concentrating this huge sewer development in an area that is going to mean that people are in a position to corner the ownership of land and demand prices for the land that will be very steep, not only because the time we've held up development in the area, but also because by the very design of it all it's confining the area that can be developed.

I've urged in the past that, as a province, we set up small plants in areas such as the Dagmar hills, the Caledon hills and other areas where the land is not nearly as productive, where we could provide for development in those areas with small plants, and use recycling in the agricultural lands around there. But for some reason or other the government has had this view that the only possible way to deal with development is to have a \$200 million sewer scheme in York.

In addition to that, what has bothered me greatly has been the obsession we've had with landfill. The former chairman of the environment board talks about the need to have the jail converted into a landfill. That has always been thought by the people responsible for garbage disposal in this area. Yet if you go to Nuremberg, to Lausanne, to places all over Europe where they didn't have these lands that they could devastate by turning them into garbage sites, they found ways of converting waste into watts.

Finally, we are talking about an experimental development in this area. Why do we need to experiment when all over the world they have been doing the thing for years? Why couldn't we have brought in that expertise and got on with the job? Eighty cents out of every dollar in garbage collection is spent on moving the garbage. Surely recognizing that cost and the potential resource that it can provide if it's properly handled; recognizing the fact that it doesn't have to be a nuisance if you build a modern incinerator; recognizing all that, our own commissioner here in Metro is so out of date that he converts—or improves so-called—the Commissioner St. plant—which is just a block or two away from the Hearn plant, it's in an industrial area where there's a potential for the sale of steam—yet they build that plant and still don't provide for steam conversion. They spend several million dollars in updating, so-called, that plant. It shows that we haven't had leadership at all; we have had followership. We are a good generation or two behind what others are doing in other parts of the world.

Mr. Root: You should appear before the hearing board when they are holding their meetings.

Mr. Deacon: I have appeared before hearing boards on several occasions and all you do is say your piece and that's the end of it; nothing happens. It is really discouraging to those of us who spend a little time and money trying to find out what others are doing and to convince this government of what others are doing, to find nothing done. We are carrying out experiments that others carried out 50 years ago and put into practice 25 years ago.

I think if we are going to be doing anything in the form of experiments, we should be doing what they are doing; and even find out what the Chinese, what others are doing in producing methane out of garbage and sewage. That should be the next thing we are thinking about at a time when we are concerned about the sources of energy and pollution. Maybe we are going to have to go to that in a few years time when we have run out of our other sources of energy.

But we certainly haven't much to be proud of in what we are handing along to our children, when we see what we have been doing with: our wastes of all kind, whether it be solid wastes or liquid wastes.

I am really distressed, Mr. Minister, to read of this plan in York which is described as environmentally sound. It certainly is

not environmentally sound, when you think what you are doing to the environment; when you are thinking of doing it to the destruction of the land in the area, which we can never replace; and when you think of what you are doing in not finding a method by which we can have people living in areas of the province where we are not destroying their best land.

Here we are again, this whole agreement has been held up, as it has for years, by the province's persistent refusal to recognize that this is the type of service that shouldn't have to have anything to do with regional and local municipal borrowing and obligations. This is the same as highways, the same as Hydro. It's a service for which we can get paid by the users as they use it.

We should have uniform rates. We should have a system that ensures ample availability of the services throughout the province. I am sure if we had done this, as had been first suggested by the first chairman of the Ontario Water Resources Commission—I first heard talk about this at an investment dealer meeting which the first chairman attended to tell us the future plans of this commission. I thought at that time that was what was in the province's mind. We weren't going to be doing piece by piece, hamlet by hamlet project development of our water and sewage facilities.

I have been disappointed not only by the illogical and very slow approach that's been taken by the province to this, but the fact that it has been done in such a way that we are destroying some of our best land. In the meantime, we have been making it possible for speculators to make a fortune in land in this province, that they should never have been able to make at the expense of the ordinary people.

Mr. Minister, I would be interested in your comments on this sewer scheme. It sure is going to be a mess; I can see in the future that you and I will be sorry about it.

Hon. W. Newman: Mr. Chairman, we talked about speculators making a fortune on land; we have the land spec tax now. But talking about the York-Durham scheme—

Mr. Haggerty: It hits every small property owner in Ontario.

Mr. Deacon: I think the less we say about that land spec tax the better for you folks.

Hon. W. Newman: We think it is working; anyway you brought it up. But it is out of the realm of this ministry.

Mr. Deacon: All right.

Hon. W. Newman: The York-Durham scheme is being financed by the province and there will be a set charge in repaying, so much per thousand gallons. You are talking about putting—

Mr. Deacon: Excuse me on that. You say in this release: "Regional governments of York and Durham have agreed in principle to the scheme and senior staff is now working out details of the formal agreements involved in their participation." What are those agreements for then?

Hon. W. Newman: The agreements are where the line will go and how it will be worked out.

Mr. Deacon: It has nothing to do with their signing an obligation to—

Hon. W. Newman: As far as the costing is concerned we have agreed on a price per thousand gallons.

Mr. Deacon: It's a straight sale to them—a user basis in other words.

Hon. W. Newman: A user basis.

Mr. Deacon: And there is no commitment on their part that they have to sign. So it doesn't have to come before the OMB?

Hon. W. Newman: They have agreed in principle, both at York and at Durham, on this price.

Mr. Deacon: The price, yes; but there is no problem as far as any obligation other than when they buy water—

Hon. W. Newman: They are paying a user charge of 49 cents.

Mr. Deacon: So there is no need for OMB approval; because there is no borrowing, no commitment other than as they use water.

Mr. Haggerty: How much was it you said?

Hon. W. Newman: Forty nine cents per thousand.

Mr. Haggerty: It is 62 cents or 65 cents in Kitchener-Waterloo area.

Hon. W. Newman: I was talking about—

Mr. Deacon: This is to help develop Toronto vs Kitchener and Waterloo.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, you asked me about it; so you see this is how it is being funded.

Mr. Deacon: I'm glad to hear that it is not an obligation.

Hon. W. Newman: We were talking about upstream plants and how we should have upstream plants. As you know, and I use your own area as a good example—the York region and Durham region—your upstream plants are at an over-capacity at the present time. You have a municipality, the York region; which just could not expand any further. There is tremendous pressure on them for growth and housing—people want a place to live. They could not go ahead to expand their upstream plants until we knew the final solution for the problems on the receiving streams—the Don and Rouge and Dufferin Creek.

We have to protect them. If there is a breakdown in an upstream plant, what happens with the effluent? There is a certain amount of discharge that goes out with any effluent from an upstream plant, and if we are going to clean up, like we did in the Credit River for instance, we are going to have to have this kind of scheme where we are servicing it at the lake.

You were talking about the nutrient value, and I assume you were talking about two basic things — sludge and effluent discharge. The effluent discharge does have some heavy metal content in it, but basically any value to agricultural land in the immediate area would have to come from the sludge from these plants.

Mr. Deacon: No.

Hon. W. Newman: Let me talk about sludge and the chemical analysis of sludge. If I remember correctly as far as the nutrient value goes it's a 2:0:0 fertilizer. It is basically just a little bit of a nitrogen and that's all it is.

When spreading sludge, and even the effluent, on golf courses, gardens or fields, because we have advanced technology here, we have the danger of having too much put on any particular land. You might have a pick-up of certain types of heavy metal in the actual crop that is being grown there. I'm not that familiar with the details; I'll come back to that in a minute.

Talking about landfill sites, you mentioned the "watts from waste" programme which we are moving ahead with. You said we were building an experimental plant and you asked why aren't we looking at recycling and composting and incineration like they are using it in Europe, that they are so far advanced.

I remember in the House last year you said I should go to Europe and have a look at it. Some of my staff were over this summer having a look at some of the operations in Europe and I was in England looking at operations there. We have evaluated many of the programmes over there and really, in effect many of these programmes are just straight grind what you can and burn the rest. That's what they're doing.

There is some composting going on. The trouble with compost is it's not a desirable product. The end product is not that desirable for agricultural use because in many cases there is ground glass going through it and in many cases there are certain nutrients in there which are not good for certain crops. In many cases they are giving it away — not actually giving it away, but charging maybe 50 cents a ton. So all these great and grandiferous schemes that we hear about in Europe and which we have taken the trouble this summer to look into aren't that great and grandiferous.

You asked why are we building an experimental plant. Granted, the basic knowledge that will go into the front part of that plant is general knowledge. But certainly the final analysis of what can be done with Canadian garbage will come out of this experimental reclamation plant, and we will not make the mistakes that we have seen in other countries of the world. I say that in all advisability, having talked to various companies which have various schemes. We have looked at that.

You talked about methane gas, we should be doing some experimental work with it. As you know, many of our sewage disposal plants use methane gas to heat the plants at the present time.

I don't know whether I've covered everything; maybe Mr. John Barr or Ken Sharpe would like to comment further on some of the things you said. I think I've covered most of the points that you brought up.

Mr. Deacon: Maybe I should clarify a couple of them. First of all you said that they were operating over capacity.

Hon. W. Newman: I said at capacity or over capacity.

Mr. Deacon: The reason is, of course, that for years they've tried to increase their capacity. I've been at hearings with some of the gentlemen where they've made application for that, but they've been refused because they said the receiving streams couldn't take any more.

Hon. W. Newman: That is correct.

Mr. Deacon: And of course the measure of the volume of the receiving streams is the minimum flow of the stream during the summer. That is the time when the effluent—it's the effluent that contains the nitrates and phosphates that causes the algae growth—would be needed for irrigation. It is at times of the year other than the growing season that we're not in danger of causing much of a problem in our receiving streams. We're always in danger of causing algae growth in the lake whether we have a plant on the lake or something like that, since a breakdown is going to cause problems. But what I'm talking about is making use of the effluent to take from it the phosphates and nitrates. I understand from reading the material that the board gave out at the time of the York hearing that these were the principal causes of pollution they were concerned about.

Hon. W. Newman: It's one of the major causes.

Mr. Deacon: It was the major cause they mentioned. I wasn't thinking in terms of use of the sludge, recognizing that the sludge is probably best when it's mixed with waste from garbage, and that you might be able to make the mix a fairly useful material for composting. But even then it's a material that can be sold where subdividers are building and want to complete their dressing of the grounds.

The point I wanted to make in the European factor is the fact that they were not just burning it but the fact they were burning and making use of the energy from the burning. In doing so they reduced the stack temperatures so that the electrostatic precipitators and other things worked properly. Otherwise, if they were not effective, there would be objections from neighbours. I was amazed at the cleanliness of the stacks in some of the towns I visited; and the fact that they are getting a good source of energy for central heat from those plants. They are a very clean operation. I recognize that it's not composting that I was talking about but watts from waste—the experimental plant you're building is to burn, it's an incinerator plant.

Hon. W. Newman: What, our experimental plant?

Mr. Deacon: Yes.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh no.

Mr. Deacon: Isn't it? I thought it was a watts from waste concept.

Hon. W. Newman: The watts from waste programme will be burning garbage to create power, but the experimental reclamation plant will be actually a reclamation. There will be no burning at all at that plant.

Mr. Deacon: Oh I see. Where is this going to be built?

Hon. W. Newman: This will be built on the Dufferin St. transfer station.

Mr. Deacon: So that's a second experiment?

Hon. W. Newman: No, watts from waste is burning garbage to create power. We will be working with Ontario Hydro and Metropolitan Toronto on that.

Mr. Deacon: Right; but that's a small plant!

Hon. W. Newman: Lakeview plant; 1,200 tons of garbage a day.

Mr. Deacon: Oh that's a big one then. I thought it was a smaller.

Hon. W. Newman: But the experimental plant is smaller—200 tons per day—so that we can actually get enough garbage to deal with it on a local basis almost.

Mr. Deacon: Oh, I see; that's different. I didn't understand that.

I'm pleased you are working on that on an experimental basis, and that in fact you have persuaded the Metro powers that be to get on with an actual watts from waste plant at Lakeview. But it's a shame they are spending several million dollars on that Hearn plant which will not be one and will be just putting that heat up the stack.

Mr. Evans: Well, the Hearn plant, of course, burns gas.

Mr. Deacon: I realize the Hearn plant burns gas. I am talking about the Commissioner St. plant, which is in an industrial area where there would be the possibility of selling steam for commercial purposes. I think those are the points I wanted to make.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes; well, I'm simply looking at creating steam heat from certain parts of garbage.

Mr. Deacon: But getting back to the sewage though, the point I want to make is that the most objectionable feature of the small

plants before was pollution in the form of nitrates and phosphates which caused algae growth; which naturally people objected to. The point I've been trying to get across is that we could eliminate that problem by utilizing that liquid waste for—

Hon. W. Newman: How would you—I can't ask you any questions, that's what they tell me—but I don't know just how we would go about transporting that liquid effluent from all these plants.

Mr. Deacon: Pipeline.

Hon. W. Newman: But with the cost and the value involved, I'm not just too sure how effective it would be.

Mr. Deacon: Compared with the cost of \$200 million to build this darn thing, you haven't got anything like that cost.

Hon. W. Newman: No, no; we're just talking about general cleanup of the receiving streams. What we want eventually is the pipeline at the lake so we can deal with any problems there and clean up those rivers—the Don and the Rouge, the Rouge isn't too bad. But we want to keep them clean for future generations. If you allow upstream plants you're going to have the effluent and you're going to have problems.

Mr. Deacon: Well of course you've been sold this bill of goods that you can't make upstream plants work. And I say there are upstream plants working all over the world, because they have to.

Hon. W. Newman: Of course; they're working all over the Province of Ontario too—providing the receiving streams can accept—

Mr. Deacon: But the fact of the matter is the receiving streams can be greatly increased in their capacity to receive if the amount of effluent going through those streams at the low point in the year is reduced by using it in another manner.

Hon. W. Newman: I know what you're saying.

Mr. Deacon: And I point out that the costs of drilling the wells and of putting in these systems that these golf courses have, for example, are very considerable. A golf course like York Downs, next door to us, actually uses more than the whole town of 5,000 people beside us. It's a very, very heavy drain; and of course the farmers in the area, and those of us who are dependent upon the wells, are pretty annoyed when our

wells go dry. And when we think of the holding lagoons we have down at the local upstream plant and what that could be doing to help increase the productivity of the farms in the area, as well as making the golf courses greener and eliminate the problem we face when the ground water levels are depleted by these golf courses drawing on them; I say that's the way we can clean up our creeks, not by building this darn \$200 million nightmare.

Hon. W. Newman: Well I think we need the plant; but coming back to your specific question, I'm going to ask somebody here to tell me why it's not economically or properly feasible to take the effluent out. Maybe Mr. Barr would like to comment on that.

Mr. J. Barr (Assistant Deputy Minister, Field Operations, Regional Operations Division): Well Mr. Deacon, back in 1965 I think, when our position was first registered on upstream plants, at that time we felt the plants that were there then—and we have some additional ones which have been added since then as you know, plus some additions to the existing ones—we felt at that time, in 1965, that the streams couldn't take, not just the nutrients but also the BOD or the oxygen demand. And our position really hasn't changed since then. In fact, the situation has been aggravated. Our experience in—

Mr. Deacon: Excuse me. When you say "in the BOD," are you talking just about the effluent coming from those plants? In other words you're assuming there's no other way of using the effluent but to put it in the streams?

Mr. Barr: No, I'm just talking about the existing conditions at that time; the situation which put it into the stream.

Mr. Deacon: I realize that, but your thoughts in making those statements were that the effluent couldn't be used in another way?

Mr. Barr: No, no. I haven't come to that part yet.

Mr. Deacon: Okay.

Mr. Barr: Looking at the irrigation—and we've done some work in irrigation, as you mentioned, in Alliston—we've been looking at the smaller communities because of the gallons. When we look at the York-Durham scheme, it will, in time, approximate over 100 million gallons a day. If we were to

spray this, we'd have to spray it 365 days of the year, or store it during the months that we couldn't spray. With our climatic conditions being somewhat limited and the volume which we can spray per acre, we find to spray over 100 million gallons per day becomes rather large in terms of acreage. Again, as you mentioned, the speculative cost of land makes this rather an unattractive thing economically.

Mr. Deacon: Do you feel the only possible way you could get rid of that would be to own the land on which to spray it?

Mr. Barr: I would think so.

Mr. Deacon: Why? Don't you think that water would be of value to anybody else? Do you also think it would have to be in a concentrated area?

Mr. Barr: No, I think it could be sprayed in different areas. But then the cost of getting it to the different areas becomes a problem.

Mr. Deacon: I'm not talking about the cost of getting it there. The fact is that with development occurring in many areas and many hamlets, spread out over a distance, we would disperse the development. This would be attractive in itself, rather than concentrating it, as we are now going to be forced to, in this band on the Yonge St. corridor and along the bottom of York region, which makes it possible for people to concentrate ownership of land and control prices.

Mr. Barr: In the irrigation systems we have seen, some of which we have had some responsibility in operating, we have found them not entirely trouble-free. There are also limitations in their operation, such as the suitability of the soil, the cover crop and the harvesting of it; and the moving of the spray system to alternate the acreage that is sprayed. Even in small applications we have found it hasn't been entirely satisfactory in this particular climate.

Mr. Deacon: For one thing, the Alliston area has a lighter soil than this area. My understanding is that you should not do it in lighter soils, but in heavier clay soils because those soils can take much better advantage of the nutrients.

Mr. Barr: Most of the work has of course has been done with cannery waste, which is higher in nutrient value and larger in volume. Most of them had marginal or

heavier soils, and the cover crop was the secret of success rather than the soil type itself. This meant harvesting and replanting of the crop on a regular basis. As I say, this can be done and has been done successfully in some cases.

Mr. Deacon: I understand that even in forestry land they have achieved a tremendous increase in growth where they have used it for irrigation. I don't know what York county and Simcoe county forests could have absorbed, but it probably would have greatly increased the rate of growth in those areas. Also, those areas are attractive for actual housing development; a great deal of development could take place in them without losing some of our productive land. With the price of housing we are forcing on this area, perhaps people would prefer to buy houses in some of the more distant areas, many of which are an hour or less away by train from Toronto.

Mr. Minister, in effect what I'm saying is that I feel we have gone the wrong route by saying, first of all that we can't take care of these wastes other than by putting them into the receiving streams. Perforated pipes could be used to disperse some water during the winter season, in addition to surface irrigation.

Hon. W. Newman: But you have got to use some caution, though, in the wintertime. Look, I think what you are really saying is that you feel the effluent from an upstream plant is a valuable commodity.

Mr. Deacon: Right.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know if we have a chemical analysis or breakdown—

Mr. Deacon: You have got some sort of a breakdown from that York scheme—

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you exactly, but it might be well worthwhile. Obviously though, if it was an economically viable sort of situation we would have—well, let us have a look at it.

Mr. Deacon: The thing that is bothering me is that all the emphasis has been on trying to get rid of that instead of trying to utilize it. I feel we've made a great mistake, considering the type of land we have in Canada; we have a very limited amount of arable land, while we have a great deal of land that is less productive.

I think our efforts, particularly in this ministry, should be directed at finding ways

of making better use of less productive land by means of schemes that would permit the development of homes and industry in those areas, without ruining the remaining land in this province that has some productive capacity.

I'm really distressed when I think of the Massey-Ferguson farm, the old Clark Young farm, being covered with asphalt and housing; it's a crime. We don't have many places like that, which in the past have grown the best crops in this province.

Mr. Haggerty: That is part of their master plan.

Mr. Deacon: This distresses me; and when I see this release, it bothers me that we have not concentrated on finding a solution other than this \$200-million millstone.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think it is a millstone. But coming back to your other point, I'd like to point out that we will get a chemical analysis on the effluent to determine the economic viability of a situation like that. I don't think it is possible, actually. While you may have a golf course beside the Richmond Hill plant, there certainly isn't a golf course beside every plant.

Mr. Lewis: Golf fanatics don't really mind.

Mr. Deacon: But Mr. Minister, just take a look at the Thornhill plant. It is a very fine plant. I think the John St. plant is one of the better plants you've got. You've got the ladies' golf course, the Thornhill Golf Club—I don't know how many golf clubs there are right in that area, and they use a lot of water.

Hon. W. Newman: Are they interested in the effluent?

Mr. Deacon: They may not be, but if they don't have any opportunity to draw on the ground water and they have to use that, maybe they would be very interested in it. I think it is up to us to ensure that the best use is made of these, especially when you recognize the costs of the alternative schemes which they are now undertaking. I hope that you, as a new minister, will really look into this.

Hon. W. Newman: I would like to do an analysis on some of the effluent, but I certainly think we still need the major treatment plant.

Mr. Deacon: I would love to have you, as a minister, hire somebody who is committed to this approach rather than some people

who are more committed to the big engineering schemes.

Hon. W. Newman: My people are open-minded enough to—

Mr. Deacon: When I see the prospect that an engineering consulting firm has when it has in front of it a \$200 million scheme, compared to about a \$10 million scheme, the commissions and the fees on the \$200 million scheme are far more attractive, so I would feel you are not as likely to get a real drive toward less costly solutions than the advice you have been getting in the past.

Hon. W. Newman: I pointed out to you my thoughts on the alternative scheme and I am not going to go into it again now, but I think what you are concerned about is the effluent, so let's have a look at the actual nutrient value of it and the gallonage of it and so on. I'd like to have a look at it.

Mr. Deacon: I do know that those I have been talking to have been trying to sell to this ministry different approaches so that we do make use of these nutrients and make use of these wastes in a different way. They get very little encouragement. They get very short shrift.

Hon. W. Newman: I am not sure we can, but as I say, I am quite prepared to have a look at that particular aspect. I certainly wouldn't want you to think that the York-Durham scheme was a—I don't want you to believe what you think—

Mr. Deacon: I certainly have that very strong conviction now. Maybe I will be delighted to find myself wrong in the future, that somehow you are going to find a way of replacing the Clark Young farm and the others in the development that occurs that we are able to find—

Hon. W. Newman: The Clark Young farm and the Deacon farms and the other farms that were in the area are all basically owned now by developers, I assume.

Mr. Deacon: I would just love to have the price of land fall to the point that they are operated and owned by farmers or the government on a basis that was still that way.

Hon. W. Newman: What you are saying, in effect, is that you are endorsing our programme.

Mr. Deacon: No, I am not, because your programme—

Hon. W. Newman: It is to try and get servicing in, so that we can get housing in, so that we can get—

Mr. Haggerty: You are playing right into the hands of developers.

Mr. Deacon: Any person who has watched, since 1953, the disaster in Malvern knows that that is no answer.

Mr. Lewis: It is the only housing that is going on in Metro; don't knock it.

Mr. Deacon: I guess after 20 years we shouldn't.

Mr. Bounsall: On this same point, Mr. Minister, how much agricultural land is, in fact, going to disappear because of the pipeline?

Mr. Haggerty: All of it.

Hon. W. Newman: The pipeline itself will basically follow the watercourse.

Mr. Deacon: It is the best land in the Toronto area.

Hon. W. Newman: May I give you an example, for instance—

Mr. Bounsall: For what?

Mr. Haggerty: A new city of one million people.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't speak about York specifically, though I know the area in York generally. But for instance in the centre of the area, I go down through where the pipeline is going and either the land is owned by conservation authorities, by the provincial government, by private developers or by some individuals; but as far as the actual line of the pipeline through the Pickering portion of the area is concerned, there are very few, if any, what you would call bona fide farmers on the—

Mr. Bounsall: But it is not just the route of the pipe that I am concerned about. In the whole programme—and you are building your housing to accommodate the 700,000 people you announced—just how much agricultural land in fact disappears?

Hon. W. Newman: Look, we are talking 170,000 units over many years.

Mr. Deacon: But thousands of acres of the best land disappears.

Mr. Bounsall: I would think so. Have you actually totalled that?

Hon. W. Newman: I haven't totalled the land, but let me say this about the servicing scheme—

Mr. Haggerty: You mean you haven't taken that into consideration at all?

Hon. W. Newman: Are you asking me or—

Mr. Haggerty: Did you not read the Fortune magazine that the Minister of Treasury and Economics passed on to each member here about the city of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto? There was a message in that. I don't know if he said it or the writer said it, but it said we were going to halt the growth of the city of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto. He put a stop; but you are going to continue it from here right up to Lake Simcoe by this type of planned development that you have proposed here. All that excellent farm land, perhaps some of the best in the Province of Ontario or in Canada, is going to disappear.

Mr. Bounsall: The Holland Marsh area will disappear.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you call that good planning? Is it consistent with the master plan the minister is going to come out with here perhaps in a week or so?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't speak for the other minister. I would like to talk on the agricultural land aspect of it. As far as I am concerned, as far as the York-Durham scheme is concerned our job is to try and look after the needs of York, which are—

Mr. Haggerty: No wonder the member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) left. The message that he tried to convey to you didn't get through.

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

Hon. W. Newman: They are virtually at a standstill.

Mr. Deacon: They are at a standstill because your ministry has said no increase in capacity because you will not—

Hon. W. Newman: That is right, because we want to clean up those streams so we have a clean—

Mr. Deacon: That is right. What I was saying was that we can clean up those streams by another route, and this is what I have been contending all the way along, that the

route we have taken, of saying no more growth, has been the wrong direction. We should have found a way of making use of the nutrients in that effluent.

Could I now move over to the area of garbage disposal in the Maple area? There has been a report prepared on behalf of the Metro Conservation Authority, which concerns me because most of the people on the committee that directed that report were people committed to landfill.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know exactly. We have a copy and I have seen it.

Mr. Deacon: If you look at the people on that committee you will find a lot are people whose one conviction is that the only way of getting rid of garbage is landfill. It really disturbs me when I see that area. You just have to visit it; maybe you have.

Hon. W. Newman: I have been there. I have watched it. I have been on the sites.

Mr. Deacon: Look at the fact that it is the head water recharge zone for wells that service the local community. If we find we are polluting, what are we going to do? We can't get the stuff out of the ground once it is covered over. It is going to be impossible. It is going to be continual pollution.

The whole area, to my mind, can be reclaimed without putting garbage in it, the way some other old gravel pits have been reclaimed—and very attractively—without filling with waste. I hope the ministry will recognize that Toronto garbage must be disposed of differently.

I keep saying that if it is so good, why don't we build a breakwater along the lake there, put in proper collection facilities for the seepage so it can go through the Metro sewage plant. As the seepage comes down through it is drained through and done there. If these are so foolproof, okay, let's use it as fill in the lake by putting a breakwater out in the lake, putting in proper sealants which they claim they can build under these darned landfill sites, have the seepage drained into a collector system and put it through recycling down there in the water.

Hon. W. Newman: I am not supposed to ask questions, but my only comment is as far as the lake is concerned if you do get any problems, how do you deal with them?

Mr. Deacon: If we have any problems, how do we deal with them? Mind you, we are only 20,000 people in Richmond Hill.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh no, in a landfill site—

Mr. Deacon: We are not 2,000,000.

Hon. W. Newman: In any landfill site there are all kinds of safeguards built in.

Mr. Deacon: That's right, and there could be safeguards in the lake for the breakwater.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you suggesting we use garbage for building breakwaters in the lake?

Mr. Deacon: No. I am saying use your rock or whatever you need to get your breakwater built; put your seals in, pump out the water from between your breakwater and the present shore and whatever you need to be sure it is sealed off, just as they say they are going to do with these landfill sites. In that way the lake won't be polluted because you have got your safeguards.

Hon. W. Newman: How do you seal off the bottom of a lake bed that's gravel and sand?

Mr. Deacon: How do you seal off the bottom of these things?

Hon. W. Newman: The thing is, if you are talking about the Maple area now, if you are talking about those gravel pits in the conservation authority report, there are some applications that have come in to the ministry to be—

Mr. Deacon: Boy, they sure are in there. Goodhead says he has got his approvals set now.

Hon. W. Newman: Has he? I am glad to hear that.

Mr. Lewis: He has got what did you say?

Mr. Deacon: He has got his approvals all set now.

Mr. Lewis: Well he is a Tory, for heaven's sake, what did you expect?

Hon. W. Newman: Just let me make one thing clear. I don't care who owns the sites or who is involved in any of these sites, they have to go through a process. I don't care whether they are Tory or whether they are Liberal or NDP or they are nothing, it has to go through a process.

Mr. Deacon: He has had an NDP counsel helping him.

Hon. W. Newman: Who has an NDP counsel?

Mr. Deacon: The Tory who owns the garbage site.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't really know what their politics are. I met with the counsel on a couple of occasions and I don't know what their politics are. I didn't ask them. The process, as far as any application goes, whether it is in Maple, whether it is in Pickering, whether it is in Cobourg, or whether it is in Timbuktu, is that it comes into the ministry to be reviewed by our staff—I believe this is exactly what happens—then they go out to the Environmental Hearing Board and from there they take it on and have their hearings. I believe at that time the proponent has to submit proper engineering plans for whatever he is planning to do and show and justify, through his consulting engineer, whoever he may be, that it is a satisfactory site. Then the Environmental Hearing Board reports back to the executive director and when that happens we still want to satisfy ourselves that it can be a feasibly safe site. I am not saying it will turn out that way. I am not saying that any of them will, but certainly we want to make sure that the people are protected in whatever area it is in.

Mr. Deacon: I am really pleased that you are the minister in this particular role, because I think you will work it out conscientiously; but let me assure you it is very difficult for those who are concerned about it to mass the resources and expertise to oppose these in competition with very profitable garbage operators. It is a very profitable business. They have a lot at stake, and they can really pay the pros to produce evidence it is difficult for amateurs to counter. We have done, I think, a pretty fair job in pointing out some of the real dangers there, but I would hope we would ensure that those who are dealing with this don't look at Toronto's garbage disposal problem as the number one priority to be considered, but actually look at the safeguarding of the ecology and the environment in that area.

Hon. W. Newman: That is right. This is our first concern.

Mr. Deacon: That may be what it is on the surface, and I am sure it is in your mind, but sometimes one gets the feeling there are tremendous pressures being put on to say: "We have got to get rid of that garbage somewhere and it had better be in that

Maple area. It is very easy; it is a shorter haul than it is to Cobourg and Port Hope." But nobody wants to have Toronto's garbage shipped out to them and I don't blame them.

Hon. W. Newman: I am quite aware of that, because I have some of it coming out to my own riding; so I know all about it.

Mr. Deacon: Bremner is right as well, that is another one—the Stouffville situation—just another one of the same. Well those are the comments that I have, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. There is a question I want to ask the minister. In your provincial schemes for the installation of sewers and water in a municipality, how is the levy finally arrived at, particularly when it deals with farm lands?

I can see this development that is going to take place here with your proposed \$200 million expenditure on this huge pipeline and sewer lines and water lines in York and Durham. What happens to a farmer when the pipeline will go by the farm? How is he going to be assessed for this project? I have one particular area I am interested in and this is in the town of Fort Erie where you have, through your provincial scheme, financed a scheme for the East Bertie sewers. This includes urban areas and farmland, and some of these farmers are going to be assessed for quite a bit.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I think what you are saying, in effect, is—

Mr. Haggerty: Do you have two special levies for farmland and urban areas?

Hon. W. Newman: Basically we have an overall cost which we tell the municipality it is going to cost it to amortize over a certain period of time and it will make annual payments—I think it is annual or semi-annual, or whatever it is—and it will be up to the municipality to decide, if they are going by a farmer's property, whether they are going to charge him on a 100-foot frontage basis, 200-foot frontage basis or on his total frontage.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you have a policy on that?

Hon. W. Newman: We don't have a specific policy on that. That's usually the municipality. I was in the same situation in my own municipality when I was on council. It's the

policy of the council to decide what frontage they are going to charge.

Mr. Haggerty: When I sat on local council too this was the policy where a water or a sewer line went by a farm. The farmer was assessed just where his buildings were located, for about 100 or 200 ft. The rest was assessed at perhaps a lower levy. But there were provisions in a local bylaw that said if the farmer wished to develop it, this charge would be picked up from each property owner. If the land was subdivided, each property owner would be paying a share toward the costs of that service.

In this matter of the East Bertie sewers that comes under your scheme apparently it was not included in the original scheme. Then all of a sudden it was included. Now these persons are assessed at approximately 14 mills but will never connect to the sewer line.

Hon. W. Newman: If the scheme was expanded it would be at the request of the municipality. I don't know what case you are talking about. Some people may be in a sewer area without even a line going by and they might be charged some sort of a mill rate. Normally in the long-range planning of any municipality, the intention is that most people in a sewer area will eventually be serviced. That isn't always the case.

Mr. Haggerty: I will read a portion of the news clipping from Fort Erie.

Cries of discrimination and unfair treatment abounded in the council chambers here Monday night. Residents of the Buffalo Rd. area were protesting their extra tax levy of about 14 mills to pay their share of the cost of the East Bertie sewer system completed last year. They argued that they should be exempt from paying the levy since their residents are not even connected to the sewers.

When the East Bertie sewer area was set up some years ago, Buffalo Rd. residences were for some reason left out of the engineering plans even though located in the area. The scheme was taken over by the province from the town and requests for inclusion of the Buffalo Rd. in this scheme were turned down by the province pending plans for enlargement of the pollution control plant in the area.

The point I raise is that there are a number of acres of farm land within this area and this 14 and 15-mill additional assessment has certainly hit the farmers in the area.

Hon. W. Newman: They are now in a sewer area.

Mr. Haggerty: To go on further in the press clipping, it stated that: "The matter lies in the hands of the Ministry of the Environment. It's a provincial scheme and they are the ones who set up the rules and regulations."

In other words, you are going to tell me there is some buck-passing going on.

Hon. W. Newman: I am sorry, we cannot take the blame for that one. We do negotiate with the municipality on the total cost of the scheme. They know what the costs are going to be. But as far as the mill rate problem in the area is concerned that is up to the municipality. If they want to set up certain guidelines and rules, that is done at the municipal level, not at this level. I know some people like to blame us for everything but—

Mr. Haggerty: They have certainly blamed the ministry for it in this instance.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, they have. Certainly we work out a scheme with the municipality, work out the costs. They know what it is going to cost them. They might want to charge 12 mills over on this area only eight mills over here because they have a big frontage or something. It's up to the municipality to decide how they want to do that. And it's up to them to—

Mr. Haggerty: In other words, you don't—

Hon. W. Newman: We don't get involved in the actual internal costing, unless they want to do it on individual property. Somebody might have a 200-foot lot and the town or village or township may decide they would only charge for 100 ft; some of them may decide to charge for 200. Some of them may say, "There are no sewers there but we are bringing you into the sewer area." It's up to the people involved, those being brought into the sewer area, to make their representation to the council.

Mr. Haggerty: That is fine, Mr. Minister, thank you for the information.

One last point I want to raise, Mr. Chairman, with the minister, is what is the situation of algae now on Lake Erie? Has there been an increase in the growth, or has it perhaps slowed up?

Hon. W. Newman: I would have to ask one of our people, but to my knowledge I

think the deterioration on Lake Erie is now levelling off. I can't tell you about the algae. Maybe Grant Mills would tell us exactly.

Mr. G. H. Mills (Director, Water Resources Branch): I think that point is correct. The deterioration has been arrested and with the programmes underway there should be a substantial improvement in the Lake Erie water quality.

Mr. Haggerty: Have you been taking samples along the shoreline?

Mr. Mills: Yes, regularly.

Mr. Haggerty: In what particular areas?

Mr. Mills: It is a routine monitoring programme on the upper and lower Great Lakes system.

Mr. Haggerty: Now where do you mean by the lower end? Are you talking about Fort Erie west up to Dunnville, or someplace like that?

Mr. Mills: All the way through the Great Lakes system.

Mr. Haggerty: And you found there has been a levelling-off period.

Mr. Mills: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: In all areas?

Mr. Mills: Yes, substantially all areas.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bounsall.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Minister I am going to say a few words about the Windsor Packing Co. Ltd., yet again, and the situation and involvement of your air management branch there with respect to that situation.

A couple of years ago it was extremely bad and I reported on it in detail in the estimates and in subsequent letters to your ministry. On an average of nine or 10 times a month, particularly in the summer months, there was bad pollution in the area with respect to odour. The cause of the odour is very easily traced. They have a rendering section in their meat packing plant and twice a day they render—after the morning kill and the afternoon kill.

The rendering unit is manually shovelled out—very hot and steaming material—into the

particular room where the renderer sits. It just so happens that this occurs around lunchtime and it occurs around the dinner hour.

This is a very hot material. In spite of installation of pollution control equipment in consultation with your ministry the problem sometimes persists. The easy way, in fact the only way, it can be bypassed is simply by opening the door; propping it open with a brick. Whenever that happens, and it happens on the hot nights, this very obnoxious odour permeates the entire area.

The equipment does work. It has been proven it does work. The air management branch has never been able to catch the door open in order that it be closed and shut off the odour to the area. This was particularly continuous throughout the summer of 1972, whenever you got a hot day or evening.

In spite of detailed reports to the local branch and phone calls and reports to the minister, nothing much was done. And nothing much was done until the spring of 1973 when the Environmental Law Society charged the company under two separate charges. The problem was then cleared up. There was very few instances of the door being propped open and the area permeated with odours in the summer of 1973.

But note, nothing happened as a result of the air management branch's action. It took an independent group like the Environmental Law Society to get the proper action. When I pointed this fact out last year in the estimates, the then Minister of the Environment was quite happy that someone else had done it. I was rather appalled that it wasn't done by your own ministry.

Now, here again, again under the continued prodding of the Environmental Law Society, this summer has been pretty good. There were only two occurrences in June. July and August were relatively free and there were two occurrences in September. However, when they did occur, they occurred over a fairly long period of time—two hours apiece—and again the odours were quite heavy.

On Sept. 12, the last occurrence, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. it was very bad. I can't see any reason why this can't be effectively stopped and I would make a suggestion that I am urging you to make to your air management officials there. The June 2 one was from 5:45 to 6:30 p.m.; on June 5 it was from noon until 1:45 p.m.; on Sept. 9 from 8 o'clock p.m. until somewhere well past 9 o'clock; and on Sept. 12, from 6:30 to 8:30

p.m. Note those are all times when your air management officials in Windsor are out to lunch or have gone home because the working day is ended. Now there is no way in any of these periods, we can get any action from the air management branch to go down and do something about what is simply a door propped open with a brick. That's all it is. I got many calls on Sept. 12. And of course on Sept. 13 when the local branches called Mr. Lethbridge, who I believe is now looking after it, he said: "Well we will check I got many calls on Sept. 12. And of area know from past experience that nothing is going to be done."

It is in the past anyway. What I am suggesting that you should do as a minister is ensure that someone in the air management branch of your ministry can be phoned over the lunch period or after work in the evenings; and that he will in fact upon that phone call see that that brick is taken out of the door—either by driving down himself or having a list of company personnel he can phone and say: "get that brick out of the door."

Because when you shut that door the obnoxious odour does disappear and the spray system, installed at the ministry's insistence, takes over and does a good job.

Hon. W. Newman: Why do they leave the door open? I don't understand.

Mr. Bounsall: It occurs most often on the hot days. They empty the rendering unit of the hot remains and it gets pretty warm in the room. So they open up the door to get a breeze in, and the odour permeates the whole area.

It has improved; but it can be completely eliminated. In the periods that it occurs you cannot get in touch with any of your air management officials there to make those phone calls that will get that door shut. It seems like a fairly simple request. There are one or two responsible people in the area who could be trusted to have the phone number of whatever official is designated and not pass it around the community, and to use it only when it is obnoxious, to call and say: "Look, it is happening now."

Have that ministry make the call to the appropriate persons at the plant. They know what to do—shut the door. Or drive down and see it and go in and shut the door. That's all that is required to keep this area completely odour-free. But until that is done you are going to have periods like this—particularly Sept. 12 when it was very bad—

during which nothing can be done. There is no one to whom these people can call at that hour.

Hon. W. Newman: I cannot speak for your particular area, but I know that we do have emergency numbers that we can reach here. I would ask Doug McTavish if we have emergency numbers where people can call at the lunch hour or dinner hour if this sort of a situation does arise. Maybe if he does he could give you the actual numbers tonight.

Mr. D. McTavish (Director, Southwestern Region, Regional Operations Division): I think your analysis of the problem at the meat packing company is correct, that they have complied with respect to the control equipment they have put in, and it is a house-keeping and maintenance problem. Now, I am surprised that you were unable to locate our staff because we do have an answering service, we do have people available 24 hours a day, not just for that problem but for contingency spills. I think I should get together with you after to make sure that you have these numbers. Did you personally attempt to contact them?

Mr. Bounsall: No, I wasn't in town on Sept. 12, which was the bad one. But I sure heard about it. I had messages piled up that evening and the next day from those who had experienced that very bad period.

Mr. McTavish: That's the first I've heard of the difficulty of contacting our office. There shouldn't be a difficulty.

Hon. W. Newman: May I say this to you: With our reorganization which took effect on April 1, we are just getting our staff into position. There may have been a few problems in the early start-up stages. Certainly there should be no reason why you can't get them now. If you like, I guess we don't want to put it on Hansard, but we'd be glad to get them for you.

Mr. Bounsall: I'd be delighted to work out a programme such that the people in the area, or one or two responsible leaders in the area, can call a number through which they'll get action in a very few minutes. It only means calling the appropriate person which ensures that the door gets shut. It is that simple.

Hon. W. Newman: Fine, we will be glad to supply you with those names and work out some sort of a set-up where people can call.

Mr. Bounsall: The second area I wanted to talk on was again the cross-boundary air pollution that comes into the Windsor area. It's no surprise to the minister when I recount briefly the findings of the report of the International Joint Committee in 1972 on air pollution in the Windsor area, where they indicate Windsor is smothering under "a dark, dangerous cloud of contamination originating in Detroit." In one square mile they report 107 tons per month of particulate falling from the sky.

Here again a couple of plants on the Detroit side have since that time converted their coal operations, to natural gas in one case and electricity in another, I believe. So that it has improved a little bit.

But the particulate contamination was five times greater than the Ontario standard at that time. It certainly hasn't been halved, so you are still talking about a level of particulate contaminant, roughly around three to three and a half times as much as the Ontario standard, continuing to fall on the west side of Windsor, mainly in my riding.

If I can make a personal observation here, I finally moved last April. I lived on the west side of my riding right on the river and had to move to the extreme southeast corner of the riding because of my five-year old daughter's chronic bronchitis due to the air pollution, unmistakably diagnosed as such. We had to move, because of her health, to a far corner of the riding. I have all the pollution isotherm maps of the area and I know what parts of my riding are freer of pollution than another. Where we are living in my riding now—it isn't a very big riding and it is a completely urban one—there is one-eighth of the SO_2 and the particulate pollution there was where I had lived before, merely seven miles away. I had to move because of her health problem, at least, it showed up in her although we probably all have it. I had to move because of the obvious problem she was having.

In 1967 the health study report indicated that living in the west side of Windsor where you are getting this kind of fallout is equivalent to smoking more than 40 cigarettes a day—just by living there. In terms of the statistics from the United States on cancer due to smoking that indicates that over six years is being knocked off someone's life expectancy by living in the west side of Windsor over a 20-year period, which is not an unreasonable length of time for a child to live there having been born and brought up there.

This is still a very urgent problem in Windsor. That report of the International Joint Commission also recommended at that time that a citizens' advisory council be set up to help to report continuously on the pollution in the area. Since that time there was a trans-boundary air pollution committee established, comprised of staff from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, air management branch, the Michigan department of public health, air pollution control section, and the Wayne county department of health, air pollution control division. It is hardly quite the citizens' advisory committee which the International Joint Commission recommended be set up, but at least it is there.

In talking with your predecessor about what they are doing, it was clear they were helping to establish uniform monitoring and reporting methods between Michigan and Ontario, were exchanging air quality data and were attempting to establish equivalent standards of air quality levels between the two areas.

What is needed more than just that is some enforcement of the agreed-upon standards. I don't think anything like this has taken place yet. Until that takes place, and either you and Michigan decide to give the power to enforce these standards to the International Joint Commission or jointly to do it yourselves, this problem is going to continue.

Hon. W. Newman: We did bring this up yesterday. Mr. B. Newman brought it up.

Just to go into it for a moment or two, it would be great if we had some body that could say to our counterparts across the line that they must live up to our standards.

I have had correspondence with Madame Sauvé. I brought up many trans-boundary problems and lake pollution matters at the federal-provincial conference last March, about five days after I was sworn in, with the former federal Minister of Environment.

As I've said, I will be meeting with Madame Sauvé, because this is an international situation where we have to deal through Ottawa basically or through the IJC. We do have a good relationship with the governors of the area.

As far as I am personally concerned, I would like to give the IJC a little more teeth so they could actually do something on this, keeping in mind that it is a federal matter. As I did say last night, I will be discussing this one, plus many others such as lake vessel

clean-up and vessel discharge matters with Madame Sauvé. My meeting was to have been this week, but I had to cancel because I had something called estimates on. I will be meeting with her hopefully sometime in the next six weeks or so.

Mr. Bounsall: You have got to work out enforcement, because IJC says it is a reporting body and has no enforcement power, implying that the state of Michigan and the Province of Ontario have got to do something about the enforcement. Now you say, it's really an international problem. Somewhere between the four of you—the US government, the Canadian government, this province and the state of Michigan—you have got to work out some way of enforcing the agreed-upon standards that you've probably reached.

Hon. W. Newman: The thing is this that we really kept on schedule as far as the clean-up and pollution are concerned on our side of the lake.

Mr. Bounsall: This is not your problem in Windsor.

Hon. W. Newman: We can't make them do it. A lot of their funding comes from the federal government in Washington, as you know. The Environmental Protection Agency had certain funds cut off for cleaning up. We can't work out an agreement without Ottawa's approval and this is our hang-up. I would be glad to sit down with the governor. I've met the governor of Michigan—

Mr. Bounsall: Gov. Milliken.

Hon. W. Newman:—and we have discussed some of our problems. I've also met Mr. Tryne of the US Environmental Protection Agency and I've discussed some of these problems. It is very difficult and sometimes frustrating for me too, trying to decide how we can get at these problems because they are affected at both sides on the federal level.

Mr. Bounsall: Okay. Mr. Burr has something to say.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Chairman, may I just make a supplementary remark there? Ever since I got into this air pollution problem in Windsor, I've been told that the United States federal government has on its statutes some statement of policy that it will make a reciprocal agreement with any of its neighbours to clean up its trans-boundary pollution, if the other country will

undertake the same sort of commitment. would you see if there is any truth in this and why Canada has not reciprocated?

Hon. W. Newman: May I say this, to give you a very good example; on the Great Lakes clean-up there are eight states involved and one province. We're on target and will have substantially completed by the end of 1975 our part of the programme.

Mr. Burr: This would make it two countries.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, Canada and the US. This is what I am saying.

Mr. Burr: Will you bring it up with Madame Sauvé?

Hon. W. Newman: I have a long list to bring up but I'll be glad to add that too.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Mr. Bounsall: Let me pursue this a little further. I'm not minimizing the problems and the frustrations, except that I think it has to be pushed as hard as it can. Does this trans-boundary air pollution committee still exist?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I believe it does; but I'm not sure who there is here who can really speak on it in detail. We have two experts here, but I'm not sure which one wants to answer.

Mr. K. H. Sharpe (Assistant Deputy Minister, Environmental Assessment and Planning Division): We have, through the regional offices, been meeting with our counterparts in Michigan and have worked out agreeable approaches to the problem. Now we're bringing them up to the federal level. This is proposed, as the minister has said, as an item on the agenda with Madame Sauvé. Canada is asking that they set a reference in Windsor on air pollution, and we have come to an agreement on the terms of this between Michigan and Ontario in discussion with Canada.

Mr. Bounsall: By the terms, what do you mean — methods of enforcement or programmes of enforcement, or timetables of enforcement?

Mr. Sharpe: Programmes and monitoring.

Mr. Bounsall: Programmes for removal of the source, not programmes for monitoring?

Mr. Sharpe: That's right, dealing with the emissions.

Mr. Bounsall: This has been recommended. You have these timetables to recommend at the moment.

Mr. Sharpe: We are recommending that this be dealt with in the reference, which Canada has asked Ontario and Michigan to consider. Canada has asked Ontario and we have been dealing with Michigan on this. We are substantially in agreement on this.

Mr. Burr: Is this with a view to making an international agreement, as I have mentioned?

Mr. Sharpe: It will be Canada-US. Yes, the reference will be a Canada-US reference.

Mr. Burr: Reciprocal?

Mr. Sharpe: Right.

Mr. Bounsall: We would be interested in hearing the pronouncements on that when it occurs, when the meetings are through, to see how far it has gotten.

One small, final point, touching on something I mentioned a few minutes ago. Mr. Minister, I can remember when you sat in the backbench, virtually opposite me, you were one of the great defenders in the Legislature of the agricultural land policy. I remember you several times bursting forth with: "Don't tell me about agriculture in Ontario. I know," or words to that effect.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): We know what your next portfolio is going to be.

Mr. Bounsall: We are building you up for it.

Mr. Lewis: We, too, have heard the rumours.

Hon. W. Newman: I haven't.

Mr. Bounsall: You have talked tonight about the amount of land being taken up for your pipelines in the York and Durham regions and the courses that will be followed, and so on. But what concerns me—and surely as a person, if not as a minister, it must concern you—is the amount of agricultural land, and very good agricultural land, that is going to be gobbled up by development of 170,000 houses and by 700,000 people in that corridor that is contemplated.

As a Minister of the Environment, not directly concerned except for the pipeline, but as a person concerned with the agricultural aspect, is there not a compilation of the number of acres of agricultural land which will be consumed by this plan?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't give you the exact figures; but let me just reiterate that I am concerned about agricultural land. May I give you a good example? Really I shouldn't, because it is not in my field—but let me just give you an example.

In the North Pickering development project there were 7,000 acres put in the green-belt zoning. The poorest agricultural land is going to be developed first in the project. The other land will be left as long as possible before development, and some of it may stay in agricultural use on a long-term basis.

If you want to talk on a person-to-person basis, I was very much involved in that as a member. But as the Minister of the Environment, I am also concerned about preserving agricultural land. I also know the capacities of the present plants and what has to be done. In the town of Ajax, to give you an example, outside of the extreme north end of the community, there is no agricultural development going on there. There is land that is being in-filled, the same as with the south part of the town of Pickering.

I am just trying to think if there is one agricultural person who is still farming and who will be on or near the pipeline, and I really can't think of even one. I can't speak for York in detail—I know the area but not in detail.

Mr. Bounsall: I understand. If it was only the pipeline that was being built, fair enough—right?

Hon. W. Newman: Remember that there is a lot of capacity now in the upstream plant. And remember this, even though we are going to allow temporary expansion at those plants, the agreement will be that those upstream plants will be phased out and will automatically go into the York-Durham scheme. So we are talking eventually of 128 million gallons per day. But a lot of that capacity will be picked up from those plants as they are phased out.

Mr. Bounsall: My point is that if we are only considering the building of your pipeline and the treatment stations to handle what is getting into the pipeline, the amount of agricultural land lost to it is miniscule compared to the amount of agricultural land that is going to be lost to the development that your pipeline is serving, and that is what concerns me.

Hon. W. Newman: As I pointed out here earlier—I don't think you were here when Mr. Deacon was here and I don't want to quote him, because I don't think it is right—

Mr. Bounsall: I was here.

Hon. W. Newman: —but basically the land in the York area that is earmarked for development for houses—and I know some of it was very good agricultural land, I admit—has been held by various people, or developers, or municipalities, and earmarked and zoned for development for a long time; and I think a great deal of the capacity of that pipe will be done on what we might call in-filling on what is already there.

Mr. Lewis: Since you are allowing it, Mr. Chairman—you are friendly tonight—can I follow this up for a moment? When the Toronto-centred region plan was formulated, you talked of the various zones around Toronto, and although I am working from memory it is a fairly strong memory that the zones immediately to the north of Metropolitan Toronto, that run roughly from North York to Barrie, saw some expansion of existing communities, perhaps the population of a quarter of a million or thereabouts as communities were enlarged, but by no stretch of the imagination a population twice that or better.

Therefore, what that implies is that the building of this pipeline will facilitate the expansion of housing to an extent that has to eat up a great deal of the agricultural land north of Metro—north and northeast, but primarily north of Metro—in a way no one envisaged a few years ago, and a way which frankly astonishes me today. If it is purely land of lesser worth and maybe some development-held land, fair enough; although we personally would expropriate that land from the developers and put it back into agricultural production and not give them a penny for their speculative profits. But I suppose you feel you are beholden to them and they own the land and you want to use it for housing.

Hon. W. Newman: You would—no, I am not allowed to make inquiries.

Mr. Lewis: You sure are. I have no sweat. I mean, I read the Comay report.

Hon. W. Newman: You would buy up all that land, would you, and put it—

Mr. Lewis: In September of 1973 the Comay report, the task force on housing, of your government said that the government of Ontario had to acquire 300,000 acres of land in 20 years, 150,000 acres of it for direct housing and 150,000 for services and recreation, in and around the 20 major urban centres

of Ontario. They indicated the dollar values that would be involved, for the provincial government and for the federal government, and clearly the land they are talking about is the land that is held by developers.

I think that the most intelligent thing in the world to do would be to buy out the developers and use the land of lesser value for housing. But that is a difference of social philosophy. What I am saying is that in your big pipe, of which you are so proud, and all of the investment, what it says is that we are going to have a pretty steady, uninterrupted housing flow from Steeles to Simcoe. That is really what is happening; that we have gone beyond all of the projections of the Toronto-centred region plan. We are double those projections at least.

I guess it was Norm Webster's piece in the *Globe* this morning which indicated "great for housing, but look at the long-term considerations for the Metro-centred region." What I don't understand is how you unleash a project of this kind—I don't know of any other verb that suits it—without calculating the implications for agricultural land? I mean, the Holland Marsh is right in the heart of the natural area which would be serviced by the pipe for housing. What safeguards are there going to be on some of the best agricultural land north of Metro Toronto?

Hon. W. Newman: A lot of this will be done by the regional municipality by zoning and controls. They do have controls, you know. They have the plan controls and the zoning controls and the backup, I might say; the regional municipality of York and the same with Durham.

Mr. Lewis: I understand. I am just raising the question that when you talk of facilitating 700,000 to 1,000,000 people, by virtue of the York-Durham pipe, which is what you are going to do, I want to know where they are going to be. This was a government statement—it said \$200 million, 170,000 houses, 700,000 people—and I'd like to know where they are going to live. What I see suggests to me it is on agricultural land, and I can't believe that that kind of decision is made without some sense of the agricultural implications.

Hon. W. Newman: May I say that as far as the York-Pickering scheme is concerned, and the TCR plan—I don't know the exact figures of the TCR plan, I would have to ask one of my staff on that—but as far as the York-Pickering line is concerned, for instance, in the Pickering area this will all be basically

in-filling, except for the servicing of any North Pickering development project, on land, a lot of which has been cut up now into 10-, 20- or 50-acre parcels, which isn't being used for agricultural purposes, which would be developed by the municipality if they had been allowed upstream plants anyway.

I think much of the same would be true in York. I can't speak specifically in detail about York, but I know that there is a great need for it along Steeles and in that area. I realize that we have got to provide housing and I think you are saying that people want to come to York, Durham, Peel or wherever it may be, and I don't think we've got a right to tell people they can't come there.

What you're saying in effect is to put services somewhere else. This is what we're trying to do with our various servicing schemes around the province. We are trying to get the services to some of the other areas and allow some expansion within their hamlets, towns and villages.

Can somebody give me some figures on the TCR plan?

Mr. P. Cockburn (Director, Central Region, Regional Operations Division): I don't remember the exact figures in the TCR plan, but to satisfy the questions of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Deacon, one of the concepts that seemed to have come out of the announcement is that this sewer is going to be completely lined with people all the way around it—and this is not the case. The plans in the green book that was distributed yesterday do not show the population nodes; these are being developed now with the regional municipalities of Durham and York and will be part of our agreement.

We will have specific areas around Markham, Newmarket and Aurora; they will be specified in terms of how many people are going to be serviced there. These are basically in concept with the Toronto-centred region plan, which was modified by the government, as a result of a major submission by regional York two or three years ago, to give them additional population. It has been accepted by us and our scheme has been built to meet those requirements. The only thing left to do on it is to come up with where they're going to be; and these will be actually a schedule to the agreement that we're finally negotiating within the next couple of weeks.

Mr. Lewis: I see. That's quite fascinating. But surely your scheme goes beyond the

Newmarket-Aurora projections? I mean, good Lord, they're surely not talking about that kind of population expansion. Even with the renegotiation within the TCR, they would be nowhere near the kinds of population which this pipe envisages. Those people have to live somewhere. If you say that nodes are going to be part of the negotiated agreement by the regional government, fair enough; regional government should have that right. It's just the implication that worries me a little, because where are they going to exercise that right?

Mr. Cockburn: First of all, the sewer itself will be operated by the regional municipalities of Durham and York; so they will have control on connections to the sewer.

Mr. Lewis: That's fair enough.

Mr. Cockburn: As far as ultimate populations we're talking of sewage treatment capacity of 32 million to 40 million gallons in the initial phase. The total, as has been mentioned, will be more than 100 million gallons. But the sewer itself, in most cases, is an ultimate sewer; pumping stations will be enlarged as more flow goes in.

Mr. Lewis: The capacity will be between 32 and 40 million gallons?

Mr. Cockburn: That's the treatment capacity to be provided by 1979.

Mr. Lewis: Oh well, the government will have changed; we can stop it at that point. That's fine.

Mr. Cockburn: It'll take pretty well that long to build the plant.

Mr. Lewis: I was just concerned the whole thing would occur.

Mr. Cockburn: No, it will take pretty well that long to build the plant. It's about a four- or five-year construction programme to build the plant alone.

Mr. Lewis: All right. Time is a great healer.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): While you're still there, could I ask whether the pipeline is going to go over the land, or will you be tunnelling deep down under the earth?

Mr. Cockburn: There are both concepts in there. Between Yonge St. and Markham Rd., there will be a major pumping station in that area; it will be tunnelled on a stretch farther down. I think the plan is to tunnel underneath the Rouge River. But there will be

trunk sewers, pumping stations and tunnels throughout that length.

Mr. Young: It is not coming by gravity from Newmarket then?

Mr. Cockburn: There will be a pumping station at Aurora, but basically it will be coming downhill from Newmarket.

Mr. Young: I see. So they are just pumping here to get it over the hump?

Mr. Cockburn: Right.

Mr. Young: With that capacity, do you feel that the projected population can't be increased beyond what is planned?

Mr. Cockburn: The sewer system is being built for that population. One of our guidelines right from day one, which was about 1967, was to establish the size and location of the population we're going to service. We have worked very stringently toward that guideline, which has been set for us by the government.

Mr. Young: Why is the sewage being brought down to Lake Ontario, rather than going the other way? If it went the other way, of course, it would be a very limiting factor on population. Coming this way, I suppose the capacity of the pipeline does limit the population.

Mr. Cockburn: Taking it to Lake Simcoe?

Mr. Young: Yes.

Mr. Cockburn: No, it's much more economical to bring it down to Lake Ontario, both as a body of water and in terms of natural geographic conditions.

Mr. Young: It must be a very large pipe.

Mr. Cockburn: About 10 ft in diameter.

Mr. Lewis: Will it service Mississauga?

Mr. Cockburn: No, it will not serve Mississauga. It will go over as far as Woodbridge.

Mr. Lewis: It will go over as far as Woodbridge. I didn't understand why the Premier (Mr. Davis) dealt with Mississauga at some length.

Mr. Cockburn: Mississauga is served by a scheme that is already in the ground, as you are probably aware.

Mr. Lewis: Right, I thought so. It will go as far as Woodbridge. So we are saying 700,000 additional people in Durham and York. As I sit here, I will wager money with

anyone in this room, having checked the document not at all, that it was never the suggestion of the Toronto-centred region plan that in the communities we are talking about, in those regional municipalities, we should be adding 700,000 people.

Mr. Cockburn: That is 700,000 in Durham and in York. The Toronto-centred region plan populations were revised upwards at York's request; so it is not necessarily the TCR.

Mr. Young: There are 700,000 additions.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, and the population projections of the TCR were in fact reduced. York may have wished them revised upwards. The overall population projection, the whole demographic projection, has been reduced by TEIGA. It was an inflated projection of the TCR when it was first tabled.

Mr. Cockburn: In total perhaps.

Mr. Lewis: In total, yes. The eight million in this particular has been reduced significantly. I am just amazed at the numbers. However, I am sure you were working toward them. I don't dispute that.

Hon. W. Newman: Remember, Mr. Irvine said there would be 170,000 units.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. W. Newman: I think somebody asked him about population, and he said, as a rule of thumb, three or four per unit. I think if you use the figure four you come up with the figure which I am about to use. If you use the figure three—

Mr. Lewis: Using the figure three you are at 500,000.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I have one more question here in connection with the pipe going over to Durham and up to Newmarket. I notice in a press release of Oct. 21, it says that in the next five years sewage services will extend north to Newmarket and beyond. At this stage, 1980-1985, approximately \$11 billion will be spent for a sewer and water supply system, including extensions for Ajax, Pickering and North of Pickering. This means that the North Pickering project then is not scheduled to be developed at all until the services reach there in the early Eighties.

Hon. W. Newman: No. I think Mr. Cockburn said that we would take about five

years to build the plant. The plant will be starting with the construction of the main plant down at the mouth of Dufferin Creek and will be built up from there. Actually, part of the plant could be in production long before that. As far as water connections are concerned, I think they used the figure 1979 there, if I am not mistaken, for North Pickering. Is that the figure they used there? I have just forgotten exactly when.

Mr. Young: Water supplies in the final stage will provide services to the North Pickering community?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, yes.

Mr. Young: It doesn't give a date on that part, but you can't very well get the North Pickering community under way unless you are going to have a sewer system.

Hon. W. Newman: That part which soon will be developed will be pre-sewered. I would hope by the time it's pre-sewered and actually under construction we will be able to have the necessary pipe so that we can run into the plant. The plant will be built first.

Mr. Young: Without the trunks, your pre-sewering is proceeding?

Hon. W. Newman: If you have got the plant at the mouth of Dufferin Creek and we start construction on a plant say, in early 1975, and start building the plant—I'm not exactly sure how it's phased. Mr. Patterson probably knows the phasing of it better than I would, and I would like to ask him to give me an exact time of the phasing of the construction of the pipe. I think he probably knows the proposed timing because materials and things are a factor.

Mr. A. B. Patterson (Manager, Special Project Development, Project Co-ordination Branch): Our present schedule, Mr. Minister, is to have the first phase of the plant at Dufferin's Creek completed and in service by Jan. 1, 1979.

Mr. Young: These figures are pretty accurate, then.

Mr. A. B. Patterson: That is our estimate of that. The trunk sewer will be constructed northerly from the plant and will reach the North Pickering community, and there will have to be some temporary facility arranged in order to bring the North Pickering community onstream, because their target date now appears to be in the order of late 1977

or early 1978. There will have to be a temporary arrangement made, because a realistic date for the completion of the plan is Jan. 1, 1979, and this is from our consultants who are actively working on it.

Mr. Young: Does this mean that sewerage plants along the Dufferin Creek are going to be built; that is, you are going to dump the effluent into the creek?

Mr. A. B. Patterson: No, no.

Hon. W. Newman: No. We will be allowing some expansion at the present upstream plants in the various areas now. Knowing that we haven't an ultimate solution for any overflow or overload that they may get into, there will be some expansion allowed on the upstream plants. We would not allow—

Mr. Young: It is going to be a smelly creek then.

Hon. W. Newman: No, no. This is the thing; we would not allow any expansion to go ahead on the upstream plants until we knew that the York-Durham scheme would fall into place, so that we ultimately would be taking it all down to the lake.

Mr. Young: So you are going to build a city before the main trunk is hooked up?

Hon. W. Newman: I would say that we would be working very closely with the Minister of Housing regarding the servicing of that area.

Mr. Young: But that still doesn't say that the trunk is going to be there at the same time as—

Hon. W. Newman: We are talking Jan. 1, 1979, and they are talking 1977-1978. We might be talking six or seven months apart, that's all. We will try to get this moved ahead on schedule as best we can so that we will try to meet the deadlines that we would like to meet. You are talking of an interval there; what are we going to do if the city of North Pickering is built without any sewers, that is what you are saying.

Mr. Young: That's right.

Hon. W. Newman: We would hope the plant would be built by Jan. 1, 1979. As for North Pickering, I can't give you the exact dates because it is Mr. Irvine's department, but certainly there is talk of late 1977 or early 1978, so maybe we are talking of a gap there where we might have to run a temporary hookup down to the plant, or some-

thing, I am not exactly sure. But something could be worked out, I am sure.

Mr. Young: My concern here, of course, as you know, is whether or not people are moving into the North Pickering community and yet the trunk is not there, and so we do to that what we did to the Don years ago.

Hon. W. Newman: No. This is the whole idea of the York-Durham scheme, so that we don't do what has been done in the past.

Mr. Haggerty: How is it going to be financed? Where is the money going to be coming from? Is it a joint scheme with the federal government? Are there any federal funds available for this scheme?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, from Central Mortgage and Housing. It is the same as the one you asked me about yesterday. There will be federal money.

Mr. Haggerty: It will apply to this one, too, will it?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: You will be spending practically all your money on this one particular project here, and then the rest of the communities throughout Ontario will be short-changed.

Hon. W. Newman: No, no. That is not true and it is exactly the question I expected long ago. It is not right, because this will be done over five years. Ontario housing action programme is putting in some money, there will be money from Central Mortgage and Housing, and we will also be budgeting for funds for the York-Durham line on a phased basis, so that it will not affect other programmes. Inflation will affect them more than this one will.

Mr. Haggerty: That is how you are going to get the money then, it is going to be raised through them?

Hon. W. Newman: Part of it through the Ontario housing action programme.

Mr. Haggerty: Have you thought about using perhaps another scheme to raise funds to build these projects in the Province of Ontario? Let's take, for example, industry that draws millions of gallons of water a day off the Great Lakes system and it costs them nothing for the use of that water, and yet when the water goes back into the lakes it is not of the same quality that was removed in the first place. I think there should be a special tax levy placed on the industry and

any community in Ontario that is drawing water from the Great Lakes system.

Hon. W. Newman: Are you talking about well water?

Mr. Haggerty: I don't say well water, because there is a certain upkeep that a person living in the country has to maintain himself in drawing water from a well. I am talking about the Great Lakes system, the lakes and rivers and so forth in the Province of Ontario. There should be a special tax levy there to finance these schemes throughout the Province of Ontario. It may be only one-eighth of a cent for every thousand gallons of water used, but it's a revenue that comes in. I think industry today is taking advantage of taxation in this particular case. It is costing us money and the average homeowner more money for these schemes—and they are getting off scot-free. I think there should be a charge for that water they are using, and it even applies to Ontario Hydro.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): The Great Lakes Power Co. pays.

Mr. Haggerty: Pays who?

Mr. Gilbertson: Pays the government for the use of the water put through.

Mr. Haggerty: That might be one particular instance, but I am thinking about—

Hon. W. Newman: You are talking about pumping raw water from the lake for a specific purpose, for cooling or something like that?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, this is right.

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know the capacities of these plants but certainly they—

Mr. Haggerty: Let's take Texaco that is going to locate in Lake Erie. They are there for only one reason—they can get the use of that water for nothing. There is also the Steel Co. of Canada; and look how many tons of water it takes to produce a ton of steel. They will get away with it and I think they—

Hon. W. Newman: They will be paying their taxes.

Mr. Haggerty: They will be paying their taxes, but they are getting something free that shouldn't be free.

Hon. W. Newman: They are paying their taxes and they are properly assessed, too.

Mr. Haggerty: The property owner is paying his taxes based upon equalized assess-

ment. They are paying the same amount, you might say.

Hon. W. Newman: But they are paying a commercial tax, too.

Mr. Haggerty: The property owner pays income tax the same as a corporation does, so I can't see where there is any division. What I am saying is that they are getting something for nothing and it shouldn't be. What we are trying to do is improve the quality of water going back into lakes and streams here and need to get a little extra revenue to finance. Where else are you going to get this money? It is coming out of every taxpayer in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. W. Newman: When you find out how much they charge to finance some of these programmes, I think you would find it would be a very small amount.

Mr. Haggerty: I am just suggesting—

Hon. W. Newman: We appreciate your suggestion.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, this afternoon I was asking if the ministry could check out the relative values of the leaded gas and the non-leaded gas because of the report that the non-leaded gasoline emitted 50 parts per million of cadmium as kind of a byproduct. I received a letter today from a man who has another concern, and I think the simplest way to present it would be to read it fairly quickly.

Dear Sir:

The recent news that catalytic converters are to be mounted on new automobiles destined for the Canadian market is disturbing.

Substitution of one form of pollutants for another has occurred when one considers that the converters produce a mist of sulphuric acid at the estimated rate of .4 grams per mile. As the polluting effect of the converters has been known for at least a year, I find it most discouraging that the federal or provincial governments have raised no objection and will permit vehicles equipped with the devices to operate in this country.

I wonder if the advantages, if any, of sulphuric acid have been compared to the present emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrous oxides in a serious study of their effects on health and the environment.

Must we learn from experience? One does not have to be a student of chemistry to understand the potential dangers of the emissions of sulphuric acid into the atmosphere by millions of vehicles.

I would conjecture that the catalytic converter is the end result of desperate research on the part of the automobile manufacturers to meet uncompromising deadlines for emission standards in the United States.

What may be acceptable to American legislators should not be unquestionably acceptable to ours. The catalytic converter is a compromise, and I fear a poor one. Since there has been little hue or cry, however, this compromise certainly is not obvious to many.

Could your people check that out and see if it is valid?

Hon. W. Newman: We would be glad to check that. You were talking about sulphuric acid were you not—and what else was it?

Mr. Burr: Sulphuric acid.

Hon. W. Newman: Just sulphuric acid emissions from the catalytic muffler?

Mr. Burr: Yes, the converters produce a mist of sulphuric acid, is the way he describes it.

Hon. W. Newman: I see. Is this from a technical person, or just a concerned citizen?

Mr. Burr: No, this is a concerned person. I have his name, but I don't think that is of any significance. He must have been studying the subject somewhere.

Hon. W. Newman: I think there was some comment about it, and certainly we will get some information on that for you, too.

Mr. Burr: Another matter concerning plastics—I thought this would be under vote 1904, but I see that the topic under 1904 is waste utilization. I suppose that is recycling that you have in mind there.

I would like to make a few remarks about plastics and their disposal, about which there has been considerable discussion. One suggestion is that biodegradable plastics be used for containers so that they might disintegrate simply after serving their function, which is usually to act as a container.

Hon. W. Newman: I didn't want to interrupt you, but I just missed the first part of that, I'm sorry. Would you mind repeating it?

Mr. Burr: I want to make a few remarks about plastics.

Hon. W. Newman: But I missed the first part, I'm sorry.

Mr. Burr: There has been considerable discussion about the disposal problem of plastics. That's waste management, right?

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Lewis: You thought he said "plastique". We are a trifle disconcerted.

Mr. Burr: One suggestion is that biodegradable plastics be used so that they may disintegrate quickly after serving their function which is usually to act as a container. Chemists, however, generally look askance at this method as a likely solution because the disintegration may well begin before the container has served its purpose. In fact one of the worries is that a degradable plastic container may turn out to be an attractive source of nutrient for bacterial contamination of food. Substances sensitive to sunlight have been the ones used to date but there is no assurance that such containers will be kept out of the sunlight during their entire period of use.

Another concern is that the plastic when eventually degraded or disintegrated may have a harmful effect on the environment, ending up in the ground water and some municipal drinking supplies. The actual chemical toxicity of disintegrated byproducts of various polymers is still unknown.

Biodegradable plastics would almost certainly cause serious problems in recycling efforts. These could occur both in the manufacturing process, through toxic emissions into the air inside the plant, and in the recycled product itself through exposure to sunlight.

If this is not the answer to disposable plastic containers, what is? According to John R. Lawrence, of the Society of the Plastics Industry Inc., New York City, plastics will in 20 or 25 years constitute five per cent of all municipal waste. But, and this is important, that five per cent will have an energy content equal to 20 per cent of the municipal waste. At present plastics make up about 1.5 per cent of municipal waste, representing about six per cent of the total energy content obtainable from that municipal waste.

According to Lawrence:

The recovery of energy from waste plastics represents a truly efficient use of fossil

fuel resources and the plastics product itself can be regarded as a temporary stage or the first stage in the flow of petroleum from the oil well to its end use as fuel.

Now recognizing that Mr. Lawrence is rationalizing the invention and use of plastics, we must admit that his argument sounds plausible. Of course before we accept it entirely, we shall need to know how much energy is used up in arranging this little detour between the oil well and the gas furnace or electric system in our homes.

Plastics are made from petroleum and natural gas. When plastics are discarded as municipal waste they have a heat content of 1,900 British thermal units per pound. What I should be interested in hearing is the number of Btu expended in the turning of the petroleum and natural gas into the various plastic products. If the answer is in the neighbourhood of 2,000 Btu per pound, then Lawrence's picture of plastic products as a temporary delay for petroleum from the oil well to the commercial use as a fuel becomes quite rosy.

If, however, we find that about 25,000 Btu are required to produce a pound of plastics, then from the point of view of the earth's total energy resources, the picture is not so bright. Plastics would seem to be a luxury product as far as the earth's energy bank is concerned. If the minister has any information available on the energy cost of plastics, I should like to have it either now or later on.

Be that as it may, the last feature of Lawrence's paper remains to be examined: Are plastics ending up in steam-producing, electricity-producing incinerators or furnaces, such as the "watts-from-waste" project? If so, Lawrence's argument may be valid. If plastics are being buried in land-fills, they end up as a total minus, yielding no energy and requiring valuable land space for their burial. Even human beings, Mr. Chairman, are kinder to the environment when they die. If they are buried and take up land, at least they eventually decompose and make a return to the earth. If they are cremated, they do not take up any land space at all.

Mr. Lewis: Or they get lost in the mails.

Mr. Burr: Undegradable plastics take up valuable land space when discarded, unless they are recycled into reclaimed energy. So the questions to which I have led up are these three:

Question one: Does the minister agree with Lawrence who says: "It is felt that biode-

gradable plastics offer very little in the way of a solution to many of our problems and may in fact introduce new problems”?

Question two: To what extent is the latent energy in plastic products being reclaimed in Ontario now, in October, 1974?

Question three: What is the timetable for disposing of municipal waste by recycling into reclaimed energy? I am not interested at the moment in the recycling of metals, etc., into other products.

Hon. W. Newman: Okay, you asked three questions. First, regarding biodegradable plastics, there has been a lot of experimental work done with them, but they have created some problems. Just speaking personally, I don't have that much faith in biodegradable plastics.

Secondly, and perhaps in answer to questions two and three together, the experimental reclamation plant we will be starting to construct in November will eventually have what we call a pyrolysis unit. That plant actually will be able to take plastic, upon separation, almost back to its natural oil state. I can't give you the details of how it actually works, but I have Les Williamson here; if you want to talk to him or to have him explain how the pyrolysis procedure works with the plastics, he would be glad to do it for you.

Mr. Burr: No, that is fine.

Hon. W. Newman: This is one part of the reclamation experiment where we will be plugging in what we call a pyrolysis unit and dealing with plastic to take it back to oil or some sort of burnable or reusable product.

Mr. Burr: Well, I would like an answer to the other question about how many Btu are used in the production of a pound of plastic so that we can find out how much energy is recovered; that is, whether plastics can be regarded as a luxury or whether they are actually fairly economic in the long view.

Hon. W. Newman: Well, there are different grades and different types of plastics, and I would assume the Btu would be somewhat different.

Mr. Burr: Yes, but can you give me a kind of an average?

Hon. W. Newman: If you just want a ballpark figure, we will try to get one for you.

Mr. Burr: All right, fine.

Earlier in the year, I believe all the MPPs received a little decal from this ministry,

which said, “Don't top the tank. Conserve energy, curb pollution.” I put it on my car, right beside my gasoline tank top, and after a while I began to ask the service attendants how many of them they had seen. Most of them said that was the only one they had seen, and one of them seemed to resent the fact that I had it on. Then I began to think this message was really for the service station attendants rather than for anybody else. Isn't that right?

Hon. W. Newman: Not necessarily. I wasn't involved in the ministry at the time it came out. I think people are saying to you and to me, you know, put it on to remind yourself and to remind you also that when you are getting filled up not to put the gas in over the top of the spout, or the overflow or whatever it may be.

Mr. Burr: Well, that would only remind me if I went to a self-service place.

Hon. W. Newman: I think it might remind me not to top the tank, because I am inclined to drive in and say—

Mr. Burr: Fill it up.

Hon. W. Newman: Well I used to, but I don't get a full tank all the time now.

Mr. Burr: They have not got wide circulation, obviously. Wouldn't it be better to put them where the attendant sees them occasionally?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know whether we have any left, to tell you the honest truth, for one thing. It was a programme we had last year, I believe, and I don't know whether there are any left, and I don't think we are planning to use them in the future. I am not sure.

Mr. Burr: One of the attendants told me that about 10 per cent of the American cars have a little sticker in the back window saying much the same as this, and therefore the American plan has been more successful than ours has.

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you how successful ours has been either, because we just hope that the people got the message, whether it was by sticker or by word of mouth or whatever, “Don't top your tank.” When I first saw it, to tell the honest truth, I didn't know what it meant myself. But certainly I think it is a very effective way of telling people. I think it wasn't largely understood at first, “Don't top the tank.” People wondered what it was and they asked.

Therefore, as a result of that they became much more interested in it.

Mr. Burr: But there were very few of them.

However, one last point: I heard of an incident near Smiths Falls where a new chemical company contaminated some wells in the neighbourhood and at least two or three people are without water. Who is going to pay for an alternate water supply for these families?

Hon. W. Newman: I am not sure. If you are talking about a specific instance, if you would like to give me the name of the company—or maybe you don't want to; it is all right. There was one case up there where there was a water pollution problem because a company was dumping. We stopped the company from dumping and I believe they put another well in. It may not be the same one you are talking about, so if you will give me the name of the company I can ask one of my staff here to specifically pinpoint it for you.

Mr. D. J. Wiseman (Lanark): They are now on the town water.

Mr. Burr: But at whose expense?

Mr. Wiseman: I think they tied into it themselves. Some of them got help from social services, but the others—

Mr. Burr: But the company should foot the bill, not the taxpayers.

Mr. Wiseman: There is still a court case pending there, I believe, on one.

Mr. Burr: The company should foot that bill and somebody should make sure that it does.

Mr. Wiseman: There is a court case pending, I believe, on the one.

Mr. Lewis: Is the mayor running it yet?

Mr. Wiseman: I don't think so.

Mr. Burr: That's all I have, thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Votes 1902 and 1903 carried?

Mr. Lewis: I want to raise something, not at length, but I want to get it on the record, and you sound as though you are taking everything lumped in.

Hon. W. Newman: We did 1901 and we are working 1902 and 1903 together.

Mr. Lewis: I would find some artful way to work this under 1902 or 1903, even if it doesn't seem to be there and with only a few minutes left, let me raise it.

Usually I disagree with the minister. I want now to simply express profound disappointment in something that the minister didn't do, or perhaps in something he did do.

I want to express great disappointment in your refusal to accept the report of the inquiry officer into the 30 farms that Hydro was expropriating for the purpose of the Windsor-Sandwich transmission corridor. I think there was a tremendous matter of principle at stake, which you yourself were obviously very anxious about.

I have read the inquiry officer's report, I have read the minister's comments on the report, I have had someone from my research department go down and interview the farmers, I have had contact with them and I understand how the minister wrestled with it. I don't understate that. Your document is a very unusual document, Mr. Minister, because there is so much you have to concede and so much you are ambivalent about in writing your report. But I truly believe that there was a very important principle at stake which could have meant more to the sense of public inquiry and the capacity of the public to alter the decisions that are made by monoliths like Hydro. It was that principle at stake and that principle has been lost, and I feel more badly about that than I can say.

The inquiry officer's report was absolutely unequivocal. Without going back into the details, as I recall, he said that the taking of the land was not fair. He said that the taking of the land was not reasonable. He said that the taking of the land was not necessary. He said that he did not impugn for a moment Hydro's objectives. He conceded that, but he indicated that the alternatives had not been explored, and that the land could have been taken along 401 or along the back line of the farmers' property, but that in fact those avenues had not been explored.

It was such an unequivocal decision. It was a decision which said that Hydro had come to these 30 farmers and wanted to expropriate the land; a situation not unlike Arnprior, a situation not unlike the transmission corridors from Bruce in the western part of the province. He listened to Hydro's evidence, and he listened to the farmers' evidence, and I have not seen a decision which is more categorical than the decision of the inquiry officer.

Yet the Minister of the Environment overruled him. I don't know what pressures you were operating under. I have my own conspiracy theories. I think the Minister of Energy (Mr. McKeough) ordered you to vary the decision. Now, you will tell me you are not ordered around by Darcy McKeough. Whippersnapper that he is, he doesn't order you about. But the fact of the matter is that I have my own questions about it.

I understand the difficult position of the Minister of the Environment. It is one thing to handle Darcy, but it is another thing to handle Hydro. Both of them are obviously unmanageable so you capitulated. But in the process of capitulating we kind of violated a public process which we have been struggling to secure for as long as I can remember, and I thought we were very near it.

You approved the report of the inquiry officer for the Arnprior dam and you approved it with his reservations, about the way in which Hydro had taken the land, and the additional land which they had taken beyond that which they needed. That was much appreciated. It was like a first step.

What tremendous possibilities there were to have said to Hydro in this instance: "All right, you have gone too far. I am the Minister of the Environment, I am not going to allow the farmers' land to be destroyed in this fashion without adequate preparation." What you said instead, if I read you correctly, was: when Hydro began the studies of this taking, 1969, 1970, 1971, procedures under the Expropriation Act which were subsequently altered were not then in effect, the kinds of public presentations which are required today were not then contemplated, and Hydro did what could reasonably be expected of it under the circumstances. It was not unwise or it was not likely that they should have examined the corridor along 401, because after all at that point in time when it was being discussed because of highways regulations they couldn't have used it, and kind of excused them on that basis from having to follow the inquiry officer's decision.

I think you should have gone completely the reverse. I think you should have said to Hydro: "Look, you people, you have understood the accelerating public discontent at the way you negotiate for properties, the way you intimidate farmers, the way you demand easements, the way you take property, the way you played one off against the other in the kitchens of the farm homes. And I am not going to be a party to that." You have learned enough in the last year or two that you should have adapted yourself to this.

And you should have moved in here if necessary with all of the resources at your command and done the alternative studies over the last six or eight months, because these farmers have a legitimate position.

You talked passionately earlier tonight about agricultural land; here is a situation where agricultural land of 30 farmers is being violated. It makes no sense at all. Not so?

Hon. W. Newman: Not all the farmers.

Mr. Lewis: Not all the farmers were represented at the inquiry officer's hearings.

I know we have obviously a difference of opinion, and I want to assure you that I respect it in the statement you made, how you obviously wrestled with the decision. If I were more cynical I would say that you wrestled with the decision and neatly found a way to circumvent it. Maybe I am cynical. I am just not sure.

When dealing with Hydro I never understand why everyone feels they have to succumb. I still think that you could have supported that inquiry officer's decision and insisted that Hydro spend the next six months, night and day, providing the alternatives and still get it on stream in time. Instead, because you concede you have no authority over Hydro, you have asked them to pay special attention to the individual needs of individual farmers and to vary the transmission line where it is possible. You did everything, in other words, but support the inquiry officer.

I don't know why we have these public hearings. I don't know how often we can undermine the confidence of people in this sort of public process. These farmers are beside themselves. The quote that my research person gave me—because to date no farmers have been approached by Hydro incidentally—is that the farmers can't really believe this is happening. Mr. X kept repeating to me "We're not rebels, but it just isn't fair. We fulfilled our requirements in a business way and we were told we had won, but that doesn't make any difference to them. They think because we're farmers we can't understand what's really happening. Well, we do."

The meeting at which Darcy McKeough presented himself was a very angry meeting because they felt they had been clobbered as citizens. They use the process; they go before the inquiry officer; he rules in their favour; they don't know he's ruled in their favour; you bring out a total variation to that ruling and they're presented with a fait

accomplish by two fairly powerful cabinet ministers.

Well, I think it's a terrible violation of the farmers. I think it was a mistaken decision. I think Hydro is getting away with murder. I think that the Minister of Energy and Hydro are just running rampant over farmland in this province without any appreciation of the sensitivities and of the economic and social priorities involved, and I feel very disappointed indeed that you, as a minister, saw fit to succumb when you had all the ammunition in the world to turn it around. I cannot tell you what you would have single-handedly done for the public participation programme in Ontario had you upheld that inquiry officer's report. You would have broadcast to the province and to all the aggrieved groups everywhere in this province, who are forever struggling against government and bureaucracy, that you believe in the process and that when the public is upheld the cabinet won't retreat.

I appreciate what you said and I understand the way in which it is used. But I wanted to put on record as strongly as I can that I think it's a blessed crime that Hydro has got away with violating the rights of those farmers, and it needn't have happened. You could have pressed them into immediate, urgent, short term alternatives as I'm sitting here.

George Gathercole and company would have found a way of bringing those lines down the back lot or along the 401 within the utilities corridor now being considered by T and C. The farmers wouldn't have had to humble themselves before Hydro to negotiate one by one for a slight variation in the corridor. Public participation would have been given a boost, and people would have had a sense of equity.

Instead, fairness and equity lie in tatters; Hydro retreats from a hearing with smiles instead of humiliation—because that's what should have happened. And another group of citizens in this province who thought they had done what was their democratic right and won, don't understand how come it happened that you win on Tuesday and the rug's pulled out from under you on Wednesday. You must at least feel badly about it.

Hon. W. Newman: May I just make one comment?

Mr. Lewis: I left you three minutes. That's unusual for me.

Hon. W. Newman: Is there a lawyer here? Because there has been an action started to

upset my decision. Because now I've been given notice, I don't know whether I have a right to really talk about it. I'd have to ask the lawyer.

Mr. Haggerty: It's going to court finally?

Mr. Lewis: What do you mean? One of the farmers—

Hon. W. Newman: There has been an action to set my judgement aside.

Mr. Lewis: Is that so? An action by one of the farmers who—

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I'm not exactly sure. It was on my desk yesterday. I'm not sure whether I can really talk about it or not.

Mr. Lewis: Well, that's even—okay, maybe it is.

Hon. W. Newman: Is there a lawyer here who can help me out?

Mr. Lewis: I spent two months each in the University of Toronto law school and at Osgoode Hall. I dropped out after two months in each case. I don't have a degree. It's a pleasure, you know. It was once a mark of infamy and now it's a badge of honour. But I want to tell you that with my accumulated sense of jurisprudence, it's safe for you to talk.

Hon. W. Newman: May I say I would like to discuss it, but I also think that I should check it out with—

Mr. Lewis: May we pursue it in the morning if possible—briefly? I won't bother you now.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, if you want to pursue it, fine. It may be sub judice, or something.

Mr. Lewis: Right. If it were sub judice—or whatever the Latin pronunciation is—you can speak to your legal people tomorrow morning.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. Lewis: I must say, as an addendum, that it's kind of sad that citizens have to resort to suing the Crown, or to contesting the action, when they relied on you to uphold their position. I mean that's kind of the ultimate absurdity in this little situation. Anyway, you think about it overnight.

Hon. W. Newman: You've had your comments. I would like to make mine.

Mr. Lewis: Oh no, I think this is done; but I'll wait.

Mr. Chairman: Do votes 1902 and 1903 carry?

Mr. Lewis: No, no; I'd like to leave it open until right after the question period tomorrow morning. If the minister can't pursue it, then we'll vote.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we carry it then? We can carry it on in vote 1904.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, that's fair enough.

Mr. Haggerty: Okay. I agree.

Votes 1902 and 1903 agreed to.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

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Standing Resources Development Committee 57

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Friday, October 25, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1974

The committee met at 11:13 o'clock, a.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (concluded)

On vote 1904:

Mr. Chairman: Vote 1904, item 1, waste utilization. Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The other day I started into this particular vote and I dealt with glass containers. In particular I am thinking that we have one of the biggest government offenders in the business of glass bottles—the Liquor Control Board. You can see their bottles anyplace in the Province of Ontario—in the parks, on the beaches, on the highways, streets, all over the place.

But when we look at the other part of the business, the brewers, you don't see too many of their bottles lying around the streets. They have a five-cent deposit on each bottle, and I hope that the minister will give some direction in bringing about this approach by the Liquor Control Board to reclaim some of these bottles; recycle them, but get them off the streets.

I imagine you have received numbers of letters on this particular item. The LCBO are the ones who are causing more pollution than anybody.

Hon. W. Newman (Minister of the Environment): Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to comment on that. As I said, I think it was yesterday in the House or in here, I am not sure which, I hope that we will be able to table the final full report of the solid waste task force as soon as we can get it printed, and I will probably have some comments at that particular point in time. The draft copy is on my desk, but I haven't had a chance to read it.

I am aware of the concerns, I am aware of the letters that I am getting, and I think I have met with pretty well all the environmental groups in the province. I haven't refused to meet anyone and discuss it. I have met with other groups. I have met with the

can people. I have met with the bottle people. I have met, I think, basically with them all. As you know, I tabled the beverage packaging working group report in June. There were some recommendations in that report but I don't have them here.

Mr. Haggerty: How many of the recommendations have you adopted from the report of the Littering Control Council of Ontario? Have you adopted any of those?

Hon. W. Newman: I can't tell you exactly and specifically whether we have or haven't, because I'm not sure of that list. But I've been working with reports—

Mr. Haggerty: You see others in the beverage industries, in particular the pop industry and the beer industry, that do recycle much of their glass containers, but the Liquor Control Board just seems to ignore it. They're just not taking the right approach to it.

Hon. W. Newman: I announced yesterday in the House that a solid waste task force committee would be set up to make recommendations on various items. As you know, the solid waste task force didn't deal with wines, liquors and beers at this point in time.

Mr. Haggerty: They're just taking a cosmetic approach to the matter. That's what they're doing. It's just window dressing.

Hon. W. Newman: They were basically commissioned to deal with the carbonated beverage industry.

Mr. Haggerty: Take this year, for example, I think there's been more canning done in the Province of Ontario by householders than at any time in perhaps Ontario's history. You couldn't buy glass jars, Mason's or Crown or any of those. They were hard to get. There was a shortage of them. Yet when you sit back—

Hon. W. Newman: I think one of the reasons for the—I'm sorry, go ahead.

Mr. Haggerty: What I'm trying to get at is, you can walk into any of the shopping stores, A & P or any of the big supermarkets, and you look at the different sizes of glass

containers that are on the shelves there, and they're all non-returnable. Surely we should be able to come up with some type of programme so that these could be used year after year. All they have to have is a certain top on them, a certain lid with which we could do this.

Hon. W. Newman: Non-returnable bottles just can't be taken back and used again. Because of the way they're constructed today you don't get the trippage out of them.

Mr. Haggerty: I'm talking about much of the food that's on the shelves in the stores.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, you're talking about food?

Mr. Haggerty: Food in jars that could be used again. For example, the pickle jars. If they were designed right they could be used in the home for certain canning purposes, or they could go back to the company or to the processor and be reused again and recycled.

Hon. W. Newman: Many of them are used in the home.

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, but shouldn't we be able to take a strong approach in this matter? How many millions of dollars are you going to be spending on this recycling plant that you're going to construct in the city of Toronto?

Hon. W. Newman: There will be six—

Mr. Haggerty: And much of it is glass, isn't it?

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no. I'm not sure of the percentage of the glass, but it's not that high.

Mr. Haggerty: You watch the garbage pickup here in the city of Toronto, or in any municipality, and look at the waste that's going into these garbage vans. Half of it is metal. There should be certain days that you should be able to pick up metal, and certain days for paper and things like that. Paper is a good recycling process and it's profitable. I think people should be educated to put out certain types of garbage on such and such a day. I'm sure that in the city of Toronto, as well as in other municipalities, they have two pickups a week.

Hon. W. Newman: The trouble is, in some cases it's not very profitable and in some cases it is.

Mr. Haggerty: In the long run, though, what's it going to cost the province to build

all these waste recycling plants throughout the Province of Ontario? How many communities are you going to build these in now? I think the city of Hamilton has one and it's been very successful.

Hon. W. Newman: The SWARU plant. They've had their problems but they've pretty well—

Mr. Haggerty: But they've ironed it out now.

Hon. W. Newman: They still have some problems.

Mr. Haggerty: You'll probably pick up on their mistakes and learn by their mistakes.

Hon. W. Newman: And others, too, that's right. This is exactly what we're doing.

Mr. Haggerty: They went out and spent how much? Did you help finance that at all, by the way?

Hon. W. Newman: No.

Mr. Haggerty: Now you're going to finance these other programmes and projects throughout the municipalities, and the city of Hamilton had to pay the whole shot. It just isn't right.

Hon. W. Newman: I think that was a combination of industry and the city of Hamilton. I'm not exactly sure how it breaks down, but I think industry is involved in it, too. There are some things there that come out of the plant and I'm not going into any details concerning the metal recovery and the prices they get for it and how it is utilized. I've been shown through the plant and have seen some of the processing of some of the material that leaves that plant.

Mr. Haggerty: I think you are going to have to take a stronger approach on some of these matters, and give a little more direction to municipalities. Smaller municipalities are running out of landfill, too.

Hon. W. Newman: I said that in my statement. I am aware of the problems of the smaller municipalities, and we have 16 studies going on in the province now.

Mr. Haggerty: I know in the regional municipality of Niagara you are talking about centralizing one landfill. But that's going to be costly. The pickup of this garbage alone and the time to transport it is going to cost a lot.

Hon. W. Newman: This could be true. Do we have a study going on in the regional municipality of Niagara, or is it finished?

Mr. W. Williamson (Assistant Director, Municipal and Private Waste Assessment, Pollution Control Planning Branch): The study is not quite finished; it is almost finished.

Mr. Chairman: Would you mind taking the microphone please?

Hon. W. Newman: It is okay, I'll just repeat what he said. We haven't quite finished the study of the Niagara region. All these studies are done in conjunction with the county or the regions, and we pay 50 per cent of the costs and we agree on the terms of reference and the engineering firms that do it. As these reports are brought in we will try to work out some sort of a programme. As I said in my statement yesterday, on some of the costs that may be involved in some of the more remote municipalities, or rural municipalities, there will probably have to be some sort of financial assistance as we move into new schemes and programmes.

Mr. Haggerty: What steps are you taking now, when you have industry that has quite a bit of waste material and some of it could be used for road-building purposes or for other landfill uses? I'm thinking particularly of where you've allowed the steel companies in Ontario to dump their waste right out into the lakes and rivers. I'm thinking in particular of the one in the city of Port Colborne, where Algoma Steel is allowed to dump slag right out to the east breakwall and they've closed the gap off. We used to call it the gap there. It has destroyed some of the beaches in the area, not allowing the water to circulate, and of course pollution sets up in that particular area, in the watershed.

When we were talking about asbestos the other day, I think somebody mentioned—if I interpreted it right—that there is a certain amount of slag from the iron process that has asbestos in it. I know some companies in the area crush it up for rock wool insulation. So maybe it does have an asbestos base to it. If this is being dumped out into the water in Lake Erie, what effect does it have on the community and the surrounding areas that draw water from that area for a municipal water supply? Have any of your experts got anything on that problem?

Hon. W. Newman: No. May I say, Mr. Chairman, I've sent them all on their way—they're from all over the province—because you are really talking under one of the other

votes, 1902 and 1903, and I'm just trying to answer as best I can.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, I know.

Hon. W. Newman: If you like, Mr. Chairman, I could outline vote 1904 exactly. It is waste utilization to promote the recycling of waste material and environmental enhancement, to improve the quality of specific water and land resources through the development of specialized techniques in order to increase their usefulness to the public. It also includes the use of refuse by the cement industry, the derelict motor vehicle programme, and the experimental reclamation plant, Watts from Waste. So if I can't give you details today it is because I've let the staff go back to the various parts of the province.

Mr. Haggerty: I raised these matters with you, and I was concerned about the matter of Nanticoke generating station. What is done with the waste from the plant there? I'm talking about the ashes and so on. What do they do with that?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know what we are using; is it fly ash or whatever they call it? Maybe Dennis Caplice can answer that. We are doing some experimental work of using this kind of refuse in the cement industry.

Mr. D. A. Evans (Simcoe Centre): At Nanticoke they have a lagoon into which they dump the fly ash.

Hon. W. Newman: Do they?

Mr. Haggerty: What do they do with their solid ash? You are talking about what goes up the stack. You are burning coal there, fossil fuel.

Mr. Evans: It all goes out into the lagoon.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Surely you are not disposing of that fly ash; you are selling it today, are you not? Detroit Edison is selling it and making a good profit on fly ash today.

Mr. Evans: We are trying to sell it, but it is pretty difficult. There is no use for it.

Mr. B. Newman: I think Hydro should look into the procedures followed by Detroit Edison, because it is a marketable item now.

Mr. Haggerty: What do you do with the cinders?

Mr. Evans: Detroit Edison used to let them down through the sky and that sort of thing, but we don't do that.

Mr. B. Newman: That is true but Ontario Hydro does the same thing.

Mr. Evans: We recover 98 per cent of the fly ash.

Mr. B. Newman: All right, that's good, but you still throw out two per cent. What Detroit Edison does reclaim, regardless of the amount they reclaim, they sell. I think Ontario Hydro should look into the revenue from it.

Mr. Chairman: We shouldn't get into this conversation. We are away off the subject.

Mr. Haggerty: We should look into cinder ash.

Mr. Chairman: Order, gentlemen, I think we are getting a little off the vote.

Mr. Haggerty: This is perhaps the solid ash from the fire boxes themselves in the boilers, not what goes up the stacks.

Hon. W. Newman: I understand that even with what goes up, the fly ash and the other, Ontario Hydro has been doing some work with this product to make it into pellets or something, on a pilot project, I think it is called, to make cement or to go into cement blocks and things.

Mr. Haggerty: Is that right?

Mr. Evans: Yes.

Mr. Haggerty: Are you sure now?

Mr. Evans: Yes. Right from Lakeview.

Mr. Haggerty: That is all I have.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Would you put me on the list, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Could I have just one word?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: What is your general approach to the placing of heavy deposits—I mean substantial deposits—on bottles for return? Over in New Zealand if you buy a pint of milk, it costs you nine cents or pennies, and seven of that is the deposit on the bottle. You never see a milk bottle lying around in New Zealand. The same thing could apply here.

If you have, say, a 25-cent bottle of ginger ale—whatever they cost—if you had a 15-cent deposit on that bottle, it is only on the first purchase that the purchaser is out the 15 cents, because when he takes it back to get another he is just paying the price of the

liquid. It seems to work. I can't see why there is a reluctance to institute this.

Hon. W. Newman: As I said before, if you are talking about the milk industry, as you know, they have the three-quart plastic jug and there is a 40-cent deposit on it. It is amazing the trippage they are getting out of those. They are getting up to 180 return trips out of those.

Mr. Burr: Well, now why not—

Hon. W. Newman: As far as the glass bottle, and the can industry go, as I said, I will be tabling the total task force report with some comments. Hopefully, I will get it done within the next three weeks. I said the draft copy is on my desk now and I want to look it over over the weekend. Then it will go to the printers and I probably will be able to table it within about three weeks.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. B. Newman, followed by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. B. Newman: Thank you. Carrying on the same topic that Mr. Burr did make mention of, I am sure the minister is aware of the resolution recently passed by the township of Gloucester on Oct. 15 and endorsed, from what I understand, by many other municipalities and submitted to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario for their endorsement. I think that there is a good recommendation, where the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario could put an additional deposit on bottles so that the bottles would be returned, even if they are recycled and used for another purpose. Rather than having municipalities being responsible to a great extent for picking them up, this would be a help.

Hon. W. Newman: As I said earlier, I have met with all the can and bottle people and I think with all the unions involved. I met with—

Mr. Lewis: The glass and ceramic workers' union. Your relationship with them is probably better than mine.

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, I noticed that. I have met with all the groups. As I say, we are concerned about solid waste. There is no doubt about it. We are also concerned about the effects of those cans, bottles, non-returnables or whatever is involved. We have to look at the total picture, and there is not any simple solution to the total picture. That's why I said when I table the final solid waste task force report, I will be making some

comments and probably making some recommendations at that time.

Mr. B. Newman: In your research, is there a jurisdiction that has solved or partially solved the problem of the glass bottle?

Hon. W. Newman: In our research and that throughout North America, everybody uses the Oregon experience. But Oregon is a different situation to that of Ontario. It has about two million people, and the population is spread out; there are no major cities. So they've gone to a deposit refund system and have virtually eliminated non-returnable bottles and cans.

Now in Canada, BC has gone to a deposit refund system. I think it has been partially successful, depending upon who you talk to. I had people out there looking at their legislation last summer. I think there are some changes coming.

Alberta has had some very serious problems with the mountainous piles of glass they have. And, of course, Saskatchewan really hasn't banned anything, but they have said, in effect, "You can use them on airlines and in hospitals, and so on and so forth." I'm not sure about non-returnable bottles, but they don't manufacture cans in Saskatchewan.

Manitoba has gone on somewhat of a voluntary basis and it seems to be working out to some degree of efficiency. Now, just what the final outcome will be isn't known, but it is more or less a voluntary agreement between the government, manufacturers and the unions to work out a satisfactory arrangement that would bring it into balance.

One of the problems we are faced with here in the Province of Ontario, for instance, is the returnable bottle people. If the present trends continue, we are concerned about what is going to happen to the smaller returnable bottle companies. There are a lot of small ones across the province.

Mr. B. Newman: Do you anticipate introducing legislation before the end of this year, before Christmas?

Hon. W. Newman: No.

Mr. B. Newman: No; well, will it be introduced in the next session?

Hon. W. Newman: I will be making some statements in about three weeks, and because of my statements I'm not sure at this point in time whether we will require legislation on it.

Mr. B. Newman: Then as far as you are concerned we are not going to have the bottle problem in perpetuity, are we? Because you

are going to have to introduce legislation to resolve some of it.

Hon. W. Newman: We are looking at various schemes right now.

Mr. B. Newman: Going on to another matter, I was very pleased, Mr. Minister, that you decided to go into waste reclamation and recycling. I made a suggestion about two years ago about the set-up of a commission—are you going to end up with a commission?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't think so at this point in time. For instance—let's use Metro Toronto as an example—our people or I will negotiate with Metro Toronto regarding location, the size of plant, transportation, and so on and so forth. Once we've agreed on that, and the user charge over 40 years to recover half the cost of the land—once we've worked out all the details, then we will go ahead and build the recycling plant on whatever site is decided on.

We will have an advisory committee working between ourselves and the municipality at all times on this. But when we do build the plant, we would give the municipalities the opportunity of operating it with their people; or maybe even contracting it out, if they so desire.

Some of you made some comments yesterday about building more bureaucracy. The concept of us not operating the plants ourselves was my idea, so that we wouldn't be adding a lot of staff. We would let the municipalities do it themselves or by contract.

Mr. B. Newman: What criteria did you use in the selection of sites and selection of municipalities?

Hon. W. Newman: I must say we had long lists and we spent many hours on it, because we know there are problem areas in various parts of the province. We had to look at the areas which we felt were the most critical at this point in time.

I think some people misunderstand. These six plants are our immediate concern. We feel that they are all in critical areas where we should get involved and get going with them.

There are financial limitations in our budget each year, and we do have certain commitments, but it doesn't say that if we have finished a study in the greater Windsor area—or wherever the study is going on—that we can't sit down and work out a programme, whether it be for the Windsor area or the county of Hastings or the district of Kenora, or wherever it may be—

Mr. Chairman: County of Elgin.

Hon. W. Newman: —or the county of Elgin, with the idea of staging them in. Our basic objective is to get into the primary treatment plant first, because we feel this is the first stage. That won't preclude us in the future from getting into what we call secondary treatment in some of the initial plants and still be building primary treatment in other areas.

Of course, in some areas it is not economically feasible to build a plant. It might be advisable, for instance, to have transfer stations and haul material in to the plant from around whatever district or county or region is being served.

Mr. B. Newman: Were the locations that you did select a result of intensive research on the part of the ministry?

Hon. W. Newman: Yes, very intensive research. I will tell you that the regional municipality of Sudbury are working very actively themselves on a programme. They have had some studies done, and they are very interested in taking their material that comes out of the ground, working in some sort of mixture with sludge and spreading it on the rock in the Sudbury area and then reclaiming the rock and planting grass and so on and so forth. This will be part of it. They have done a lot of work on that. Sudbury has a problem because of the rock structure.

Kingston has had a problem for a long time. There is a gentleman down there—there was an article in the paper the other day—who has been promoting some sort of a scheme in Kingston for some time because of the problem they have got down there. It doesn't mean that it will only be Kingston. Some of the surrounding municipalities could very easily be involved in it.

In the Metropolitan Toronto area, the Peel-Halton area, I guess it is pretty well self-explanatory why we want to move in that particular area. London has a serious problem right now in that their landfill site is full, and they have an application for a new landfill site out in one of the townships. There was an OMB hearing last spring, and the hearing was adjourned until I think about Christmas time. What it meant was that we had to give them permission to pile the garbage on top of the garbage. It is one of the more critical areas.

Have I missed one of them? No, I think that is it.

Mr. B. Newman: So the sites you have selected were the sites where the need was the most urgent and the greatest, is that it?

Hon. W. Newman: We felt that those were the most critical areas. There are other areas in the province, I know, and as these studies are completed we will be discussing—

Mr. B. Newman: The financial ability of the area was not taken into consideration, was it? It was the need for the disposing of garbage.

Hon. W. Newman: It was the need for getting some form of primary treatment on garbage, because of the critical problems they are faced with in these areas.

Mr. B. Newman: How long do you anticipate it will take before the first of your series of plants will be operative?

Hon. W. Newman: As soon as we are through the estimates, a group within the ministry will be sitting down and will be starting to negotiate with the municipalities.

Mr. B. Newman: All of them at the same time?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I am not sure we have enough staff to do them all at the same time, but certainly I have had requests already from two of them saying: "How soon can we sit down?" We want to negotiate with them on the site, the location, the type of plant and the tonnage. We will operate it in the advisory committee and get the various things done. Once we can reach agreement with the municipality, then we would have no problem designing the plant; in a very short period of time we could have the plant designed.

Mr. B. Newman: Are these package plants you are now referring to?

Hon. W. Newman: No, these are not. These will be primary treatment—well, I don't know what you mean by package plants, but the primary treatment plants will be built in such a way that as the technology comes out of our experimental plant we will be able to hook the primary treatment on to secondary—

Mr. B. Newman: Will it be similar to the Ohio experiment?

Hon. W. Newman: I'd have to ask Wes about Ohio.

No, it is not similar to the Ohio.

Mr. B. Newman: Will it be a different process, too? Theirs essentially were package plants that could be added on to—

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, no. The largest plant that is economically feasible handles 1,000 tons per day, and this is what we are building in the major areas. For instance, in the Kingston area it would be probably a 200- or maybe 300-ton per day plant, which will serve their needs well into the future. Now the capacity of that plant can be added to, I believe, as needed in the future. Say 10 years from now they might have to add a 200-ton unit to it. These plants will be enclosed in a building with electrostatic precipitators and everything to keep the dust down.

I know Wes Williamson here is one of the world's recognized experts in this particular field, and we have seen all the problems they have had in other plants throughout the world.

Mr. B. Newman: Will these all be new plants? Will none of the plants already in existence in some of these municipalities be upgraded instead?

Hon. W. Newman: No. I think there is a small one in St. Catharines and the SWARU plant in Hamilton. These will be new plants, yes. When we build them we anticipate, with the technology we have now that they are going to work perfectly.

We are not worried about experimenting with the primary treatment end of it. It's when we get into the secondary treatment that we have to worry. We are convinced that we've got most of the bugs worked out. We know the best kind of machine for grinding. We know the best kind of elevation and the best kind of conveyers and the best way to handle the material—at least, I think we do. We have spent a lot of time on it. We think that these plants will be working well.

Mr. B. Newman: Will the equipment used in these plants be of Canadian manufacture or imported?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't want to mention the name, but there is a certain type of hammer grinding process that is world-recognized as the best. Where does that come from?

Mr. Williamson: From the States.

Hon. W. Newman: From the States.

Mr. B. Newman: Could not the technology be imported here and the equipment made here?

Hon. W. Newman: Certainly, if the best machine that is available that we know of is made here, I am quite sure we would be quite happy to use it.

Mr. B. Newman: The equipment made in the States could have a subsidiary company in Canada for the manufacture of this equipment. You are just starting into the programme.

Hon. W. Newman: Right.

Mr. B. Newman: I can foresee the programme expanding as the years progress. There is going to be the need for new equipment, plus replacement equipment, so that as much of the equipment that is used in the plants should be of Canadian manufacture.

Hon. W. Newman: Much of it will be. I am actually talking about the grinding machine itself. I don't want to criticize any other operations that are going now, but one of the problems is that they don't have the horsepower and they don't have the grinding ability to handle the large pieces that are coming through, and it means a lot of hand separation. In this day and age, you can't have a lot of hand separation because a lot of people don't want to work on a production line of garbage, sorting it. This is the problem that has been faced. You've got to have the optimum power, size and capacity with this particular grinder, so that we don't have to deal with that sort of thing. For instance, in most operations now—not all—they are having to pull off certain segments by hand, throwing them aside as a big pile. We won't be able to take a car through, but we will be able to take any sort of normal garbage through it.

Mr. B. Newman: In other words, there is going to be a minimum amount of labour and a maximum amount of mechanization?

Hon. W. Newman: That will be it basically.

Mr. B. Newman: The next question I wanted to ask of you, Mr. Minister, is how long do you anticipate—without having any problems in the discussion with the municipalities, financial arrangements and everything of this sort—before a plant would actually be in operation in Ontario?

Hon. W. Newman: From the day we reach agreement with the municipality, if we could get the materials, by ordering the steel ahead and all the things we need, if we can get delivery, we would anticipate we should

be able to have the plant in operation within a year.

Mr. B. Newman: Within a year?

Hon. W. Newman: After we reach an agreement. I say within a year now, if everything is there to do it within a year, but I can't guarantee delivery of steel or delivery of certain products.

Mr. B. Newman: No, but your programme is to have it within a year. Not foreseeing any impediments in the programming, within a year of the final agreement with a municipality, you should have the plant operative.

Hon. W. Newman: By late 1975 I would be very optimistic that we would have several plants in operation.

Mr. B. Newman: Of the eight projects, how many?

Hon. W. Newman: There are just six.

Mr. B. Newman: When do you foresee all of them completed? Naturally, you are going to run into some problems.

Hon. W. Newman: I am a very optimistic sort of fellow and I would like to see all six of them into operation Jan. 1, 1976.

Mr. B. Newman: You are not planning the election then, are you?

Hon. Mr. Newman: Oh, I think the election will be long over by then.

Mr. B. Newman: Not according to the Premier's (Mr. Davis') schedule for the next year.

Hon. W. Newman: Oh, I didn't see it. What did he say?

Mr. B. Newman: Well, he's got meetings scheduled with municipalities up until some time in October, 1975—one every month.

Mr. Lewis: Why does that preclude an election?

Mr. B. Newman: It doesn't preclude an early election but it certainly is attempting to screen one.

Mr. Lewis: I would think that this reclamation plant and the Krauss-Mafei ride will open on the same day—three weeks before the election—and shuttle from one to the other.

Hon. W. Newman: When I made this announcement, it was not a political announcement. It was a need announcement

for the people of this province. They will not be operational by election time.

Mr. Lewis: You can guarantee that, can you?

Hon. W. Newman: Well, I don't know but basically I think not.

Mr. B. Newman: I wanted to ask you, why was Windsor one of the municipalities that was not selected?

Hon. W. Newman: Windsor is one of the areas that we originally considered and I must say that it was not included. I think that Windsor has a fairly substantial dumping—

Mr. Williamson: It is an excellent transfer station.

Mr. B. Newman: You are satisfied with the Windsor operation, is that it? There are no problems as far as waste disposal goes because there is no reclamation.

Hon. W. Newman: This is it. We think that Windsor is in as good a shape as any at this point in time. I just can't give you the details as far as Windsor is concerned, but you have transfer stations and it is fairly well organized. I think they have had landfill facilities for some time, haven't they?

Mr. Williamson: They were the first in the province to do it.

Mr. B. Newman: They have to go some distance today for the sanitary landfill site. The one right in the municipality is filled up, or almost filled up at the present.

Hon. W. Newman: At least they have a place to go.

Mr. B. Newman: They had the foresight to realize what would be needed.

Hon. W. Newman: It was well planned, there is no doubt about it.

Mr. B. Newman: I think you generally get good members from the area, too.

Hon. W. Newman: It all depends what their last name is.

Mr. B. Newman: That is all I wanted to ask, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. Lewis: It shows, you know, when you don't have Tory members, what gets done.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): It is the horse that jumps the fence that gets the attention.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis: I sense, my perceptions are so alert, that this estimate is coming to an end and, therefore, I don't want to prolong it. I just want to have a little spasm of personal frustration here before it ends, if you don't mind. Do you have your legal counsel here to explain why this matter is to be considered sub judice? I am really quite curious about it.

Hon. W. Newman: May I make a comment on this first? With all due respect to the legal profession, and I have a lot of respect for it, I understand, as a member of the Legislature, that we have the right to discuss anything we wish at any time in the Legislature. The thing is, by discussing a particular case, or cases, in the Legislature while there is a court action pending, it could very easily prejudice the case, apparently, of either side, or of anyone.

But I understand that I have the right to discuss it and to talk about a particular case, and this is a right of the Legislature. I believe—and I will ask the legal counsel in a second to answer this—that the courts, over a period of time, have asked, or requested, or indicated that we shouldn't discuss certain matters, and I agree. We could very easily prejudice a case that is coming up. With those few remarks I will call on Mr. Jim Jackson to comment on this further, if you like.

Mr. J. Jackson (Legal Counsel): It has been general practice not to comment on cases that are before the courts. The courts have, on a number of occasions, said that it was wrong, for people to comment on such cases, especially the parties to the cases, because they may be trying to influence the outcome of the case. In this case, the minister is named as a party in a notice of motion. The notice of motion is expressed very generally. It doesn't have any grounds for asking that the minister's decision be set aside, so it is almost impossible for the minister to be in a position of knowing that he won't be commenting directly on something that will be an issue before the court. The matter first came before the divisional courts on Oct. 21. They adjourned it for a hearing on Nov. 27, and they have advised the minister that he shouldn't comment on it until after the hearing has been held.

Mr. Lewis: Could I ask just a couple of questions, partly just out of curiosity? Of what does the notice of motion consist? Nobody was aware—even the area press was not aware as late as this morning—that this was

under way. A notice of motion has been filed by whom?

Mr. Jackson: A notice of motion has been filed by the law firm of Weir and Foulds, who are counsel for a number, but not all, of the property owners who were expropriated. The respondents were named as Ontario Hydro, the Minister of the Environment, and the Attorney General for the Province of Ontario. It asks for a number of things. It asks for an order declaring that this decision of the minister is invalid, and setting the same aside. It asks for an order referring the report of the inquiry officer back to the minister for reconsideration, and for an order prohibiting Ontario Hydro from taking any steps to proceed with the expropriation until the minister has reconsidered the report of the inquiry officer.

At the adjourned hearing it was agreed that because of time problems imposed by the Expropriations Act, Hydro could continue with the draft and other technical work in connection with the preparation of the plans, which the minister will have to sign if the court decides against the applicants but that the minister would not sign the plans and that Hydro would not register them until after they appeared before the court again on Nov. 27.

Mr. Lewis: The law firm you mention is not mentioned anywhere in the—

Mr. Jackson: I believe Mr. Paroyan has hired a Toronto law firm to assist as counsel.

Mr. Lewis: I see. It has ascended to Metropolitan Toronto. It must make you happier to know that eminent colleagues are now clearly involved. In effect, they are asking the court for a decision to quash or to vary. Is that correct?

Mr. Jackson: They are asking the court to quash the decision of the minister and to refer the matter back to the minister for further consideration.

Mr. Lewis: Just to comment on your comments, I think there is a small difference of opinion. I have discussed it with some of my own colleagues who are lawyers, and I have been in the House now for 11 years and can remember the sub judice rule being discussed a number of times. In fact, the sub judice rule applied almost exclusively to matters of a criminal nature, emanating from the United Kingdom precedents, for some considerable time. It was only extended fairly recently to matters of a civil nature in terms of parliaments.

I recall that Ken Bryden in the 1960s—Jim Allan will recall this—raised a rather difficult issue because it involved matters relating to criminal law that were sine die, or sort of in the process before the courts. He finally got up and read into the record a number of items which, because he had made a distinction between civil and criminal matters, were allowed in the records of the House, in Hansard.

Subsequent to that event, the Legislature has been rather anxious about sub judice proceedings; I concede that, although I wouldn't have thought the debates in the Legislature could be introduced as evidence in a court case.

Mr. Jackson: I am not aware that they can be.

Mr. Lewis: No, I am not aware that they can either; as a matter of fact, I am damn well aware that they can't. If debates in the Legislature can't be introduced into the court as evidence, then I fail to see how an exchange between a minister and a member will have an influence on the proceedings.

What you imply by that, if I may say so—and I say it to the minister; I can't say it to some of the servants of the public as it were—what you imply is that the judiciary are so partial, so incapable of judgement, so subject to caprice regarding the debates between Bill Newman and Stephen Lewis in a committee of the Ontario Legislature, that the judge at the hearing won't be able to exercise an independent opinion.

In effect, what you are saying is that the man who is sitting and listening to the debate which takes place will rummage back through the committee Hansards for Friday, Oct. 25, and decide whether or not he should be influenced by them or the news reports of those.

I think it is a very unfortunate commentary—I think you are besmirching the judicial process.

You don't think that—I know you don't think that—but what we are saying is that the judge who sits on it isn't going to be of a sufficiently independent frame of mind to dissociate himself from anything that is read about this today. Nonsense. None of you—

Mr. B. Newman: Except if he reads Hansard.

Mr. Lewis: Who reads Hansard?

Hon. W. Newman: The press do.

Mr. Lewis: Under duress.

Hon. W. Newman: And the newspapers write it up and it is used as evidence in court.

Mr. Haggerty: They do that in any court decision.

Mr. Lewis: I would have thought—who is chairman of our committee on redistribution; what is the judge's name?

Mr. B. Newman: Campbell Grant.

Mr. Lewis: I would have thought that if Judge Campbell Grant in a murder trial can instruct the jury to forget about a compromising picture of some model with whom Demeter was alleged to have consorted—it appeared in the London Free Press and wherever else—that they should remove that from their minds as having no application, in a trial involving something as fragile and perilous as a murder charge; I would have thought that you, as a member of the Legislature, with all that that means in terms of the impunity of these proceedings and our right to discuss public matters, I would have thought that you can be sure in your own mind that that would not influence whatever a judge may say. It's not a difference of opinion; it's a disenchantment. I think you are being muzzled.

Hon. W. Newman: No.

Mr. Lewis: Yes you are, because—

Hon. W. Newman: I would like to talk about it.

Mr. Lewis: I think you would like to talk about it.

Hon. W. Newman: But I have to be guided by legal advice.

Mr. Lewis: I really appreciate that the legal advice is given in good faith; I don't pretend otherwise.

Mr. Young: It looks as if you are completely frustrated at the moment. The rules that have been imposed upon this House are such that justice just can't be done here. This is what it looks like.

Mr. Lewis: I haven't really started to provoke the minister. By 12:15 he will probably reply.

Hon. W. Newman: As I said, I would be glad to discuss it with you; but I have sought legal advice and my legal advice is that I should not discuss it because it could have a very strong prejudicial effect on the case.

Mr. Lewis: Okay, I want to say that the decision which has been made by you prejudices the rights of this House to discuss matters which should be discussed in the Legislature; which have every right to be discussed in the Legislature. We are muzzling the political process here in a way which is indefensible. I cannot believe it; but it is happening. I hope that the Speaker looks at it pretty toughly.

I myself would tread very hesitantly on matters which I really thought might prejudice a judicial process, particularly in the criminal law—but in something like this, it is absolutely beyond the pale.

Mr. Young: And this has only happened recently.

Mr. Lewis: Let me just outline it again for the record, as I understand it, to satisfy my own frustration about it.

I just want to say to you that the legal advice should not be followed, even though you are going to follow it. The legal advice runs counter to natural justice. The legal advice says, in effect, that not only have the farmers had their democratic rights overturned by the minister—for reasons which the minister could no doubt defend—but that when members of the Legislature attempt to discuss the farmers' rights in the House, we too are frustrated by the application of something called sub judice. A more offensive ploy I do not know.

I walk the bloody tightrope. I sit here and I have to pay respect to the lawyer; I have to maintain my equanimity—what do you do in this crazy place? How do you deal in this Legislature? I'm not asking you to discuss your decision; I'm asking you to discuss the reasons by which you came to that decision. The reasons are on paper; I can read them. I can put that decision into the record.

Hon. W. Newman: I know.

Mr. Lewis: I'm entitled to do that in Hansard. Where do the farmers find justice? All right, I suppose through the courts. Isn't it ironic that groups of people in Ontario are so oppressed these days that they are driven to such extremes. These farmers now have to take a civil action in the courts naming the minister and Ontario Hydro. It's crazy that we should drive people to that kind of extreme. Here are 30 farmers named in the action who felt that they had been upheld by an inquiry officer. I really find it offensive.

Come on, you are my senior; you are my colleague of long standing in the House—what the devil do I do?

Ontario Hydro, behaving in a fashion which is consistent only with the arbitrariness and insensitivity which has characterized it over the years, decides to expropriate the land of a number of farmers to set up a line between Windsor and Sandwich. The Expropriation Procedures Act is proclaimed on Dec. 1, 1970. Ontario Hydro looks into the business of the expropriation in 1970. They had every reason to believe that the Expropriation Procedures Act meant what it said and that they had to provide a taking of land which was reasonable and fair and necessary.

Ontario Hydro engaged in the game that they always engaged in, of playing one farmer off against another, of offering amounts of money which were simply illegitimate, and of buying up land where they could. When they came to the crunch, the 15 per cent of the land which was good agricultural land, they couldn't get the farmers to bite, because farmers can be played around with by Hydro for only so long and then they dig in their heels. This was good farmland, and the farmers said, "No, we won't deal with you. We won't deal with people who deal in a disreputable fashion."

This is the way Hydro has classically dealt. Hydro says, "To the devil with you, we'll expropriate your land." They institute proceedings under the Expropriation Procedures Act. The farmer says to himself and the farmer's lawyer says to himself, "We have recourse under the Act. We'll go before an inquiry officer." The inquiry officer has the hearing. The inquiry officer, a noteworthy Tory in London—do I do him an injustice?

Hon. W. Newman: I don't know what his political faith is, but he's a very capable person.

Mr. Lewis: Clearly a very capable person. The inquiry officer says that he accepts the premise that Hydro's objectives are unimpeachable. He said that. Then he says, "Is the taking fair? I must therefore conclude that this application is not fair on the merits. Is the taking sound? I must therefore find that this taking is not sound. Is the taking reasonably necessary?" To quote:

In order to achieve its objectives, the taking of some lands may prove to be reasonably necessary. That is a long way from saying that this taking is reasonably necessary. Hydro was not able to establish on the evidence that it had given (a)

due consideration to the consequence of the taking on the affected owners, or (b) due consideration to all reasonable alternative routes. Hydro, with its vast human and material resources, could and should have had evidence that the reasonable alternative routes were carefully assessed, and the respective advantages and disadvantages of each weighed against the consequences of the taking on the affected owners in advance of its choice. I must therefore conclude that this taking is not reasonably necessary at this time.

The taking is not fair, the taking is not sound, the taking is not reasonably necessary, and you overrule the inquiry officer's report. That's called a mortal blow to public participation and natural justice in Ontario. You rule that way. Then when I, as a member of the Legislature, want to talk to you about it in the House, you plead sub judice. That's what's happening. You say we can't talk about it.

What do these farmers do? They scream and yell at the Minister of Energy (Mr. McKeough) at a meeting and he thumbs his nose at them—well, in a sense. He says it's the least worst alternative. I think that in fact was the phrase.

Hon. W. Newman: You read my reasons, did you not?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I read your reasons. On the surface, your reasons were, in terms of a rationalization, plausible. One of the reasons was that so much land had already been taken. What the devil would Hydro do with all that land? Another reason was that 1975 was approaching and the power supply had to be secure. Yet another reason was that Hydro had done what it could be expected to do at the time of the planning because the rules of the game have changed.

My answer is: nuts! Hydro has trampled all over farmers' rights in Ontario without blinking an eye, and no one calls it to heel. I get tired of that. This would have been a dramatic intervention on the part of the minister to say to Hydro, "Look, fellows, we're drawing the line here. You've gone too far once too often."

Mr. B. Newman: Why don't you have an inquiry on it?

Mr. Lewis: I must tell you what I have to believe. I believe that the Ministry of the Environment was bullied into its position by the Minister of Energy and Ontario Hydro. I believe that that decision was ordered by

the Minister of Energy and Ontario Hydro even though the Minister of the Environment in his own wisdom saw the possibility of saying to Hydro: "I am endorsing the inquiry officer's report. You come back to me by Dec. 31, 1974, with alternative routes and we'll do it that way."

I believe that there was no need to accept this report. I really feel for those farmers, and I think other members of the House of all parties do, just as I sense the incredible aggravation for the farmers when they lose nine dairy farms in a projected bypass around Peterborough or when the Arnprior dam is affected, which you know and the Minister of Energy knows was illegitimately handled by Hydro. But what can you do about it now?

It is the same as the farmers dealing with Ontario Hydro who get together in the Bruce Peninsula to watch the way they run their transmission corridors through. If Ontario Hydro sees swampland on one side and agricultural land on the other, it will choose the prime agricultural land every time. They have got some kind of obsession for destroying prime agricultural land. That's why we tabled these new public participation rules for Hydro, because there seems no way of controlling that megalomaniacal corporation.

The most extraordinary blow for democratic public participation could have been struck by you, the minister, saying to Hydro: "No, I am going to secure Windsor's power supply but not this way. Over my dead body, fellows—I've got an inquiry officer's report and it is an intelligent report and I accept it."

It really is, as you know, an intelligent report. I have read yours and I have read his and I have read the appendix, the recommendations for consideration by the approving authority and I think the whole thing is just a little scandal in southwestern Ontario that has been allowed to happen for no legitimate reason.

I wanted to put it today as I put it last night, with the added note that the whole business of your not being able to reply to me in the Legislature is an abuse of the Legislature. It is not what we are here for. We are here to be able to debate these matters. What we say is not used as evidence in court. What you say in court can vary from, or be consistent with what you say here, depending on the questions asked.

Is this a jury case? Presumably this is a judge. I mean, do you see what we are saying? We are saying that a judge who reads the press reports of this case, of this discus-

sion, will be influenced in his opinion. That's what we are saying. Well, I don't have that low grade a view of the judicial profession.

Hon. W. Newman: Neither do I.

Mr. Lewis: I happen to think the judges are capable of impartiality. I happen to think that even if I called you some epithet and you gave me answers which were totally implausible, it would mean nothing to a judge. He or she would make his ruling or her ruling based on the evidence.

Hon. W. Newman: That is right, based on the evidence.

Mr. Lewis: Right. What you would say in reply to me here might even lead to a

fruitful discussion rather than to a splenetic outburst and would make a hell of a lot more sense.

I have nothing more to say, Mr. Chairman. It turns the democratic process into a shambles, frustrates the rights of the farmers and just is wrong. It is just unconscionably wrong.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 1904 carry?

Vote 1904 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: That concludes the estimates of the Ministry of the Environment.

The committee adjourned at 12:10 o'clock, p.m.

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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Legislature of Ontario Debates

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Standing Resources Development Committee

Chairman: Mr. R. K. McNeil

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION
Fourth Session of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature

Monday, October 28, 1974

Speaker: Honourable Russell Daniel Rowe
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, QC

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1974

The committee met at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Mr. I. Deans (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister would introduce his staff so that we understand who they are and what their functions are?

Hon. J. P. MacBeth (Minister of Labour): All right, thank you, Mr. Deans. I will start off with introducing the head table. First of all, of course, is my deputy, Mr. Robert Johnston, whom I think most of you do know.

Next is Mr. John Kinley, director of our research branch; and Mr. Hushion and Mr. Dickie, who of course you all know from our labour relations field; and Tim Armstrong, in connection with the Labour Relations Board. Now, do you want those who are down below? Is that all you want now?

Mr. Deans: No, let's have everybody.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: All right, Bob, if you will just take over for the others?

Mr. R. D. Johnston (Deputy Minister): It might be just as simple if you do it yourselves and stand up and then they will know who it is.

D. L. Emond (Executive Assistant to the Minister): Douglas Emond, executive assistant to the minister.

R. K. Cleverdon (Director, Construction Safety Branch): R. K. Cleverdon, director of the construction safety branch.

D. W. Rose (Counsel and Registrar, Labour Management Arbitration Commission): Don Rose, Labour Management Arbitration Commission.

D. J. Morgan (Executive Director, Finance and Administration): John Morgan, executive director of administration.

J. McNair (Director, Industrial Safety Branch): J. McNair, industrial safety.

W. H. Lehman (Director, Systems and ADP Branch): W. H. Lehman, director, systems and ADP branch.

V. E. Scott (Director, Conciliation and Mediation Services): V. E. Scott, director, conciliation and mediation.

G. A. Webster (Director, Finance Branch): George Webster, director of finance.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I might say we are missing two or three, some of whom will be here and some of whom just weren't available today but will probably be here tomorrow.

Mr. D. A. Paterson (Essex South): Mr. Chairman, before we proceed would a motion be in order to prohibit smoking while the committee is sitting?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I will entertain such a motion.

Mr. J. Root (Wellington-Dufferin): I will second it.

Mr. Chairman: All in favour?

Mr. Deans: Oh, wait a minute. I don't smoke but—

Mr. Chairman: I declare the motion carried.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-South): We want to save our health.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Ladies and gentlemen, now with that motion out of the way you will curtail the minister's frustrations considerably. I thought it was a direct plot to get after me when you cut off my cigars, but maybe I will be a little shorter now too, maybe a little longer.

Mr. Deans: Just one thing. Who is going to enforce this if I light a cigar?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: That's your decision, Mr. Chairman. However, in any event I welcome this opportunity to make just a few remarks about the ministry and I won't take very long.

The first thing I want to do is to pay tribute to the staff of the ministry. They have been most helpful to me as a new minister coming in. As far as I am concerned, every one of them is doing a very conscientious

tious, sincere, good job on behalf of the people of the province.

I won't say that I haven't had a few complaints, and I am going to say that most of them have been in the construction safety field. I think that is perhaps good, because any complaints that I have had have been along the line that our staff in that field has been over-zealous, and if we are erring anywhere I think we are erring in the right direction.

Safety, as far as I am concerned, is one of those nebulous things that everybody talks about and everybody says he is in favour of, but the industrial safety branch and the construction safety branch are trying to do a job and I have assured them, and I want to assure each one of you, that I will be doing my best to promote anything we can do to help safety in this province.

As you know, we just took over construction safety on Aug. 1 of last year. It hasn't been easy trying to tell the people in the rest of the province what the provincial regulations required, as compared to what their local municipal regulations used to require, but I think the staff has done a good job and the effect of the overall policy is beginning to be felt.

The ministry has a complement of 768 people as of the end of March of this year. At the present time, we are asking approvals of estimates of some \$14 million. The estimates for the previous year, that is 1973-1974, amounted to \$12.8 million. The actual expenditures, as you will find in our annual report for last year—they weren't, of course, available when these estimates were entered into—were approximately \$11.9 million, so we were a little under our estimates of last year.

We have some revenues. As you know, they don't offset any of our expenditures because the revenues go into consolidated revenue fund, it comes mostly from the construction industry and plan approval and amounts to about \$2.5 million, so the \$14 million we are talking produces a net of \$11.5 million.

We have district offices, as I think most of you know, at Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay, Windsor and Kenora. I admit that I have visited only two of those offices to date, namely Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, but I hope in the near future to have occasion to visit the rest of them.

We also have a very interesting experiment that's working very well in the storefront operation on College St. in Toronto

and that is something that I would hope we would expand upon. It is a place where the people can bring their problems. It's not a very elaborate setup but it deals with them very quickly and in surroundings and a location where the people who need those services can find them readily available to them.

In some of the smaller places, particularly in northern Ontario, we have a reasonably close liaison with Natural Resources through the northern affairs officers. I was into Wawa this summer and had a few minutes with one of our northern affairs representatives there who was telling me the work that he handled from the Wawa area in connection with not only the Ministry of Labour but also the Workmen's Compensation Board, so I think we pretty well cover the whole province.

We have had an interesting summer student programme this year. We have had about 34 students engaged in SPIEL—and I will spell this out for you—Students Providing Information on Employment Rights for the Labour Force. We have had about 32 involved in the STIR programme—Students Training in Industrial Relations—and about 23 in the construction safety inspection internship. In the latter field, they have gone into less hazardous jobs than some of the others, but I think they have performed very admirably and we hope to carry on some of those programmes in the new year.

The employment adjustment service branch was established in May, 1973. It's one of the new fields that we have entered to try to counteract the effect of mass layoffs. It's too early to say that it has proved itself completely, but I know that we have entered into a great number of agreements between the federal government, ourselves, the unions and management in trying to relocate, retain and generally assist people who may be affected by mass layoffs or items of that nature. I think they are doing a good job. We will know better six months from now.

The employment standards branch: I am always interested in the amounts the branch collects by way of minimum wage, arrears of wages, overtime, equal pay, vacation pay, termination pay. We've collected on behalf of wage earners some \$2.9 million through our efforts. If our programme was working as we might hope it would be working, we might not have to collect anything for these people at all. But just to show that we are doing something, that is the figure we collected during this past year.

The employment standards people are also very busy answering questions. On my ori-

ginal tour of our offices on University Ave., I was impressed by the fact that there were six people who were continually answering telephone inquiries. When I was trying to talk to them it was difficult to find a minute where I could interrupt one of them because the phones were so busy. They are answering questions pretty well all day long about the various rights and responsibilities of the wage earners of this province, as well as of the employers, of course.

As for industrial relations, we all know that Mr. Dickie has been in charge of it. You all know how difficult a year it has been, and I don't see any great improvement coming up for the new year. So long as inflation continues to be a problem, so long as we have a shortage of skilled workers and so long as we have some of the programmes that perhaps make the need to work not quite what it used to be, then I think we are going to have continuing problems in industrial relations.

Certainly the staff in that field under Mr. Dickie works at it almost 24 hours a day, and I sometimes regret that I'm not asked questions in the House about the number of strikes we settle, rather than the ones that have just broken out or are on-going.

There is a great deal of work being done in this field and, in view of the times we are living in, I think it is being done quite effectively. There are about 3,000 agreements that we reach each year and 95 per cent of them are achieved without work stoppages. It is the other five per cent, of course, that we hear about.

The women's bureau is still very much a matter of education. We are doing what we can in the ministry to promote equality for women in terms of employment opportunities. But I think the public generally still requires a great deal of education and we are, of course, working on that.

Human rights, of course, is under a separate commission and I know you'll have some questions to ask me in regard to it. Some of the work we have done has been in some of the downtown communities in Toronto, where you get many new Canadians coming in, and you get tensions between various new immigrant groups. In addition, work has been done up in the Kenora area through Mr. Robert McPhee, our director of the human rights branch. Again, I think very worthwhile work was accomplished.

You will probably wish to ask me a few questions on the Workmen's Compensation

Board, and although their budget or estimates are not part of the picture that you have before you, again if it is the wish of the committee and the members of the committee, I have asked the chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, together with some of his staff, to be present on the last day of these estimates.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Not for another 20-minute session, though? I hope we'll have longer than that.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Mr. Chairman, on that point—

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: That will depend, of course, on the wish of the committee. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, before we get into it, it seems to me that according to an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which we passed last year, it was suggested that the Workmen's Compensation Board should go to a standing committee of the Legislature.

Perhaps it could be this committee, but I think we'd like more than the 20 minutes or 40 minutes that we've had in the past. I think we'd like to set aside some separate days to debate fully the Workmen's Compensation Board, because although we were assured that things would change, they haven't changed for the better.

Mr. E. J. Bounsall (Windsor West): That's right, Mr. Chairman. We passed that amendment on Dec. 7 or 8 of last year. Section 81(c)(2) says: "The Minister of Labour shall submit the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board before the assembly if it is in session or, if not, the next ensuing session, and the report shall then be referred to a standing committee of the assembly."

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: That report has, of course, been sent.

Mr. Bounsall: All right. It's been submitted.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Now it has to go to the—

Mr. Bounsall: So now it has to be referred to a standing committee. That was understood at the time. That was an amendment put in committee at the time when the bill was out of the House in committee. It was thoroughly discussed in a good, relaxed, informative atmosphere that the Workmen's Compensation Board would not be tied to the estimates but would be a separate submission

to a committee, and would not take up part of estimate time. That was the understanding at the time and was agreed to by all and by the former minister that that was the way it was to be handled.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I don't know whether that requires some consultation with the House leader (Mr. Winkler). It may require that. The proposal that I was making is that it should follow on at the end of our estimates here of the Ministry of Labour.

Mr. Bounsall: The problem is that this legislation actually directs it otherwise and with a specific purpose. One of the reasons was that two years ago when it was outside the committee—in committee such as this—the Workmen's Compensation Board got tacked on to the end and it was a very short session. The services of Hansard were not available to us and in that session several points were made by the chairman of the board which would have been very useful if we had a permanent record for future reference.

The whole feeling of the members in the estimates committee at that time was that a thorough, separate review. That was this was no way to do it and that we needed achieved through the legislation last December, in which the process would not take up time of the estimates but that a thorough, separate committee would review the Workmen's Compensation Board. It may not last too long. It may be only two or three days.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I will be pleased to discuss it with the House leader, but it was my understanding that we would follow the same procedure. I've noted the member's wishes and what he has said about it.

Mr. Bounsall: There are some disadvantages to the old procedure.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Certainly, Mr. Chairman, you will agree to legislation already passed—

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Oh, I will have no alternative.

Mr. Gisborn: Never mind talking to House leaders. At this point it won't help—

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I mean about what committee and what procedure. I don't know whether there is any reason why it couldn't follow these estimates, except that you're concerned about taking the time out of the estimates.

Mr. Bounsall: That's one point, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I suppose it is traditional for us to congratulate the minister since this is his first whack at the estimates. However, when I cast my mind back and think of the number of Ministers of Labour we've been through in the last seven years since I've been in this House it's getting to be kind of a hoary tradition without much sense to it.

I don't know whether it's a matter of the job itself that means that the Minister of Labour doesn't last very long, or if it's another reflection of the fact that the government doesn't really consider the ministry very important. So, while I'd like to congratulate the minister on his appointment, I'm not going to be, I don't think, very kind in my remarks.

I was rather disappointed that the minister who has now been the minister for three or four months at least, and has been tested in the waters of strikes and the pressures that result therefrom, would not have something a little more concrete and progressive to tell us about his ministry tonight. It's always been my feeling that the present government, the present Conservative administration, is anti-labour, and that would be my first all-embracing criticism of the ministry; secondly, that it's reactive rather than taking the initiative in many of the things that are confronting labour and management in the province today.

Specifically, I was a little sorry that the minister didn't tell us that he was going to amend, or bring in amendments to the Ontario Labour Relations Act; that he was going to do something concerning farm labour; that he was going to speed up the arbitration process; that he was going to simplify the certification of unions and the process related thereto, and that he was going to do also what he could to ensure that that Act that proves to my mind to and all those who have read it that the government is anti-labour, the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, would be amended in some respects, so that the civil servants of this province can be treated like any other citizen and any other class of citizens in the province.

One of the things that bothered me, and maybe it has been an oversight on the minister's part and he hasn't had time to look into it, was that I and some of my colleagues for a number of years have been

pressing the Premier (Mr. Davis) in particular, and the Premier has shifted it on to the Minister of Labour now, to set up a select committee of the Legislature to look into labour-management problems in the province. We have had select committees on things like snowmobiles and what we should or should not do with schools after 4 o'clock, and so on. I am sure all are important in their own way, but I suggest to you they are not quite as important as the problems facing labour and management in the Province of Ontario today.

It is rather interesting as a matter of fact, Mr. Minister, and I am sure that you might feel somewhat constrained in your position—and perhaps I am being unfair—to know that, being a lawyer you are not working with matters—I should leave it at that; there is no need for qualification, really is there?—dealing with the work force and the work place.

Mr. J. M. Turner (Peterborough): I thought you were going to stop right there.

Mr. Reid: I am not alone in this, because it is interesting to note that I as the critic for the Liberal Party—

Mr. Deans: You haven't worked either.

Mr. Reid: Oh, I have worked. I have been in some places where the conditions were abominable, but I have taught school and I have been in business, so that I don't suppose that I could say that I come from the ranks of labour at the moment nor represent them.

It is interesting that the official critic of the NDP finds himself in the same situation. I believe he is a university professor or something of that fact. When one looks at the makeup of the Legislature, of the 117 members, one finds that there are no more than two or three people from each party who come from a working or an hourly job that now sit in the Legislature. I say to you, Mr. Minister, that I think it is imperative that we have a select committee for two reasons: one, because of the importance and the growing problems of strikes in our society in Ontario; and, two, because I think the members of the Legislature themselves can do with a great deal of education as it relates to labour-management in the Province of Ontario.

Specifically, as a matter of fact, when the minister is replying he could give us his views on that, and tell me if he is going to get around to answering my letter which the Premier insists he sent on to the minister. Perhaps the minister doesn't read the missives he receives from the Premier. I could suggest

that that's a quick way to get out of the cabinet also.

I don't think anyone who has had anything to do with labour relations would suggest that the government is going to end strikes or going to do away with strikes, no matter what kind of legislation we pass in the province. But what we can do, I think, is to remove some of those things that create problems and create hostility as between labour and management. Obviously, any strike has to be settled with good faith and mutual trust on both sides at some time in the negotiations. Sometimes of course that good faith and trust amount to the kind of economic disciplines that are brought into the kind of society we live in.

What I think we can do, and I would like to say specifically what we can do which would go a long way to ameliorate some of the problems and to remove those kinds of aspects that lead to strikes, is that we might start right with the certification process as it now exists. I don't want to oversimplify these matters, but obviously when there is hostility in the certification procedure itself this is going to be carried over into the negotiations for first contracts.

Now, again, one of the things that I think underlines the fact that this government is anti-labour is the fact that you amended the Act to read "require that 65 per cent of the workers be signed up before a union could be certified." Now, even in the Legislature where, perhaps unfortunately, we have a three-party system, very few of us, perhaps with the exception of myself and Mr. Allan from Haldimand-Norfolk win by more than 50 per cent. So I would suggest to you—

Mr. Root: I had more votes than three other candidates.

Mr. Reid: My goodness, not you John, too. I find that hard to believe but I'll take your word for it.

In any case, what I'm suggesting is that one of the things that would lead to improved relations would be for you to amend the Act to require only 50 per cent plus one so that a union can be certified in a plant. And it seems to me that we could simplify the whole procedure—I might say by way of interjection to my own comments, it seems to me that one of our problems—

Mr. C. E. McIlveen (Oshawa): Verbal diarrhoea.

Mr. Reid: —in the field of labour relations is how legalistic the whole process has be-

come and how we've come to rely on the courts and court-related and legal-related actions. So that it seems to me there has to be a simpler process because I think the minister will agree, and perhaps some of his officials can confirm it, that I think right now there's a three-month backlog in the certification process of unions.

I suggest to the minister that it should be a fundamental right that anyone in this province who wants to join a labour union should be able to do it and to be able to do it easily. Those battles for union recognition were won at great cost years ago and yet, because of the antiquated laws we have in the province in regard to certification and first contracts, we're still having those battles and they're causing a great deal of unnecessary hostility and delay. And I think it's completely unnecessary.

We look at the matter of first contracts, once the union has been recognized. We see that in—and I'm using ministry figures, I won't use the OFL's figures—but in 1970-1971, there were 478 certificates issued and 370 agreements were reached. In 1971-1972, there were 373 certificates issued; there were 313 agreements signed. In 1972-1973, there were 485 certificates issued and 405 agreements signed. So the problem isn't getting any better and it's a problem that is completely unnecessary and could be done away with by the ministry taking some initiative and action in this regard.

For instance, I would suggest along those lines that the minister consider a minimum first contract—perhaps he could incorporate it into something along the lines of the Employment Standards Act—but a first contract that would embody matters in regard to wages, holidays, union security and check-off and so on.

Mr. Bounsall: As in BC.

Mr. Reid: So that if in fact there are some employers who are so mediaeval as to not recognize the union as a bargaining agent, after a certain amount of time given for negotiation, they have this contract presented to them.

As the minister may know I've been through one of those situations myself and I must say I found the attitude of the employers unbelievable in this day and age, but obviously there are some that have to be brought, screaming and kicking, into the 20th century. It would save a lot of trouble, a lot of future animosities, if the minister would act in this way.

Another large complaint that I would have hoped the minister would have taken some time with is the arbitration proceedings. And we're talking about the quantity and quality of the arbitrators and the time it takes for them to bring down their awards. Specifically, if the minister will remember during the TTC emergency debate, I suggested putting a time limit on the award of the arbitrator. The minister waved me off saying he didn't want to put constraints on the arbitrator, that he didn't think this would be fair, that he would give him a reasonable amount of time.

I would draw to the minister's attention that in the elevator strike, which the Legislature also legislated to a finish, it took almost two years or better before an arbitration award was set down. So when we are trying to find a strike alternative and someone mentions voluntary arbitration or compulsory arbitration, and then we have these kinds of delays, then we are doing away with an alternative that might save strikes and lockouts.

I realize the problems related to getting arbitrators who have the faith and confidence of both parties or arbitrators who have the necessary ability. But unless you do something with the arbitration machinery, you are going to find that the whole system will break down.

The grievance problem procedures follow along the same line. They take too long and become too expensive. In arbitration, for instance, during the war they said if you went to arbitration it would speed up the process and save money. Well, it has become the other way around. Some people feel, of course, that the arbitrators are perhaps too well paid and it is in their own best interests to spin these matters out as long as possible. I am not prepared to accept that holus-bolus, but it is certainly a point to consider.

Before I go on to other matters, I would just like to raise a point in the matter of labour relations. It has been my own experience with some of the companies that I have had to deal with, that their attitude toward their employees is enough to make you wonder where these people have been living and in what century they are living. And while the minister, through his mediators or conciliators cannot go in and say, "My mediator or conciliator has told me that your attitude is abominable," surely after a strike is settled the minister should have what I would like to call for want of a better word

at the moment, a troubleshooter. The troubleshooter would go to various companies, and unions if necessary, and say, "Look fellows, you had better clean up your act and you had better start treating these people like human beings." There is one company in particular where we have had a protracted strike and its attitude hasn't changed, and for that matter the attitude of the union hasn't changed. It is just going to lead to further problems in the future.

It seems to me there should be someone who the minister can use who has the confidence of both union and management. He can go in there in an unbiased way and say, "Look fellows, this is what is the matter with your labour relations." And he can say it to the union too, as I say, if it is necessary. As a matter of fact, I would suggest to the minister that he find himself a good Liberal to do this because a Liberal is always known as fair and unbiased and can certainly take an objective look at the situation.

Mr. Gisborn: Like Albert Wren.

Mr. F. Drea (Scarborough Centre): A terrific guy.

Mr. Reid: Now there was a good man, Albert Wren.

Another point that I would like to mention, Mr. Minister, is ratification of contracts by the unions. Management has complained for years that a union comes to the bargaining table, signs an agreement, the negotiators take it back to the union and the union votes it down or the members vote it down, and management complains this isn't fair. Well, I'm not sure that I go along with that because a union is somewhat of a different animal than most other organizations. But it seems to me that we can learn from some of the procedures other unions use to provide an atmosphere where we can be sure that the ratification process is fairly and correctly carried out.

With that in mind, I recommend the way the Teamsters Union conduct their ratification votes. As I understand their system, the final contract as offered by the company is mailed to the employee at his home, along with a return address envelope and a ballot as to which way he wants to vote—for or against accepting the contract. I believe in the Teamsters' case these ballots are mailed back to the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the ministry does the actual computation of the balloting.

It seems to me that this is something that might be suggested to other unions as a

method of having a ratification vote in a calm atmosphere. As well, of course, it would give the partner in this business, the wife, a chance to express her opinion on what should be done.

I don't often see too much in your literature, Mr. Minister, about methods used between some companies and unions to create harmonious labour relations. I may have missed this type of publicity, but I was at a meeting of our labour policy group last weekend and we had some people there from Lever Brothers—both management and union representatives. One of the things they have incorporated into their agreements is the fact that they meet every month. They have a monthly meeting at which, as they say, everything is open to negotiation. They try to defuse the emotional issues that often cause strikes before they get out of hand and before these matters come for actual negotiation. Many of these points are solved before actual negotiations of the contract begin.

I think this is something that should be suggested to other companies and unions—those who wait only until the actual contract negotiations begin and everything is dumped on the table all at once.

Another alternative to the strike is, of course, voluntary binding arbitration. But as I pointed out to the minister, I think the problem of arbitration taking so long is leading companies and unions away from using this as an option.

Another alternative to the strike, of course, is the final offer solution, which we have been over. I might say, Mr. Minister, that I am not solely sold on the final offer solution, or any of these methods; but at least it would give you an arsenal to deal with, rather than the situation where it is now of a no-board report and going right into a strike.

I have already mentioned, Mr. Minister, the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, section 17, which is so restrictive that it's probably the piece of labour legislation that the government should be most ashamed of in the Province of Ontario. As I say, I hope the minister will respond and indicate what he is doing in regard to this. Hopefully he will tell us that he is going to start treating the civil servants of this province as full citizens, and that he is going to convince the Management Board that these provisions should be changed.

I don't know if the minister has read last year's estimates, but I spent some time indicating how women in the work force

were still being discriminated against as far as equal pay for equal work goes. The minister didn't spend any time giving us any statistics on this, but it was interesting to note in the hospital executive magazine of this summer that women are still not being paid equal pay for equal work. As a matter of fact, the gist of the article is that in the high-paying executive jobs, women are earning something like \$10,000 less for doing the same job as a male executive administrator in a hospital.

We can imagine that if this kind of discrimination is going on at that level, what it will be all the way down through the work chain for women in the work force. As I said in last year's estimates, it seems to me that the ministry is not being very energetic when it comes to prosecuting these matters or ensuring that women are getting equal pay for equal work.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to speak on a number of other matters as they come up. I am concerned about the farm labour problem. It seems to me that the minister should be able to incorporate farm labourers under some aspects of the Employment Standards Act. We don't suggest for a moment that all the farmers are taking advantage of their seasonal employees, but it seems to me that these people are entitled to the minimum protection of that Act, as well as anyone else.

I also fail to see why some union people, or at least representatives of the work force in the Province of Ontario, weren't put on the committees to deal with this matter.

I fail to see where the minister is showing any leadership in this field.

I would also like to bring the minister's attention to the matter of bankruptcies as it relates to people in the work force. If inflation continues the way it does—and we realize that all labour relations in the province are probably affected by the spectre of inflation more than anything else these days—there may be a number of firms going bankrupt. It seems to us that the people who should have first claim on any moneys available are the working people who have put in their time and energy on a day-to-day basis in that plant.

The minister, I am sure, is knowledgeable on the payments of Wages Act that was amended in 1973 in British Columbia. Section 5(a) deals with this. It seems to me it is incumbent upon the minister to protect the rights of the workers in the Province of Ontario and go to the federal government, if

he refuses to pass a statute in Ontario, and say, "Look, we want that Act changed. We think the working people have a priority claim on any funds that are available in firms that go bankrupt." As a matter of fact that is such a just and fair and logical concept I am surprised the minister hasn't done something about it.

The same, Mr. Minister, goes for pension protection. This matter also was raised at our Sept. 7 Liberal labour policy group in that some of the pension funds of workers were in danger, again because of inflation. It seems to be that your ministry, instead of carrying out some of those far-fetched research projects, some of which I enumerated in last year's estimates, should be ensuring that the pension rights of workers in the province are protected.

I would also like to talk further on in the estimates as we get to that vote about the construction problems and the problems with the number of union contracts all being terminated at different times. Again, I think a select committee of the Legislature would find themselves very well educated and perhaps understand the complexity of these things much better if they had an opportunity to study these at some length and at first hand.

Mr. Minister, that is the gist of my opening remarks. I intend to go into some detail during the estimates but I would hope that you could reply in some detail and tell us really what initiatives you are taking and just what you are doing to improve the labour-management process in the province and what you are doing to protect those people in the labour movement who cannot and are not able to protect themselves.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Bounsall?

Mr. Bounsall: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wish at this time to congratulate the new minister on his appointment as the Minister of Labour. My longevity in this House doesn't go back as far as the labour critic of the Liberal Party and I really have only one other minister with whom to compare the new minister—the Hon. Fern Guindon, who we all appreciated in this House and miss. We appreciate the new member who replaces Mr. Guindon too, particularly on this side, George Samis.

One thing that struck me, making a very brief comparison between yourself and the former minister, was that Fern was very concerned over labour relations. I got the impression that he wasn't oriented very much

toward the legislation or the workings of the Acts and any amendments thereto. But he was very concerned about conciliation and mediation, almost to regarding the other branches of his ministry with an "Oh yes, they are in my ministry too" type of attitude. But he really was concerned and really felt the situation of strikes around the province and how it was affecting individuals. He kept on top of them remarkably and, as the minister, had some pretty notable successes—his involvement in the Toronto garbage strike and the advance work toward the construction industry, which he did. He had those successes.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): I guess maybe he left the sinking ship.

Mr. Bounsall: That's right. He had vision as well.

Mr. Reid: He also had foresight.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Bounsall: I get the feeling that you, sir, might be the reverse. Over the last two or three months we have heard expressions from you about amendments to the Employment Standards Act coming forward and possible amendments to the Labour Relations Act. That was a welcome sound in the sense that you may be a little bit more preoccupied with the legislation and the details of it as you saw the inequities come forward. But I really wonder whether you—

Mr. Drea: Great minister, great minister!

Mr. Bounsall: —feel the concern over the practical problems of labour relations—

Mr. Drea: Not problems like you.

Mr. Bounsall: Do you really feel personally the tragedy of strikes and the tragedy of collective bargaining breakdown when those strikes occur? I feel this is important because we're in a rather desperate period in labour relations, with so many contracts coming up and with the cost of living escalating almost out of hand. We have a real crunch coming, not just in the industrial sector, but in the public sector as well—perhaps exceeded now in the public sector.

The centre of these problems, and the centre of the negotiations, is a catch-up programme where wage negotiations are trying to catch up to this ever-increasing cost of living and in many cases an attempt is being made to get a cost-of-living clause written into the contract.

I would like to see this minister take some real leadership, at least in pronouncements on wage negotiations and cost-of-living clause negotiations. At this time I don't believe you have at all. A cost-of-living clause in contracts at this time surely must be a better way than a simple guess as to what cost of living might go to when negotiating wages over the next couple of years. Surely, after you've got the base rate adjusted to take in the cost of living that you're trying to catch up to, a cost-of-living clause which is bedevilling so many union negotiations at the moment, is going to be less inflationary and a more accurate reflection and more fair to the workers involved than the guesses which they're going to have to take without it.

I would like to see the Minister of Labour come in and take a real stand to aid negotiations in this respect, a real stand as to what he feels about cost of living being incorporated into the contracts being negotiated. I am sure it is less inflationary than wild guesses on what it might go to, which is the only other alternative. The wild guesses may be good guesses, as it turns out, but what guidelines do we have? Two years ago in the contracts being negotiated for this two-year period, one would have guessed wildly low on what the cost of living was going to and what the wages should be to meet it.

I have some figures here. Taking January, 1973, as a base up to August of this year, looking at the price index and adjusting it to zero, for January, and looking at the actual wages and salary industrial composite, they have increased in that period from \$161.42 to \$183.14 in the 19-month period. When you look at that, you see the average wages industrial composite increasing, but if you adjust those average wages and salaries to maintain the buying power, there has actually been a decrease in the Province of Ontario.

If you take January, 1973, as your base at zero, wages in August, 1974, were \$6.32 a week less than they would have been if they had kept up with inflation. Wages always lag behind price increases, and there certainly has been a definite lagging to the tune of \$6.32 on the average.

If one wants to be fair to workers and see them have the same buying power they had some months ago, and yet not have them lead inflation, it would seem very reasonable to me that cost-of-living clauses should be encouraged to be included in the contract. In this way you could play a real leadership role.

I understand the collective bargaining system and in many ways I buy the idea that

undue government intervention is not a good thing. But I think you have to get intimately involved in advance—in the way the former minister did in the construction industry, as an example—to prevent the collapse of collective bargaining, particularly in the broadly defined essential service categories such as teachers, hospital workers, transit employees and civil servants in general. You should get involved in advance to ensure that collective bargaining doesn't collapse and perform a leadership role in this respect, rather than what has been in the past two or three years this government's automatic response, which is to apply compulsory arbitration.

Compulsory arbitration is systematically undermining labour relations in Ontario. The government chooses confrontation by choosing compulsory arbitration; it is really taking an extreme position, a provocative position and is encouraging a collision course.

We have the example before us—it isn't directly in your ministry, I understand that; but perhaps it should be, and perhaps it would be much more comfortable there than where their labour negotiations are—of the civil servants in Ontario, with the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act. Those civil servants, almost unthinkably—one almost can't imagine it—are perhaps contemplating some illegal strike action in the early part of 1975. That's what compulsory arbitration does to the entire labour field in the Province of Ontario.

Government should be a model employer at least in its relationship with its own employees. Compulsory arbitration is not only wrong, it doesn't work. The civil servants find themselves in that untenable situation where they have compulsory arbitration if they can't settle the few items that they can take to the negotiation table, mainly wages; and then they are faced with an arbitration board which in their case, of course, they feel is loaded two to one against them since the chairman is appointed by the government, with one appointee from the government side and one from the civil servants' side.

The problem with compulsory arbitration really is that you don't get true collective bargaining prior to that. When you have compulsion standing firmly down at the end of the road, you destroy the true collective bargaining process, quite aside from the destruction of basic human rights that occurs when you don't have the freedom to bargain collectively and the freedom to strike.

In fact, the history of the Hospital Labour Disputes Arbitration Act shows that a compulsory Act of this sort promotes strikes. And

it is an Act that is immediately under your jurisdiction. There never really was a strike in the hospital field in Ontario until after we had the Hospital Labour Disputes Arbitration Act. And there have been wildcat strikes, illegal strikes or certainly the threat of strikes.

While we are on that point, Mr. Chairman, it was the threatened strike action by the hospital workers in the province that led, with that unthinkable situation in mind, to a fairly nice contract being offered to them—45 per cent over an 18-month period. It was one in which a lot of that was catch-up, but it was welcomed by everyone in the province.

What are you doing in the situation of the public health nurses? The Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Health, and their respective ministers, worked hard to achieve that agreement. The boards of health have been told in a letter sent out from the Ministry of Health on Aug. 12 that their budgets will be reviewed, and they are to indicate the changes required in their budget due to the salary negotiations which have been worked out. However, in fact, they are doing nothing about it.

The councils of the boards of health met before they were to meet with the Ontario Nursing Association, bargaining on behalf of the public health nurses. When that second meeting came up with the ONA, only two came from the council of the boards of health across the province.

You have the Ministry of Health saying in this labour situation that the money is available; but you have great reluctance, if not outright refusal by the boards of health across this province to put into effect the salary increase which they can give by submitting their budgets to the Ministry of Health. This is an area, Mr. Minister, where you can provide some leadership.

I sometimes think that this is a game; a sort of a women's rights issue where, because they are women, you have the boards of health treating them in this fashion.

I would hope that you and the Minister of Health (Mr. Miller) would step in fairly soon to see that these public health nurses receive the salary increases the Minister of Health has said they can get. This means getting the boards of health and the council of the boards of health to sit down and simply make the awards.

In terms of experience by other provinces, this Hospital Labour Disputes Arbitration Act could be withdrawn. It should be repealed, and true collective bargaining allowed to take place. There are other provinces that

do not have their hospital workers under compulsory arbitration and they do not have strikes in that jurisdiction. Compulsory arbitration destroys collective bargaining.

If a group of workers goes on strike, you can't put them all in jail—the teachers, the hospital workers, and so on. You can't fine them all exorbitantly. It is a dead-end situation, no matter which way you look at it. Acts which impose compulsory arbitration, such as on the hospital workers and the Crown employees, just really don't work at all. I really can't see this government putting all these workers in jail, should they feel they have to take some sort of action in support of their negotiating position. We would certainly hope that this would not occur.

I must comment on a remark the minister made that we hear too much about strikes. Perhaps we can get the exact figures for the last year for which you have them. But he said that 95 or 96 per cent of all contracts do not end up in a strike; and that the time lost in strikes is 0.3 or 0.4 per cent of the hours worked in the province.

And so really, although one hears about the strikes that take place, or may be about to take place, they represent a small percentage of the amicable settlements which are reached. But what is rather appalling, or what is the true test of a government in this labour relations, is how it handles those four or five per cent for which there are problems. All too often your response has been simply compulsory arbitration, or yet again a separate bill dealing with that particular situation rather than some real, thoughtful, in-advance planning to get at the issues of that strike and to head that particular strike off.

Really, what I'm saying, what I'm leading up to if you like, is that what is fundamentally wrong in Ontario in labour relations where problems emerge is the lack of good faith bargaining. In compulsory arbitration, where you have it, it encourages bad faith bargaining because the compulsion is always down at the end of the road, and that you really don't have to work at it because it can always go to compulsory arbitration.

But in those areas where you don't have compulsory arbitration a lack of good faith bargaining is what really is at the basis of so many of the problems in labour relations.

Section 14 of the Labour Relations Act is quite explicit on the minister: "Parties shall bargain in good faith—"

Mr. Reid: How do you define good faith?

Mr. Bounsall: —"and make every reasonable effort to make a collective agreement." It's a "shall" in there, and all too often good faith bargaining breaks down and nothing is done about it. And really, when it breaks down it's a failure of the government and the Minister of Labour in this province to effect good faith bargaining.

Now, Mr. Minister, your pronouncements in the House on this subject to date have been that you must be neutral in labour disputes. And I'm saying that that is a misconception as to what your role is. You must be impartial, but surely you can't be neutral. How will that phrase mean anything in the Ontario Labour Relations Act with a Minister of Labour who says "I'm sorry, there's nothing I can or will do about it. I'm neutral"? Well, you can be impartial, and this is what you must be, but neutral, never. Good faith bargaining is a process that assumes that both sides will step back from their initial positions and show some flexibility throughout and they're not encouraged in that when you have a Minister of Labour who says: "Look, there's nothing I will do about it," who is in fact just as inflexible as one of the sides sometimes appears to be in his attitude towards the good faith bargaining, that attitude of neutrality.

Time and time again across this province one looks into the problems in a contract and sees what I feel is bad faith bargaining, often on behalf of the companies. The employees have come, they've had their requests in, their negotiating position in, submitted months before, they have difficulties getting talks on it and the talks flounder on a point which is widely accepted across the labour market but on which one side, usually the company, takes a very firm stand.

I might mention the first contract situations where most strikes in fact do come up, where you have the most difficulty. And you get things being talked about such as denial of union security, which is accepted as a right by unions that have a contract across this province; it's a very fundamental part of the contracts which are achieved. You have talks breaking down on a denial of union security, and on problems of defining the unit when there are all kinds of examples across this province of how units are defined. And things like equal pay for equal work provisions, again touching on another part of your Acts, which are really classic bad faith bargaining positions.

I say to the minister that in these cases there are mechanisms by which you can in

fact indicate—or through your Ontario Labour Relations Board indicate—that there is bad faith bargaining taking place and get in to see that good faith bargaining is attempted. When you see things are going sour or that negotiations really haven't gotten off the ground, then step in and demand compliance with good faith bargaining. Perhaps draw public attention to the bad faith bargaining aspects which have occurred. Do not hesitate to use public pressure in that sense. Or another route is to give the Ontario Labour Relations Board the authority in law to order one of the offenders back to the table and make a good faith offer.

Mr. Haggerty: That sounds like compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Bounsall: No, to make a good faith offer and get the negotiations going. That's not dictating the final solution.

Mr. Haggerty: You sound like Wilson in England now.

Mr. Bounsall: Get them talking again and demand that they go in and make some good faith suggestions and quit the playing around.

The way the good faith bargaining clause in the Ontario Labour Relations Act is treated in this province is a laugh. It's unfortunate that it is such because of its importance and the good use to which it could be put.

But there is a situation you perhaps know of as thoroughly as myself. When there are some real problems in negotiations and you hear the problems which they are having, the offers that have been made, and the bargaining that isn't taking place, you daren't suggest to either side that they perhaps have been bargaining in bad faith and that maybe they should do something about it, because of what occurs. You go before the Labour Relations Board with your whole case, the Labour Relations Board finally gives leave to prosecute, and if you should go that final step of prosecution, the courts give a minimal fine.

So, the way it is now, that good faith bargaining clause is one that cannot be effectively used. It is only used in a rather bad situation when one side wants to draw public attention to the bad faith of the other side. But it really doesn't help in the negotiations. You get no monetary value out at the other end. The cost of going before the board on the union's part, for example, far outweighs whatever fine is given. So the only time one ever does it is when the positions are such

that you want to embarrass, which doesn't help the collective bargaining process.

Mr. Reid: That contradicts what you just said.

Mr. Bounsall: It doesn't help the collective bargaining process. That's why it is so little used. It is used only—

Mr. Reid: The minister intervenes and he has embarrassed one side or the other.

Mr. Bounsall: But I'm saying that could help towards the collective settlement. The one party which takes the other to court through the Labour Relations Board is straining more the already strained relationships. I'm saying to the minister that there are things you can do about it and you can no longer be neutral in your stand towards it.

There are several other things I'd like to comment upon in the opening and perhaps go into some greater depth on as we get into the estimates in the particular front. One is the Employment Standards Act and some of the great overhaul which is needed in some sections of the Act. The termination provisions of the Employment Standards Act have already been mentioned.

Certainly that needs updating on all fronts, not just on the number of workers that are laid off as a group, 50 being too many. That should be reduced. We've argued about this before. I can't see why the group has to be as large as 50 before the termination pay provisions of the Act do not take place. A figure like 15 would be more appropriate.

Certainly the provisions for payment in lieu of notice should be increased or, by the same token, the notice should be increased to much longer periods than what is contained in the Act. Perhaps something like six months' notice would not be untoward in this particular industrialized Province of Ontario.

Also that provision relating to what percentage of the work force can be laid off at any one time within a given period before the next percentage can be laid off—the minister perhaps doesn't recall, but employers around this province are getting to know the Act and its regulations very thoroughly, and can now lay off and do. I believe it happened with one of the aircraft companies quite recently. A. V. Roe or Douglas—I am not too sure which one of the two at Malton—were laying off just below the requirement in the Act. They had around 5,000 workers; I think the figure now is 10 per cent. So they were laying off 492 workers, waiting the

appropriate time—four weeks I think—and laying off another 492, and just staying within the technicalities of the Act so that they would not have to pay the termination pay to those employees who were laid off. This whole section of the Act needs revision.

Certainly one section of it which has to be thoroughly looked at—it was mentioned here earlier—is the situation of companies which go bankrupt and the need for this province to prod the federal government into revising its Acts so that not only employees' termination pay be paid out as required under the Act—either the minor provisions we have now or whatever that has changed to, hopefully upwards—but wages be paid.

We've not had that many examples of bankruptcies in Ontario, but where they occur they have been severe. Just a week ago last Thursday Eagle Machines in the London area, and I think just last December Hall Lamp Co. in the same area, both went into bankruptcy. There is no way, I gather, that the 75 employees involved at Eagle Machines are going to get their last wages, let alone termination pay as laid out in the Act.

Something must be done about this. If those federal changes to give employees wages and vacation pay and termination pay cannot be made a No. 1 priority legally so that they will get paid, then you have to do something else, Mr. Minister, to ensure that those provisions of your Act are in fact obtained by those workers.

I would suggest there is one very simple way that you could do it. That would be to establish for those cases of companies going into bankruptcy a termination pay insurance fund. There aren't that many terminations for bankruptcy in this province. You are not talking great sums of money, and you needn't set up a big bureaucracy in order to administer this sort of fund.

I could think of something very simple, like one per cent of the Workmen's Compensation Board levy, as an additional levy, collected the same way but earmarked for a termination pay insurance fund. You may only have to collect it one year because the payments out of it would be so small, but you would have a fund for termination pay, for vacation pay, for any wages owing for the last few days' work before the bankruptcy was announced, as at Eagle Machines, from which the employees could be paid.

You might think of establishing that fund even if there are changes at the federal level so that those workers are paid those

moneys then, and that fund could then collect back on behalf of the workers anything which some six, eight, 10 or 12 months later, or a year or two later, comes back because of changes in other provisions.

Certainly a fund of this sort should be considered for those very severe cases of someone who is at work today, gone tomorrow, and does not even collect his wages, let alone vacation pay or the termination pay. These provisions of this Act were very carefully hammered out some years ago in this Legislature as a result of the Dunlop Rubber situation and its close-down and relocation. We have now had this Act before us long enough so some of these needed changes are very clear and the government and yourself just can no longer sit back and say: "Look, as far as bankruptcy is concerned, I'm sorry, we're not going to get involved."

What you're saying to the workers very simply is: "In bankruptcy, forget about the termination pay provision of our Act. It isn't there to protect you and it doesn't protect you." There are things you can do about it. I suggest, as I said, that this termination pay insurance fund needn't be great in its administration, nor is a whole separate bureaucracy required for its collection.

There are other things in the employment standards section of the Act which greatly interest me, and have ever since I came in contact with the Act. There are so many changes required in this Act, an Act which is to give protection to unorganized persons in Ontario. Certainly it's time we got down to a 40-hour week and eight hours per day.

As you perhaps move into an area of high unemployment in Ontario—certainly the auto industry is now starting to get hit rather severely—we may not be having problems at the moment with a lot of compulsory overtime. Perhaps this is the most propitious time to make changes in the overtime provisions of the Act, not just the overtime pay provisions but the overtime hours. It's rather ironical—and here again you can take some real leadership—that due to a decision, I believe, of the Ontario Labour Relations Board this overtime provision in your Employment Standards Act has rather adversely affected all the unionized workers in this province, where a decision came out—almost incredible in its thinking; I don't know how it could be achieved—which said: "Unless the collective bargaining agreement contains the wording of the Act or a reference to voluntary overtime, the union had agreed beforehand to work any amount of overtime which the company imposed."

It's that sort of decision which has caused voluntary overtime to become a major issue at contract negotiation times. Somehow it must be made very clear that that is not a necessary statement, that is not the situation that exists and that one doesn't have to have anything about voluntary overtime in a collective agreement in order to get the full protection of the overtime hours provision of this Act. I would be interested to hear your interpretation there. By making this very, very clear one could avoid that particular pitfall, which has been bedevilling some of the negotiations and will in the future.

Vacations: I was rather interested to see that one did go, under the Employment Standards Act, to two weeks after one year. I think it should go beyond that; three weeks after five years and four weeks after 10. We could argue about the small points here on vacations, but one other thing interests me.

With the number of plant shutdowns and mobility, increasingly so it seems, of the work force now in Ontario due to phasing out of operations, or plant shutdowns, you have a fair proportion of your work force who have maybe been in the work force for 10, 15, 20, 25 years even, taking up an entirely new occupation. And men and women, at that age, in at least middle age, find themselves back on simply two weeks vacation, whereas in their other place of employment they had worked themselves up to rather more vacation than that. At a time in their life when they could most enjoy and most need more vacation in order to do their job properly the rest of the year, they find themselves back on the old two-week cycle.

I would propose building into your Employment Standards Act a section dealing with leaves of absence as a right equivalent to the vacation rights which an employee had. Perhaps you could tie it to years of work in the work place so that it occurs after a given time, maybe 15 years as a start, to see how it works, so that employees with 15 years' work in the work place would be allowed as a right to have a leave of absence equivalent to the vacation rights which they find themselves with. It would be particularly helpful to the many workers who find themselves in a new work location after quite some years in the work place and at an age where they deserve more time off than the basic two weeks and, in fact, really require it in order to function properly in their positions.

Regarding the minimum wage, I won't talk at length about it because I've men-

tioned it many times. The current minimum of \$2.25 an hour is too low. I've urged many times that we move to the type of system that is in existence in Manitoba, where the minimum wage is tied to an industrial average, I believe.

The last time we had an announcement on minimum wages, I calculated what the minimum wage should be in Ontario, based on the Ontario equivalent average to that used in Manitoba, and that minimum wage would have been around \$2.63 an hour—and we are some months beyond that position now.

To have a really effective minimum wage—and unless the minister is misquoted, I believe he is on record as not really favouring a minimum wage in connection with farm workers—in any event, we should have a minimum wage that is a percentage of the industrial average in this province and which would move upwards as that industrial average moves upwards and would be adjusted quarterly. That is the sort of minimum wage we should have here.

In the Labour Relations Act amendments certainly are very badly needed and we would hope you would bring them forward. As I said, you have given some cause for optimism in the last few months from my point of view about being willing to talk about changes. There are two or three changes which are very badly needed and which it is hard to imagine in this day and age that we don't have. It's been over four years since the Labour Relations Act has really been amended and we need to have a good look at it.

One area is the 65 per cent requirement for certification. This could easily drop to 50 per cent and really is the fair thing to do in this day and age. Bearing in mind the length of time it takes for the certification process before the Labour Relations Board and the mobility of the work force, 65 per cent is virtually an impossible figure to achieve. One really has to have 85 per cent signed up in order to be sure of 65 per cent being the figure by the time the problems with the Labour Relations Board and the time limits are sorted out.

Certainly in Ontario we're long beyond the point where we should have automatic dues checkoff with the union contract, so this again would be removed as one of the items from the negotiation table. We're one of the few large jurisdictions in Canada that still has this on the books.

There is very discriminatory phrasing in

the present Act relating to union activity. If a person is fired for union activity, or suspected union activity, the onus is on the employee to prove that he was fired for union activity when certification is being sought for the first time. The onus should be on the other foot.

The company must be forced to prove that he wasn't fired for union activity, rather than the reverse, where the employee must prove that he was. This would go a long way to helping in the certification problems and process in this province.

That leads me to the delays at the Labour Relations Board. When one looks at the Ministry of Labour's annual report, it doesn't look all that bad when one sees that over 50 per cent are concluded within the first three months. But there have been some rather horrendous delays in the other areas, particularly those involving white-collar workers. You get examiners appointed, and a very lengthy process gone through as to who is eligible for the unit and who isn't, and it is this area that is causing a lot of concern.

As it happens, over the weekend a letter came to me from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 743, in Windsor. Some two years ago, in August of 1972, it started the certification process for MacDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd., and the last correspondence they received from the Ontario Labour Relations Board was dated Feb. 22 of this year. That letter indicated that the board would make its decision of the appropriateness of the bargaining unit before they scheduled any further hearings. That is eight months ago, and they have had no decision. No decision has been handed down from the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

This kind of delay is really unconscionable and destroys the certification process in this province. I would like to know why this particular one is taking so long, but it is not all that unique. Whenever you have a white-collar category organizing you seem to have these great delays. Surely by now there must be some common thread running through certification processes in the white-collar area that would cause fairly quick decisions to be handed down and not cause the lengthy and unnecessary delays that appear before us.

One other point I would like to make in this general area is that of the farm labour problem. You have heard a lot of it in the newspapers of late from the Ontario Federa-

tion of Labour. One of their projects which they appear to be taking on to investigate and do some organization on is in the farm labour field. I was kind of interested today to come across the October issue of *The Grower*; it just reached me. They say with respect to the specific proposals made by the Ontario Federation of Labour over farm problems:

Many of the farm people contacted felt that the 13-point proposal stated could form the basis of discussions with the Ontario Federation of Labour over farm problems.

Many of these 13 points appear to be eminently reasonable, and this is an area in which the minister I think disagrees from his public statements, whether they were correctly quoted or not. He disagrees with the need and the points as put forward by the Ontario Federation of Labour—their 13-point programme.

Many of them as they apply to specific labour problems seem to be very good:

Provide the farmer with a just return for his labour;

Recognize the rights and needs of farm workers;

That farm workers should have legislative protection in their rights to organize;

Agricultural workers must be assured of adequate housing, medical care, safe transportation, and some community recreational facilities;

All farm land must be zoned for present and future agricultural use and relaxed for other purposes only under extenuating circumstances;

That methods must be worked out so that the farm workers are paid on a regular basis, perhaps twice monthly, and the government may set regulations and provisions of short term loans for the purpose of seeing that this is done and, certainly, that organized labour be represented on the local agricultural manpower board.

All this is a good start I believe, which *The Grower* in its article has recognized. It forms a good basis for discussion over farm problems and these farm problems are an area of which we should be taking some real cognizance and doing something about.

It is in this area I get the feeling that many of the farm workers are adequately treated if they are in small groups with essentially one farmer. But the larger the size of the farm and the size of the groups

go, the more you have problems arise very much like problems in your industrial area. We should have legislation in this province which protects farm workers against those kinds of problems that arise. One of the ways would be to allow them to organize.

Well, Mr. Minister, I think I will conclude my opening remarks there and save some more of the detailed ones for the particular estimates when they come up.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Chairman, if I may make one or two remarks in reply, I would first thank the member for Rainy River and the member for Windsor West for their good wishes, although I know that the wishes they expressed to me will not adulterate the zeal of their opposition as the weeks go by.

Now, you have made many good suggestions. Some of them, of course, are in the process of being considered by the Ministry of Labour and by my officials. You have also given me—

Mr. Haggerty: Just what are those?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Well, I will maybe mention some of them as we go along.

Mr. Haggerty: I hope so.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: But you made some suggestions that are rather novel and I think worth investigating. I won't attempt now to reply on all of the points that have been raised, but will leave a lot of them for the specific votes. But I would like to specifically mention some, I suppose, that are of a general nature and not covered by votes.

I suppose one of the things that bothers me most in this portfolio is the basis that in labour relations, so much of it over the years has been done traditionally on a confrontation basis. Now, suggestions have been made here tonight that our government is anti-labour. Gentlemen and ladies, I assure you that that's not the case. I think as far as we are concerned we are interested in the general welfare of all of the people of this province, regardless of whether they are classified as labour or management or whatever they might be classified as. I regret that so much of the work done is regarded as either pro- or anti-labour. I don't want to be known as pro-labour. I don't want to be known as anti-labour.

Mr. Deans: But that is the problem, damn it. You are supposed to be the Department of Labour.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Well, that gets us into the discussion, of course—

Mr. Deans: That's what I am going to talk to you about.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: —and it is an interesting discussion and it's a good discussion.

Mr. Deans: Industry has its own minister, for Heaven's sake.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: All right, but I say this is the whole business of cabinet collective responsibility. Ottawa is facing this right now, as you know, with someone who says he is the Ministry of Agriculture and somebody else is Consumer Affairs; you get them going every which way from centre. I don't think that's what we want here in Ontario.

As I say, I am not interested in being either for or against. I want to be for what is good for the citizens of Ontario, and I think we have been relatively successful in that. Look across the industrial divisions of North America—or take Great Britain or any of the industrialized nations of the world. I think the record in Ontario, the health of our industrial climate, the number of work hours lost, the standard of living of the average worker, are all as good or better here than you will find in any of the other industrial areas of the western world.

So I don't think we need to take a back seat—nor am I prepared to take a back seat—in the success of our industrial relations. I think they are good. Certainly, they are not without trouble. That's what I say, regrettably, it is all about. I want to operate with the good wishes and goodwill of both sides of the management and labour picture.

You mentioned that the Ontario Labour Relations Act needs updating. I agree that it needs updating. Legislation is not something that I think you can be changing every few weeks. I think they have to have a period of maturation, a chance to work. The ministry is always reviewing it.

There was an article in the *Globe and Mail* a few days back suggesting that something was imminent in the way of changes to the Labour Relations Act. Certainly I don't anticipate anything this fall, but I hope there will be something in the new session to update and modernize some of the things of which you have been critical.

I would like to mention this business of farm labour, because it certainly has been in the forefront of the news in the last little while. I think the original report of my statement, along the lines that I was not opposed

to children working in the fields provided that they were not exploited or abused in any way, was a reasonably correct quote of what I said. But, of course, the latter part, the conditional part is being left out, making it appear as though I am all in favour of farm labour by children.

Mr. Bounsall: It's a big "if", though. How do you—

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: How do you see they're not exploited? I admit there's perhaps a problem when you get into the migrant labour force, but the way the other side of the picture is painted—and I've read "Harvest of Concern"; I haven't read all of it yet, but I'm pretty well through it—it is as though there should not be any children working in the fields at all.

I said I don't see anything the matter with children working in the fields as long as they're not abused or exploited, and I think that's a pretty sound basis on which to proceed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food and ourselves have had a study going for a good number of months. It's nothing new. It was carried out in great part this summer to try to decide what will be helpful, what added protection the farm workers need. We're not being pushed into this; we have been working on it at our own time to get into this field. Again, I feel that we will have some good recommendations in the very near future to update the protection that farm labourers get from both the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and our own ministry.

Many of the things Mr. Bounsall mentioned were covered in the article in *The Grower*, and, as you can see, there was a general agreement with many of the recommendations of the Ontario Federation of Labour. But, as Mr. Bounsall knows, he was doing some pretty selective reading from that editorial. It went on to say that there were a few other things required as far as co-operation was concerned.

Mr. Bounsall: Yes, they didn't agree with the wording of the preamble. There were the 13 points that could form the basis of discussion.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: As you know, they agreed with a good number of the 13 points but they took strong exception to sort of the spirit of the thing, so I say you are doing some rather selective reading. However, let me assure you that the government is interested and will be coming up soon with some greater protection for the ordinary farm labourer than our present Acts contain.

As for employment standards, I hope we will be introducing some new legislation in that area. You're going to ask me what, but at this point I'm not prepared to say what these changes will be.

Mr. Reid: Will that be this fall?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Yes, I hope that will be in the House within the next few days. It's currently going through the cabinet legislative procedure, and I hope that it will be introduced as soon as these estimates are out of the way.

Mr. Haggerty: That wouldn't cover the section of the Act referring to 55 hours, would it?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I don't know what you mean by 55 hours.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, if a contractor is doing work on a highway for instance, there are provisions in the Act that require the men to work 55 hours before they get any overtime—and I think that should be removed.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: My deputy tells me those are special sections in regard to construction—sewers, roadwork and other such projects.

Mr. Haggerty: Yes, but those days are gone now. They've got equipment now so they can work all year round. I think this particular part of the regulations has certainly taken these fellows for a ride. They should be treated like anybody else in industry. They should be getting time and a half for anything over 40 or 48 hours.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: All right, sir.

The Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act is not directly the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour. I won't say that we do not have some consultations with Management Board in regard to it but, as far as any pronouncements on that are concerned, I think you will have to look to the Chairman of Management Board (Mr. Winkler) rather than to myself—although, as I say, our ministry is consulted and it's one of those things where we try to co-operate. Again, I have noted what you have said in this regard, but the pronouncements or any policies will have to come from the Chairman of Management Board.

Mr. Reid: Cabinet solidarity beside the point, how can you defend a restrictive Act like that and pretend to be a Minister of Labour at the same time?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I think on this basis that the civil servants, maybe regrettably from their point, work for the government. It's difficult to remove the responsibilities of government in making the final decision. Say, each side picks an arbitrator and they can't agree to a third arbitrator or the chairman, then who makes that decision?

In other words, there are certain responsibilities which, even though government might wish to divorce itself from them, it can't do so, and so you may give them the right to strike one day and are back in the position of having to take that right to strike away because of public opinion, public pressure—

Mr. Reid: But at least you are treating them the same as the rest of the work force. I mean, we've done that to the elevator workers and the TTC.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: But government wasn't a party to those things. The member for Rainy River is objecting to the fact that government is a party to the bargaining yet it has the disadvantage, if the member wants to look at it—

Mr. Reid: I'm not objecting to that, I'm objecting to the fact that the minister has taken away the strike procedure arbitrarily for no reason at all and that your clause 17 is unduly restrictive on the matters that can therefore be negotiated. And that sets the whole tone for labour relations in this province. I think if the other labour unions realize what the government has done to the Crown employees, then they'd be shuddering in their boots because that has got to be the attitude of the government to labour relations in the province.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: The member for Rainy River says "taken away," but really I don't think Crown employees in the province have ever had that right.

Mr. Bounsall: But they didn't have it.

Mr. Reid: That is the point.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: The member is saying it wasn't specifically set out.

Mr. Bounsall: It wasn't denied them.

Mr. Reid: But if you deny them the right to strike, the least you can do is to ensure that those matters that concern them, such as working conditions and adjustments in salaries and all the rest of it, be negotiable.

But you even took that away from them. And as Minister of Labour, I would think that the minister should be in the forefront saying, "Look, this is unfair." No other labour union in the province would sit still for that.

Mr. Bounsall: Talking about other groups, this is surely what so upset the teachers, looking at this Act—looking at the Crown Employees Bargaining Act and how it affected their colleagues in the community colleges. They've got that pattern to look at. And on the point of it affecting other people and looking at it and shaking in their boots, for the teachers in this province as they approached bills and what-have-you in their area, and since that bill also applies to their community college colleagues, they've got reason to fear and reason for a lot of concern.

Mr. Gisborn: The attitude implicit in the Act, in a few words, is antagonistic, and just makes it different from the present system. All the arguing and all the pleading won't change that fact as far as those 51,000 or 55,000 people are concerned. Whether they have to face the consequences at a particular date between now and the time they get an agreement, with the attitude of the government—the government is in charge—in making that decision. Now, the explosion is going to come some time and we're all going to be responsible for it, because they have learned now through the process of humanities and collective bargaining that they should have the right to have something constructive to say and positive consideration given to their requests. I don't think we should waste much time on that, because they're going to have something to say about it.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Well, as I say, that would come under Management Board, but certainly in the broad field of labour relations I again appreciate and note what the member for Hamilton East is saying.

The Ontario Labour Relations Board—the chairman's with us this evening and I think some of the remarks you made he will take note of—I think he agrees there is room for a speeding up in their decisions, a streamlining of their procedures. He has some very definite thoughts on that which he's expressed to me and I am sure many of them he'll be happy to discuss when we come to his particular vote.

The member for Rainy River suggested that I have a letter in connection with a select committee on labour. I'm not saying I haven't but my desk leaves room for improvement and I'll be glad to look for that.

Mr. Reid: Well, the Premier indicated that he had passed my letter on to you. In any case, what does the minister think of that idea?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: There is no point to refute what the member for Rainy River is saying; it may be there and I will look for it. In any event, it was suggested during the TTC strike that there was room for a select committee in labour. Actually, I look forward to some of the discussion here with the member for Wentworth and the rest of you in connection with the responsibility of the Minister of Labour. As to his neutrality—or what you referred to. Neutrality wasn't the word you used. You said I shouldn't be neutral; I should be impartial, I think was the word that you used. But that is the kind of discussion that I welcome and I am sure we'll get into as the votes go on.

I don't know about a select committee. That, of course, is the Premier's prerogative; why would he pass the letter on to me—unless there were other gems in there, Mr. Reid?

Mr. Reid: Oh, probably there were; I may have overlooked them myself.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Regarding certification procedures—

Mr. Reid: Who's your letter writer?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: There is still certification with a 50 per cent vote. I'm not sure that everybody understood that—whether they needed to vote, or whether it was automatic. It used to be 45-55 per cent, and now it's 35-65 per cent. Once the vote is held, it still requires a 50 per cent vote. If it's 65 per cent, it is automatic certification.

Mr. Reid: That's right. But why shouldn't 50 per cent be automatic?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: It's 50 per cent when you carry the vote, but we're looking at those, and that will be considered in the Labour Relations Act. Certainly, we're looking at it. I would like to personally get this more along the lines that we are used to as politicians when we have votes—and this is again 50 per cent. I don't know why we should have to have all these petitions in that procedure.

Mr. Reid: You know, Mr. Minister, that once a construction union applied for certification, and before the decision came back the building was built.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I can understand that; at least I can really—

Mr. Reid: There has to be something wrong there.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I agree, and I think we can at least speed that up. I haven't thoroughly examined this thought, but I don't know why we can't just have the vote almost on request. I think there will be lots of room for improvement when we look at the Labour Relations Act next year.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Doesn't take long nowadays.

Mr. Gisborn: If they change that section—

Mr. Bounsall: If only 20 per cent of the work force vote, and 51 per cent of that group accept—is that accepted? Could 80 per cent choose to abstain when it comes to a vote?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: That's right. That is accepted.

Mr. Bounsall: It wouldn't be that case, but I just wondered. There is no hooker in there to cause another go around.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Chairman, there are other points that Mr. Reid dealt with, but again I think most of them can be discussed when we come to the individual votes.

I agree with equal pay for equal work, and that is what I meant when I talked about education. You can't legislate the change in attitudes. Insofar as we're able to, I think we've done so. But as far as actually carrying it out goes, there is a great problem in trying to ensure that women apply for equal job opportunities offered to them. I don't know just how you change society in regard to that. It's a long educational process. I agree that women are not getting the full opportunity that the law is trying to assure them.

Mr. Deans: What are you doing for them?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: We've got our people in the field. Certainly when people lay complaints we are following up complaints.

Mr. Deans: No, I mean what are you doing personally about that?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Oh, personally.

Mr. Deans: Let me put it to you this way. I assume that you have here with you the operative heads of the various branches of your ministry. Fourteen of them are here, and one of them is a woman. Why would that be?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: One of the division heads and two of the branch heads are women. None of them are here because that vote is the sixth vote.

Mr. Deans: So now we've got three instead. How is it that there are so few in administrative offices within the government?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: It's a good question and I think it's tied in with this educational programme. We are trying to do our best.

Mr. Reid: You are educating yourself, is that it?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I think that is probably true, yes. I think we can look to—

Mr. Reid: That's a long slow process.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: —the composition of the House itself.

Mr. Deans: No, but that is electoral and that depends on who runs.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I know, but isn't that indicative?

Mr. Deans: No, it isn't, because quite obviously there aren't as many women who have run for office.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: But why not? Why shouldn't there be as many women who run for office or who are interested in public office as there are in having management jobs?

Mr. Deans: No, you can't equate job opportunities with electoral opportunities. If you run for office, you may be elected or you may not.

Mr. Reid: Women are too smart to run.

Mr. Deans: If women run for office, they may get elected and they may not get elected. One from out of the last three by-elections were women, so that's not bad. The question that I am interested in is what is the policy within the government itself? What is the policy with regard to trying to encourage women to seek some of the administrative offices?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: You are going to ask me specifically what we are doing about it. Certainly we are encouraging them by word of mouth, by our printed literature, and by every possible way that these jobs are open to them. I suppose when it comes down to making the selection we are not bending over backwards to give preference to women,

but I'm not so sure that that is what we mean by equal opportunity, that they should be preferred in some way or another. Mr. Johnston, maybe you can help me out a little?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: I was going to suggest I could begin to answer this, but if you'd raise this specific question under women's programmes, Mrs. McLellan will be here. She can tell you in detail the kind of actions that are being taken, particularly in respect to your question, within government service through the women's Crown employees office, which is in our ministry, to bring about the kind of affirmative action that will open up opportunities for women, whether it's in training or in recruitment or in promotions and so forth.

There is a Management Board policy issued on this now that instructs the ministries what they should be doing. In our own ministry, for example, we have established a committee on the status of women that has already made a report to us showing where we are weak and where we need to do more to train people. Some of it is longer-term stuff. You're not going to create industrial safety officers or construction safety officers —perhaps that's a better example—from amongst women overnight.

Mr. Deans: Why?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: Because they have got to get some training and get into the field.

Mr. Deans: Obviously there aren't many in construction to begin with.

Mr. R. D. Johnston: Right.

Mr. Deans: But that doesn't mean they can't understand the code and inspect the site.

Mr. R. D. Johnston: Right. Traditionally at least, we recruit construction safety officers either from amongst skilled tradespeople who have worked in construction or from amongst supervisory people in construction. None of them at the moment, or very few of them, are women.

There is an educational job to be done by the women's bureau and others to get people into those kinds of jobs in the industry so that they will be coming up through the industry. There is a job to be done by us, I'm the first to admit, to find women who have the potential to do inspection work of that kind, even if maybe they have never

been in the industry, and to give them the training, which in their case will have to be more intensive and lengthier than you would give to somebody coming through the industry. We are prepared to do this sort of thing and we are beginning to do it.

We have got our first woman in the conciliation service, for example, as an officer. I think you will see more of them. It's just a matter of getting started. Mrs. McLellan can tell you a lot more about this, if you would raise it under the sixth vote.

Mr. Deans: Yes, I will. The minister was answering.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I wasn't answering very well, I agree on that point. Mr. Johnston has given you much more information. We are starting right down at the schools to try to do training.

Mr. Haggerty: There was quite an issue raised, in California I believe, where women were hired as firefighters. I believe it was Los Angeles or one of the cities down there that hired them, but apparently they didn't stand up to the matter of fighting fires and so forth—

Mr. Reid: They couldn't stand the heat.

Mr. Haggerty: —so I guess they were dismissed.

Mr. Deans: I think that is a lot of crap. I'm telling you, during the war women fought fires, damn it, and nobody complained. They had to. They worked in factories because they were there and they had to. Now we turn around and say they can't do these jobs, it's too hard on them. That's a lot of nonsense.

Mr. Haggerty: I didn't say they couldn't do the job.

Mr. Deans: You said they couldn't stand up to the rigours of the job.

Mr. Haggerty: That's right, they couldn't.

Mr. Reid: Ian has been a fireman and he knows how tough it is.

Mr. R. D. Johnston: As an example in this area, admittedly its slow going, but they're finally going to have conditions in Algoma so they'll be able to employ women in the plant. That is a result of a complaint filed with the Human Rights Commission and which they pursued, together with the complainant, to the point where Algoma finally

decided to create conditions that would make it possible to employ women.

Mr. Haggerty: International Nickel Co. in Sudbury have hired quite a few women to work in the lines in their operations in Sudbury. I was talking to one chap up there and he was telling me that there were about 750 applications from women for employment at Inco for about every 100 men looking for jobs.

Mr. Deans: I attended a seminar not long ago, and an employment officer at one of the major companies was talking about his inability to find suitable employees. He ended up by saying: "Do you know we're even thinking of hiring women?" Well, that answers the question right there.

Mr. Haggerty: Ian, you had a problem with your NDP at one time when you wouldn't let women into the top levels of the party.

Mr. Deans: When was this?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gisborn: We're all for women.

Mr. Deans: Any woman who wants to come to the top is welcome.

Mr. Haggerty: But you try to keep them from the top.

Mr. Deans: They're at the top. The president of the party is a woman.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I was speaking to a management group in the construction industry the other day and I suggested to them that they should make more places for women. I've seen them on the roads this year as flag women, and I suggested that was probably a good thing and they should extend that. There were a few snickers, but I told them I was serious.

Mr. Reid: I'll tell you it makes you slow down when you're driving.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: It sure does. But I had the professional and business women in to see me the other day, and they were most interested in getting the Mining Act, I guess it is, changed so that women could go underground. It's amazing how these things go full cycle. Back about the turn of the 18th century they were trying to get the women and children out of the mines; while they're not trying to get the children back in, they're certainly doing their best to get the women back in.

Mr. Deans: You are trying to get the children back in.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: But the women are trying to get back in the mines.

Mr. Reid: So they can get away from the children.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: That may be. But as for bankruptcy, as you know, I mentioned that in the House the other day; we're in support of what you're suggesting.

Mr. Reid: What are you going to do about it? You've been in support of everything we said, but you haven't told us what you're doing about it.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I'm now mentioning bankruptcy. We've been after the federal government to change that, and I understand it's coming.

Mr. Haggerty: I think at one time it was under the Act. I happened to work for a company in Port Colborne that went bankrupt, and wages were one of the things that were looked after first—even before the bank.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I think that's a reasonable sort of thing. Frankly, I think wages should be looked after first; it's an archaic law that puts the Crown first.

Mr. Haggerty: The Crown or the banks? You mean "the banks first," don't you?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: They're secured, generally; they generally look after themselves.

Mr. Haggerty: I won't argue that point.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Mr. Bounsall was asking questions about the construction industry. We have the Construction Industry Inquiry Commission, which I announced the other day. We haven't appointed it yet, but the hope is that we will be able to bring less confusion out of the multiplicity of bargaining units that are currently there. A busy year for construction negotiations is coming up, and we've had a panel reviewing this; half the members represent labour and half represent management, and they've been doing a good job to date. Now I want to make their work a little more formal and to give them a little more authority. The composition of that commission should be announced very shortly.

I agree with what Mr. Bounsall says about compulsory arbitration not working, but I don't know just what is the end result of it. Certainly as a government we don't want to

see compulsory arbitration, but when we get into the odd situation—

Mr. Reid: You permit it through the Crown Employees Collective—

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Well, yes, but—

Mr. Reid: You are always caught on that every time you turn around.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: As I say, there is a long history to that and you are saying that we are taking away a right. I say it's a right they have never had and I think—

Mr. Deans: They do have. That is not true. They did have the right. Anything that is not specifically excluded is included. It was never specifically excluded.

Mr. Reid: As a lawyer you'll understand that.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: As a lawyer I'm not prepared to agree with that. But I don't want to speak here in that capacity. However, I think that's probably enough at this time. You will come to this specific vote and I welcome the discussion on it. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

On vote 2101:

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2101, item 1.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, are we going to go through 1, 2, 3 on that?

Mr. Chairman: Go through item by item.

Mr. Reid: All right, Mr. Chairman, main office.

Mr. Deans: I have a comment or two I want to make about the Minister of Labour if I can, if that's in order.

Mr. Reid: May we discuss policy under main office then?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: That's my understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that correct?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Deans, then.

Mr. Deans: I am going to be very brief about it. I have a different view of the Ministry of Labour from the minister. I think if we can use the example of the management board and the Crown Employees Bargaining Act, there is no one who speaks for the Crown employees, unfortunately. It is not possible to claim that Management Board does. I'm using this as a hypothetical case because there are others.

You can't claim that the Management Board speaks for the employees because the Management Board, in fact, is management and it bargains across the table from the employees. So there is no other ministry then that speaks on behalf of the employees if you disclaim any credit or any authority or any responsibility for those employees of the Crown. This is what worries me. I don't think it is possible to serve two masters. I think that industry and commerce is well served by the ministries of the Crown. It is represented quite adequately by Industry and Tourism. It is represented very well and regularly by the Treasury. It is represented repeatedly by the Premier.

Mr. Reid: And by the Minister of Revenue (Mr. Meen).

Mr. Deans: It is represented quite adequately by Natural Resources. It is continuously represented by other ministries, and I don't think you have to feel that you serve a dual role.

I think if you are going to be the Minister of Labour then you should be speaking both in cabinet and outside of cabinet about the sorts of things that have to be done in order to bring about a much better atmosphere for labour in the Province of Ontario.

Now, I'm not talking only about organized labour and I think that's where we all fall down. Everyone seems to think when you talk about labour you are talking about the organized workers. We are not only talking about the organized worker. We are talking about everybody in the province who works. We are talking about those poor souls who have got to work for the minimum wage, which has always been and likely always will be inadequate. We are talking about other people who are not in any kind of an organization or not likely ever to be in an organization.

I think your role is a lot different from the way you perceive it. I don't think you have to find a common ground between management and labour. Let management speak for itself through its other agencies and other ministries. Let industry speak for itself and its concerns through other agencies and other methods. You speak on behalf of the labour force of the province.

Speak about its needs. Speak about its objectives. Speak about the kinds of conditions that you would like to see prevail within the labour force. Talk about the hours of work, if you will. Talk about the overtime provisions, talk about the safety

features that are required in order to protect workers in their place of work. Speak about equal opportunity, if you will.

But for God's sake stop getting hung up on the role that you think you have to play, that of being someplace in the middle between the management on the one hand and labour on the other, because you don't have to do that anymore.

I think in labour relations we have had this discussion a number of times. The Ministry of Labour officials are in daily contact—if not, they certainly can be in daily contact—or in regular contact with both parties during a dispute. That is quite correct. They should be in contact with both parties.

They should also be reporting to the Minister or to the deputy minister on the general state of negotiations within the various key industry sectors. If there is an obvious breakdown as a result of recalcitrance on either side, then it is beholden on the minister or the ministry to go in and to talk to these people face to face. I don't think you need feel any qualms about going down and saying: "Hey, look, this is the situation as it is reported to me. Get a move on and let's see some action in here."

But what has happened? The TTC strike is a good example. I don't think anyone would deny that over the course of a number of months there was very little progress made in the TTC negotiations. In fact there was no progress made in the TTC negotiations, and during that period there was obviously one side which could have been blamed more than the other.

It won't always be that way. I understand that there will be times when it will be the labour side that will be blamed. So be it. Let them stand up and face it. But you can't sit back and have one side or the other in a negotiation refuse to budge, refuse to talk, refuse to lay things on the table, and then start crying when the strike takes place. You just can't do that.

The ministry officials have an obligation, and that obligation is to monitor the negotiations and to report back to the ministry. The minister shouldn't ever feel that he can't send a deputy or someone else down to tell them that he is more than just a little concerned about the lack of good faith, because it is in that whole area that we have got real problems. When you see obvious bad faith bargaining, then you have got an obligation to act.

My colleague is right, by the way, it is something like two neighbours. You were

raising the question as to whether or not he was right in the position he puts. It is like two neighbours. If one neighbour has to lay a charge against the other it takes them years to get over it. But if the police lay the charge instead, then obviously the neighbours may disagree but there isn't the same kind of rift that develops between them.

That same thing happens in labour negotiations. If one party has to lay a charge against the other there are undue delays, negotiations bog down, and there is no opportunity to resolve them. That is where the Ministry of Labour has to come in. If it is obvious to you—as it must be to you, because it is obvious to us frequently—that one side or the other is simply not bargaining—I am not suggesting that it happens when they can't reach an agreement; that is another matter, when two parties can't agree on something, but they are still talking to each other and looking for a way—but when one party bloody well won't sit down, when they won't put anything on the table, when they steadfastly refuse to talk about any of the matters that are obviously going to be in contention—

Mr. Reid: Especially in first contracts, too.

Mr. Deans: First contracts or otherwise—then that is where you have got to step in. You have got to walk, or ride, or drive, or whatever you do; go in there, knock them on the head and say: "Hey fellow, not in Ontario. That is not the way we do things around here. You have got to come to an agreement. We are not going to tolerate people who just simply will not abide by the general laws in the province, and the general laws require bargaining in good faith."

I don't think you can sit on the fence as you have tried to do. I understand that has been the traditional role of the Minister of Labour, and the traditional role of the department and the ministry as it evolved, but it is not going to work much longer, because you are going to lose the confidence of both sides. Rather than have the confidence of one and not of the other, you will eventually lose the confidence of both sides. When you lose that then you don't function at all.

It is better that they understand what your function is, and how clearly it is defined, and then let them go to somebody else if they want a counterbalancing force. If they don't like the way you are operating in the field let them go to the Minister of Industry and Tourism, or whoever else they like, and let

him raise with you in cabinet where you are going wrong.

But you are going to have to re-establish and redirect the goals of the ministry, because the ministry cannot serve both sides at one time effectively. It means that you are not putting forward the strongest possible arguments on either side, because you are always looking for the saw off, you are looking for the way to balance the scales. I don't think that can be done any longer. It might have been useful at one point. I don't think it is useful any more.

I also think that you have to be extremely careful about some of the things that you are saying. Your comment with regard to children in the fields—I am not going to get into it. Frankly, I don't think you meant any harm by it, but I am going to tell you that that kind of comment is destructive as hell.

It's taken generations to get kids out of the fields. They worked in mines and they worked in factories for far longer than they have been out of them.

And we are moving backwards again. I hear the Ministry of Education talking about lowering the school leaving age so that kids can start work at 14 instead of 16, and I think it's nuts. There was bloodshed, for God's sake, over the years because of kids being forced to go to work in places that were unfit for people to work in; and there are still such places around.

These are the very places that will hire kids. You are not going to find the Steel Co. of Canada hiring kids. You are not going to find Westinghouse hiring kids. You are not going to find the better employers and the major employers hiring young kids.

But you are going to find every two-bit operation which wants to pay the minimum wage and below, and wants to work people the maximum number of hours and above, and is prepared to breach the law to whatever extent they can. They are the ones who are going to hire them. They are the ones who are going to give them opportunities.

Opportunities be damned! They are the ones who are going to take advantage of them.

You have to be extremely careful when you get involved in that kind of a discussion, because we are going to end up with a work force available that will be low-paid and for which there will be little opportunity for advancement. I strongly urge you to think clearly about what you are saying in putting kids out to work at 14 years of age.

There is nothing wrong with work pro-

vided it's tied in with education. There's nothing wrong with a kid working in the summertime in order to earn the money to go to school. There is nothing wrong with a kid working during his school time in order to earn his pocket money or his keep. But there is something drastically wrong with taking kids out of the educational system, no matter how we might feel about their progress at that particular time, and stuffing them into industry and into jobs that we know are dead-end jobs with no opportunity for advancement. And that's what really happens. That's not what you intend to happen, but that's what finally happens. I understand what you've said.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Well let me say, what you are talking about is certainly what I mean by this thing. But if people want to misinterpret, no matter what you say, they can misinterpret if they want. But certainly I am not, nor is the government or any of us on the government side of the House, interested in exploiting children, taking them out of school to work or do any of this type of thing.

Mr. Deans: No, but the problem is when you become the Minister of Labour you have to be extremely careful of what you say. You have got to make your statement in such a way that they can't be misinterpreted. I didn't misinterpret what you said, I didn't for a moment misinterpret it. I understood what you were trying to say. But what I didn't—

Mr. Reid: I thought you just bought a farm, that's all.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: One minute you are asking me to make strong statements, and the next minute you are asking me to be extremely careful.

Mr. Bounsall: Bad faith bargaining, bad faith bargaining.

Mr. Deans: No, no, no. I am talking about two entirely different matters. I think that you have got to set your objectives and say that if you are going to be the minister under the Ministry of Labour, then you are going to have to start speaking about things which relate directly and only to the work force, and stop playing games about whether or not it's profitable for the company or whether companies will leave the province. Let that be the concern of your other colleagues whose business it is to look after industry.

You be concerned about providing the best possible standards for the work force. If you go into cabinet with something that is going

to cause disruption in the economy, then you can bet your bottom dollar that your colleagues will shoot you down in flames. But your job is to go in there with the strongest possible legislative proposals. Your job is to go in with the best and toughest arguments on behalf of the highest standards, and then let them tell you why it won't work. Your job isn't to try and find out why it won't work; and that's what I'm trying to tell you about it.

I just don't see the Ministry of Labour being that tough, and I don't see them doing those kinds of things. I'm not suggesting that out of it will come everything that you would want or everything that I would want. But I'm telling you that with your approach right now, out of it will come a watered-down version of a watered-down proposal.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Well I don't know how you would know what my approach might be in cabinet, do you see.

Mr. Deans: Well, because I judge from your approach to us. You're like a marshmallow—you punch here, you come out there.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Take for instance minimum wage. Now who should be in charge of the minimum wage? Should it be the Ministry of Labour or the Ministry of Industry and Tourism.

Mr. Deans: Who should be in charge of it?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Who should administer it?

Mr. Reid: The Minister of Labour.

Mr. Deans: The Minister of Labour. I think the Minister of Labour should put forward a proposal for minimum wage that he feels is compatible with the needs of the work force. And if the Minister of Industry and Tourism says, "By God, our industry can't afford to pay that," then fight with him in the cabinet room.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: How do you know that doesn't happen?

Mr. Deans: I'll bet you it doesn't. I'll never find out, not in that government.

Mr. Reid: You are right. Never.

Mr. Deans: Not in that government.

But I'll tell you what I'll do for you, just to show you how friendly I am about this, I'll come and sit in the cabinet meeting and whistle. Tell me it happens, John. Tell me

you fight like hell, you tried to get three bucks an hour but they wouldn't go for it.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: No, I'm not going to tell you that.

Mr. Deans: I know you're not.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I'm not going to tell you it isn't the case, either.

Mr. Deans: No, I know it isn't.

Mr. J. N. Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Chairman, if I could make one suggestion to the minister. When he wants to speak about the youngsters or the young people working in the fields, if he will just mention tobacco fields, it'll put him on side. They're well paid.

Mr. Deans: That's right.

Mr. Allan: They delay the school opening so these young people can work in the tobacco fields, and certainly they perform a great service for the growers of tobacco and everybody is happy when they do it.

Mr. Deans: Except where they have to live, Jim. They could improve the living conditions a bit.

Mr. Allan: Oh well, these boys, they're locals. They're all right.

Mr. Chairman: Living conditions are very good among the tobacco planters.

Mr. Allan: Yes.

Mr. Bounsall: Mr. Chairman, just following up one point that Mr. Deans made, where he said you go to an employer and say: "Look this is the Province of Ontario and this can't take place here." That struck a very responsive note, because more and more it seems that where negotiations took place in the past between the Canadian branch plant and its employees—and that progressed rather amicably over the years, it might have been a near strike or the odd strike in the past—where those negotiations in recent years have been taken over by the main company or where you have a branch company of a large conglomerate, where that branch company has done the negotiations in the past; now the conglomerate comes in, that hasn't had the experience in Ontario, that has been much far removed from the scene, they really need that telling.

Problems seem to arise when that occurs, in that situation; the two types of situations I've described. It would be very helpful if the

Minister of Labour, or the ministry, had some contact in that situation. In fact, look out for them.

We've got the situation in Windsor, where Wyeth have always done the negotiations within Wyeth and now it's moved to the conglomerate, the Home American corporation, I think it is.

We've got a strike there now. They haven't had a strike since they organized 26 years ago. And now there's a strike at Wyeth. A large part of that is because it isn't Wyeth that is doing it anymore, it's moved to the conglomerate of which Wyeth is a part. They've got somebody from New York coming as the chief conglomerate negotiator. It's with those people that a sense of the history of Ontario labour relations and how we do things here, with involvement from the ministry, I think would be very appropriate and very helpful.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Minister, I don't often find myself in agreement with my friends here, but this is what I was trying to say in my own way.

Mr. Deans: Oh, is that what it was?

Mr. Reid: Where I'm saying be active instead of reactive. You know, I'm sure if you ask most of the working people in this province whose side the Ministry of Labour was on—and I'm not talking about the mediation and conciliation service, for which I have a very high regard—and that part I'm not sure I could agree with you gentlemen on.

Mr. Deans: No, I didn't say a word.

Mr. Reid: No, on the good faith aspects of it. But if you ask the ordinary working man, if there is such an animal, just what does the Ministry of Labour do and whose side is it on, it's my guess that you'd get at least seven out of 10, if not higher, saying, well, they look after the rights and privileges of management.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Let me turn it around, though. If you ask the average industrialist whose side is the Ministry of Labour on, what's he going to say?

Mr. Reid: I would say he would say we know—

Mr. Allan: Want to bet?

Mr. Reid: He may not be honest and tell me but I'm sure that they feel the Ministry of Labour is there to protect them.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: That's not the kind of mail that I get in the representations. The other day I picked up two letters, one opposite the other; the first was from labour, telling me what a rough fellow I was on a particular matter. Now, I don't know whether anybody had placed them in this order or not and I felt rather badly about it because I'm a very sensitive fellow—

Mr. Reid: You disguise it well.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I felt badly about that one. I picked up another on the same matter, it was from a management concern, which was just the opposite, saying what a rough fellow I was because of the position we'd taken on the same stand. So I get it from both sides.

Mr. Reid: Well, that's maybe why we go through so many Ministers of Labour.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I don't think the average industrialist thinks that this government goes out of its way to protect them from the demands of labour as he believes we should.

Mr. Reid: Well, they don't know how well off they are.

Mr. Bounsall: Don't find yourself in that uncomfortable situation—declare yourself.

Mr. Reid: Mr. Chairman, on every estimate, no matter what it is, I like to ask one question about money, just to keep up my average. So, under Main Office it says "Services, \$236,300." I notice that services comes to a great deal more than even salaries and wages do. I wonder if maybe, just for the record you could explain what—

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Let me try the answer, and if I am not—

Mr. Reid: I know that we are not supposed to ask about money, but I thought I'd—

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I understand a good part of "services" is the summer students' programmes. These have been transferred over, and that accounts for much of the increase. You are looking at—

Mr. Reid: Under Main Office, the fourth one, "services, \$236,300."

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Who is a good one to throw the question to?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: We employ something like 100 students on the programmes that the minister mentioned in his introductory

remarks, plus those who we employ on our own.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: Do you want to speak to that, Mr. Webster?

Mr. Webster: The minister is quite right. The bulk of this is a transfer of the summer youth programmes to the main office vote. In prior years we did have it under another item, "Information," and that was transferred through. It is the bookkeeping change in the allocation of the fund.

Mr. Reid: Is the entire \$236,000 for those; or what else would be under services?

Mr. Webster: I have the information—one minute.

Mr. Root: Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question on this? I may not be here tomorrow. Did I understand you to say that 95 or 96 per cent of the labour negotiations are settled by friendly negotiations?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I don't know how friendly they are necessarily, but 95 per cent are settled without a work stoppage.

Mr. Root: How many people would be involved in these settlements? Are these large unions or smaller ones—or what percentage of the work force?

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: I don't know whether Mr. Dickie, or anybody, has any idea of the number of people involved. It varies from time to time in industry to industry; but the question was the number of agreements that are entered into without work stoppage, the 95 per cent. Have you any idea in the past year what number of the work force that is?

Mr. J. R. Kinley (Director, Research Branch): About 104,000 last year, sir. I have the figure here. In 1973, 114,000 people were involved in stoppages.

Mr. Root: And how many were involved in negotiated settlements? What is the labour force?

Mr. Kinley: Approximately 500,000 I would say—at least.

Mr. Root: It would be more than that, wouldn't it?

Mr. Kinley: There are approximately a million people in the province who are organized.

Mr. Root: Who are organized?

Mr. Kinley: You get roughly half of those bargaining each every year. Workers involved were 114,000. We must have had one very large but short strike last year. I think perhaps it was the Ford Motor Co., but I can't be sure.

Hon. Mr. MacBeth: It would come out.

Mr. Root: And how many people did you say are in the work force in Ontario?

Mr. Kinley: About 3,600,000, of which about a million are organized.

Mr. Root: How does that compare with other provinces? Are we the largest employer of labour?

Mr. Reid: We are probably the best.

Mr. Root: That is what I am trying to bring out.

Mr. Reid: I know, but we get that in the House.

Mr. Root: I want to close this off on a happy note, that we have the best record.

Mr. Kinley: We have the largest provincial work force; some have slightly higher levels of organization.

Mr. Root: And how about our wages? Do you have figures on how our average wage compares with other provinces? Are we low or high, or what?

Mr. Kinley: Oh, we are relatively high. I can get you the figure. I don't have it immediately with me here.

Mr. Root: We are not as bad as some people try to paint us?

Mr. Kinley: I think BC is higher.

Mr. R. D. Johnston: Mr. Reid, did you get your answer or not? We have been able to confirm that that amount of money is solely devoted to the three summer student programmes that the minister mentioned in his introductory remarks.

Mr. Reid: We are still waiting on that.

Mr. R. D. Johnston: I have added it up here and it comes out right. We spent nearly \$100,000 on SPIEL, which is the programme

where we had students going around the province explaining the various kinds of legislation—especially human rights and employment standards—in smaller communities, at fairs and shopping malls, and this kind of thing. We spent nearly \$60,000 on this programme which we called our internship for people in construction safety.

We spent just under \$90,000 for STIR, which was the Students Training in Industrial Relations. These were students either in their final years of university or post-graduate students who are interested in labour relations. They were put through a one-week crash training programme at Queen's that was put on for them. Then they went out and worked for either management or labour groups over the summer.

Mr. Haggerty: Are they advertised in the papers?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: We had no trouble getting candidates.

Mr. Haggerty: No, but are they advertised or do you just pick them from the Metropolitan Toronto area?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: No, they were from all over the province.

Mr. Haggerty: They were?

Mr. R. D. Johnston: They came through the community colleges and the universities and all around the province.

Mr. Chairman: Does that answer your question, Mr. Reid?

Mr. Reid: I wouldn't want to carry the vote, if that's what you are getting at.

Mr. Haggerty: No. I have got something to say about that, too.

Mr. Chairman: That is under the main office.

Mr. Bounsall: I would still like to come back to the main office.

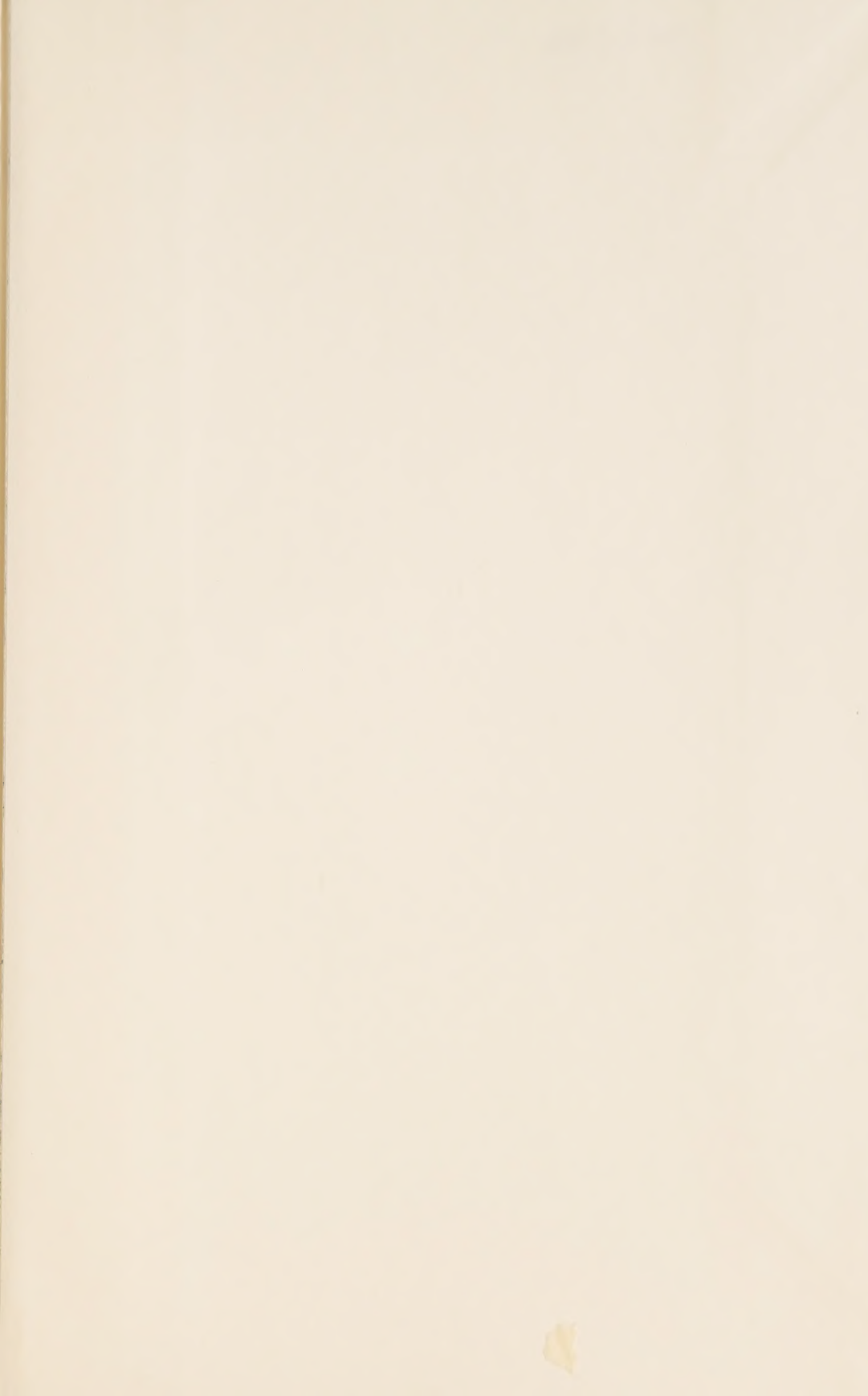
Mr. Chairman: Okay. We will now adjourn until after the question period tomorrow.

The committee adjourned at 10:32 o'clock, p.m.

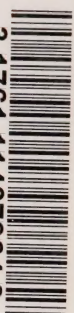
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